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Master Negative Storage Number

PSt SNPaAg121A

CONTENTS OF REEL 121A

- 1) Fancy fowls, vol. 6
MNS# PSt SNPAG121A.1**
- 2) Fancy fowls, vol. 8, no. 2, 8-10, 12
MNS# PSt SNPAG121A.2**
- 3) Fancy fowls, vol. 10
MNS# PSt SNPAG121A.3**
- 4) Fancy fowls, vol. 11, no. 1-7
MNS# PSt SNPAG121A.4**

Fancy fowls

Missing:

Volume 7

Volume 8, no. 1, 3-7, 11

Volume 9

Volume 11, no. 8-12?

Title: Fancy fowls, vol. 6

Place of Publication: Hopkinsville, KY

Copyright Date: 1902

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPAG121A.1

<198807> * Form:serial Input:NMS Edit:FMD
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 U8V10X1904+U8V12X1904+U10V1X1906-U11V7X1907
 245 00 Fancy fowls
 260 Hopkinsville, KY \$bFancy Fowls Co. \$c1897-1907
 300 11 v. \$bill. \$c29 cm.
 362 1 Began with Vol. 1 in 1897 and ceased with vol. 11 in 1907
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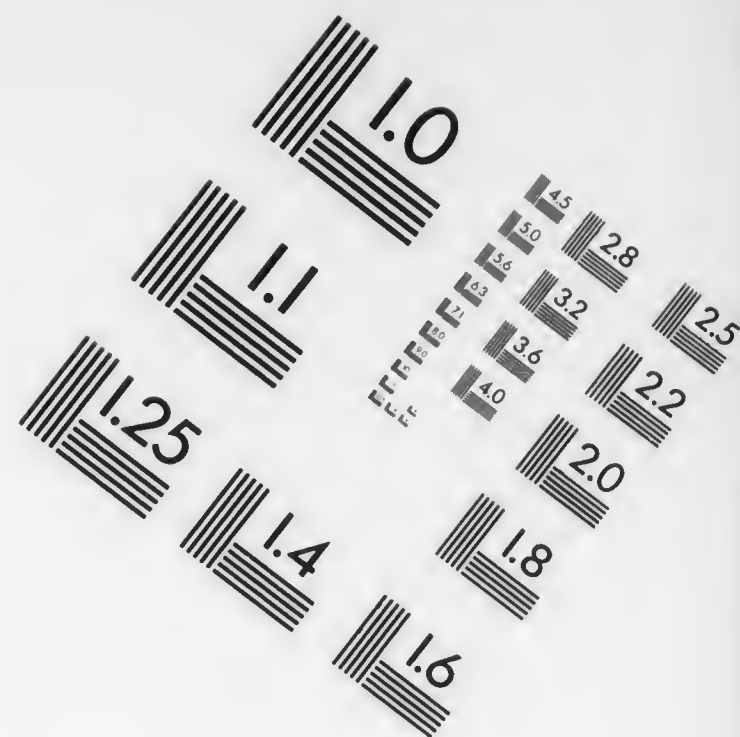
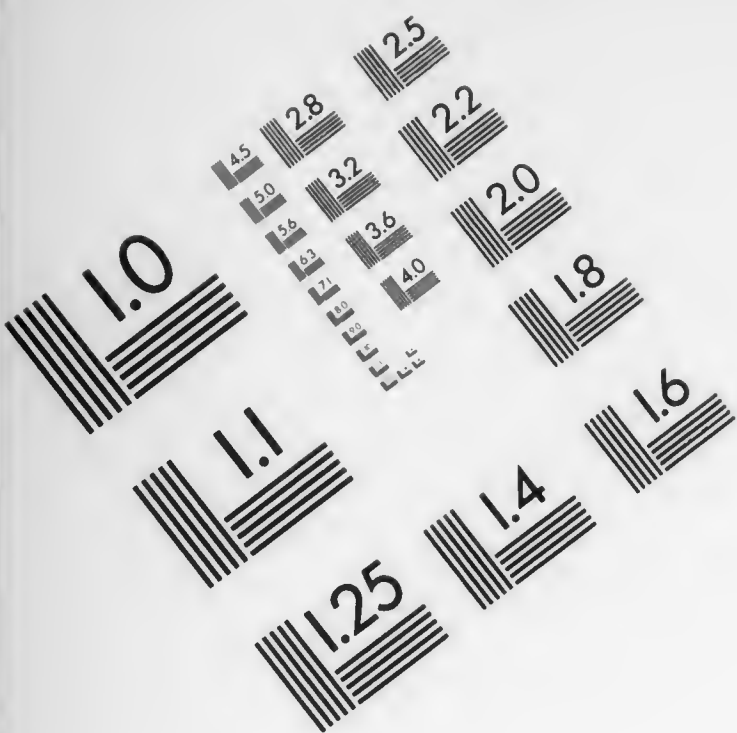
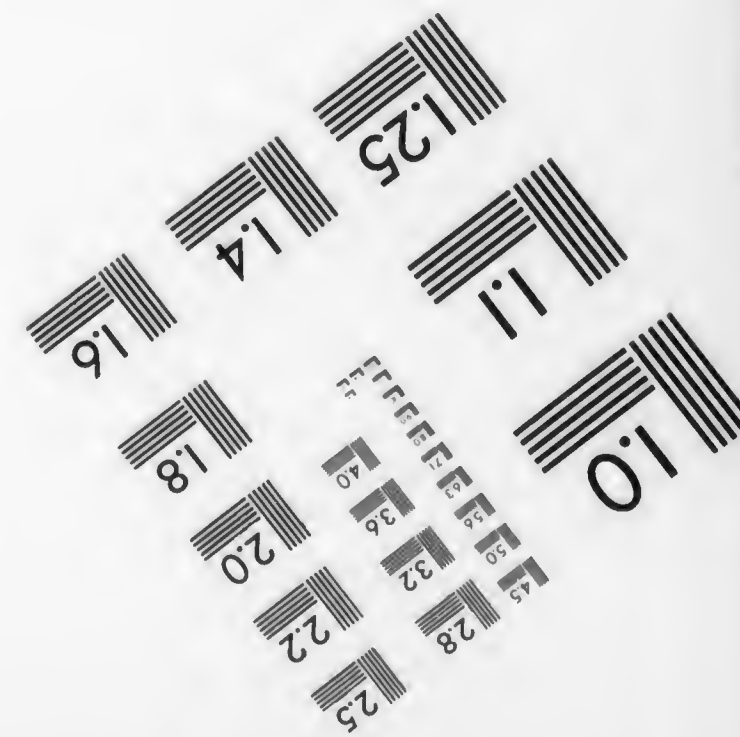
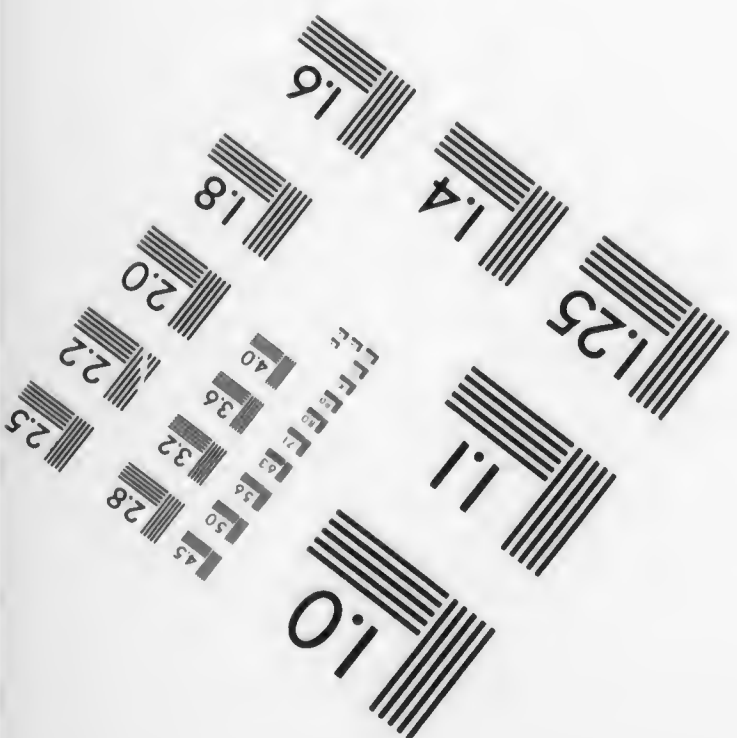
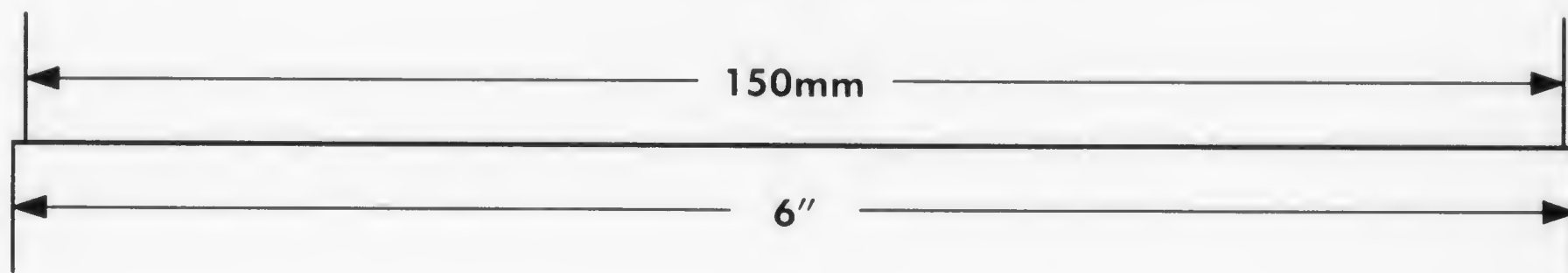
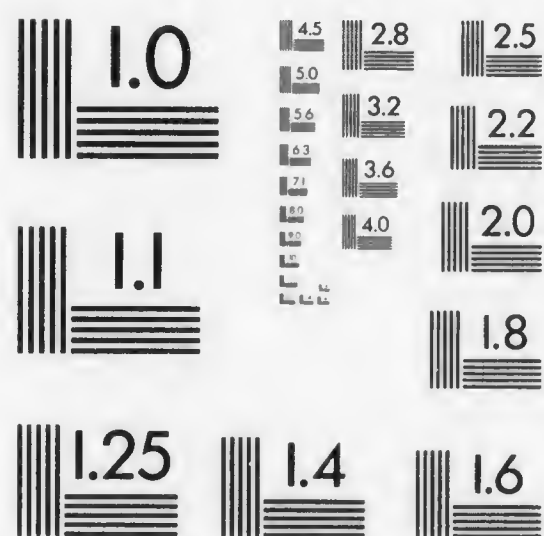


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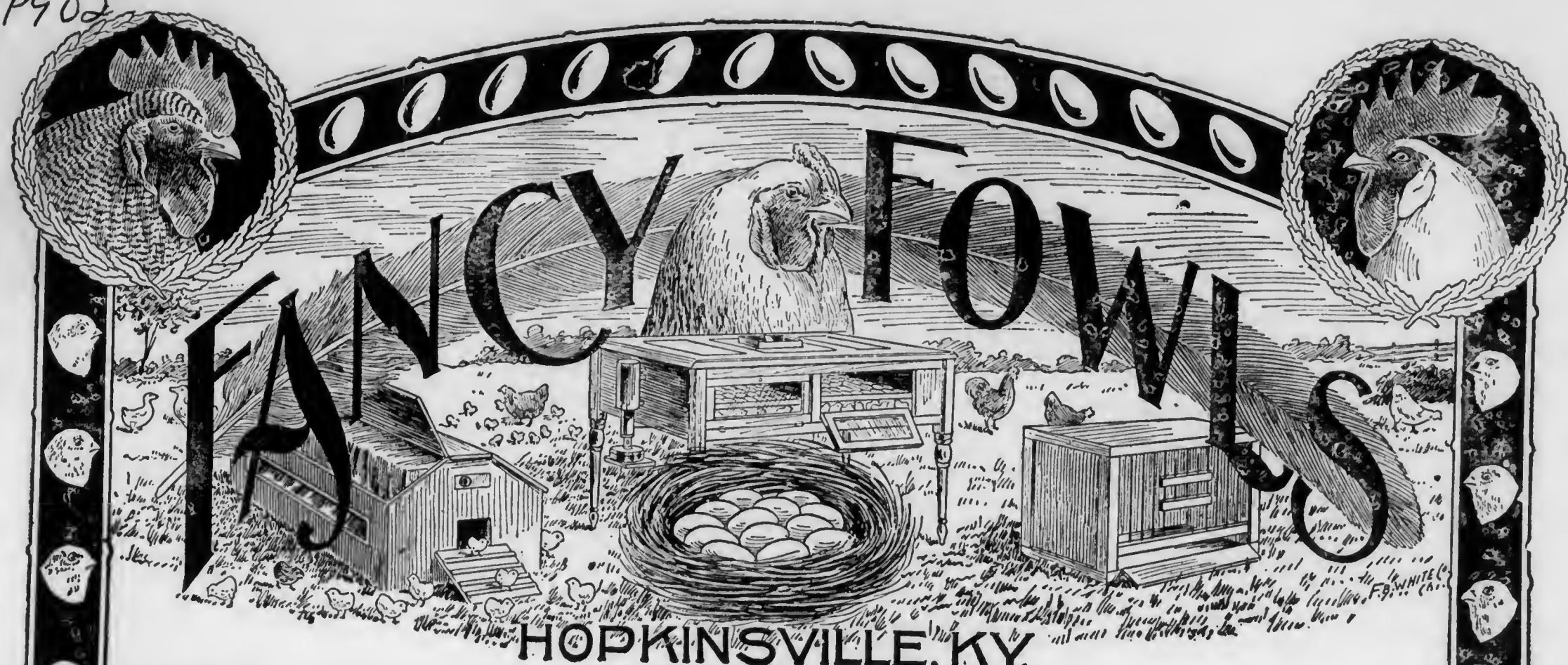
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Volume 6

1902

SF
481
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VOL. VI.

JANUARY, 1902.

ALBERT R. MANNO. I.
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SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS.

FANCY FOWLS.



Barred P. Rocks.

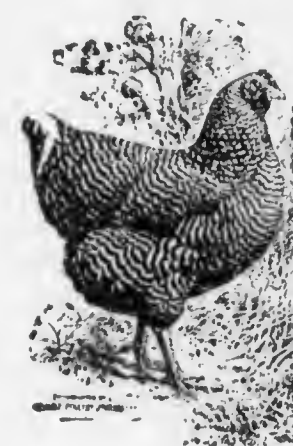
We won on our Rocks, 1st ck, 1st ekl. and 1st pul. at Louisville Inter State Fair, held Oct. 1st, 1901.

At the Kentucky State Poultry Show, held in Louisville, Jan. 6, 1902, we won 1st hen, 3rd cock, and 2nd pen, and three other specials on our Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs, \$2.00 Per 15.

Orders Booked Now for Spring Delivery.

POPE & POPE, Louisville, Ky.



MRS. B. F. JACKSON,

Eminence, Kentucky.
Breeder of Barred and White P. Rocks, C. I. Games, B. Langshans, Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, M. B. Turkeys and Mammoth Pekin Ducks.

Some very fine young stock for early shipment at reasonable prices. Finest flock of Pekin Ducks I ever raised. Also elegant Breze Turkeys. Two choice male Poland China pigs, ready for service and 3 gilts two to barrow about middle of January.

B. P. ROCKS,

M. B. Turkeys,
Pekin Ducks.

Fine Young Stock For Sale.

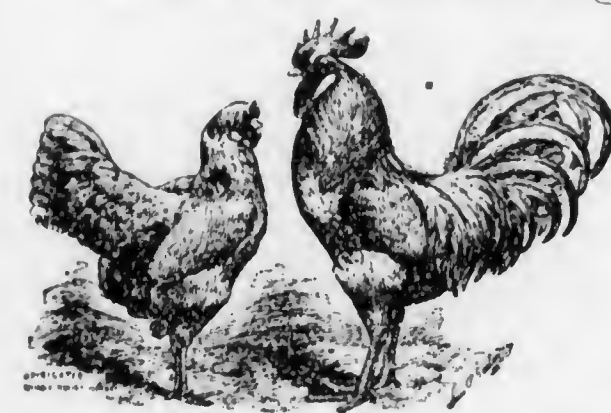
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

W. E. PYLES, MAY'S LICK, KY.



High-Scoring, Prize-Winning BUFF LEGHORNS

Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.



My show record for the past year is as follows: Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1901. Scored by Judge Peck. Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in April, '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea. Won four firsts and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. '01. Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third prize at Troy, Ala., Nov. '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea.

Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs after January 1st for sale at \$1.50 per setting. **P. H. WALKER, Cleveland, Tenn.**

The "Common Sense" Remedies,

Cholera Cure and Insect Exterminator,

Are perfection if properly used. Hundreds of testimonials from America's leading poultrymen, who claim they are making poultry breeding easy and profitable by their use. I use no other preparations and have neither disease, mites nor vermin, even you. C. C. is a specific for cholera and pox. A trial of either by mail for a dime. Satisfaction guaranteed and you get your money back if you want it. Agents outfit \$3.50. **\$5.00 CASH!** \$3.00 to the 1st, \$2.00 to the 2nd party who reports the largest per cent. of fowls raised by using C. C. Try it once. You will never do without it again. C. C. 3c lb; 3 lbs. \$4.00; 1 lb. 50c by mail. One can put in 25 lbs. meal and bran in the best chick food I ever used. I use it for turkeys. Insect Powder 25c lb; 40c by mail; 3 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$1.50. Try a 10c sample. Put in a pepper box; dust setter and little chicks. Insect Powder Improved and Perfected. Agents wanted. Yours for success, **MRS. ELLA THOMAS, Charles, Mo.**

INCUBATOR ON TRIAL

The Perfected Von Culin.

Successful result of 25 years' experience. Scientifically correct, practically perfect. Non-explosive metal lamps. Double and packed walls. Perfect regulation of heat and ventilation. Made of best materials, and highest quality of workmanship and finish. **PRICES \$7.00 AND UP.** SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. We make Brooders, Bee Hives & Supplies. **THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,** Dept. 212 Jamestown, N.Y.

STAY WHITE WYANDOTTES



FARM RAISED

The kind that have the Wyandotte shape, with pure white plumage and yellow skin. The kind that gives me eggs when the snow is on the ground. Extra fine females, all up to weight. First pen headed by 1st prize cock, of Birmingham, Jan. 1901. No. 2 headed by a fine cockerel just from Duston. Eggs from either or both pens \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 35.

White Hill Poultry Yard.
A. J. LAWSON, Propr., Dare, Tenn.

Fruit, Stock and Dairy Farm!

I offer for sale my 150-acre farm, known as Rath Row Rock place, for \$3,000 on terms to suit purchaser, or will trade for smaller place near Louisville, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo. Nearly all sown in grass. Ten acres in winter apples. Cold storage room of 53 degrees temperature year round; 300 grape vines. Buildings all new. Send for descriptive circular. Also for sale at all times Berkshire swine and fancy poultry. Pit Games a specialty.

W. WARREN MORTON,
Mountain Home Stock Farm,
Russellville, Ky.

FOR SALE

Barred Plymouth
Rocks.

Cockerels, pullets and hens. Pure Ringlet strain. Bargains during next 60 days. Write your wants.

W. F. Lilly, Petros, Tenn.



FANCY FOWLS.

Cowart's W. P. ROCKS

Won a majority of the best prizes at Troy, Ala., and Albany, Ga.

QUALITY! If you want quality I can please you. Yards mated containing hens and pullets scoring from 93 1/2 to 94, mated to 1st cock at Troy and Albany, score 93, and cockerel 2nd at Troy and 1st at Albany, score 95. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

C. H. COWART, Box F. Troy, Ala.

DO YOU WANT TO BREED PRIZE WINNERS

For next seasons shows? If so buy your stock and eggs from me. My stock have won more premiums in the last five years than any man in the south. I breed BARRED AND WHITE P. ROCKS, Light Brahmas, P. Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes, and Brown Leghorns. Send for circular, giving winnings, matings, prices, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed on all sales. 2-1v

R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Texas.

DO YOU WANT TO WIN

AT YOUR
FAIR OR SHOW

THIS
SEASON?

We Have About 100 Early Hatched Chicks.

That are able to win in strong competition and old birds with quality to kill. Remember our

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Are pure, H. S. Budrick strain, and are noted for their large size, typical shape and that rich golden buff color so much sought after. Our

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS

Are perfect little gems of the highest quality, and are noted for their extreme smallness and heavy feathering. All orders will receive our personal attention. Satisfaction or no sale. Address

GOLDEN PLUME POULTRY YARDS,
LOCK BOX 168. BURLINGTON, N. C.

THE BROWN HATCHER.

New System Hot Water Incubator.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

Will average the season 90 per cent. hatch of all strong fertile eggs.

Use no water pans or moisture of any kind in my machines. Built upon natural and scientific principles—follows hen plan of incubation.

Equipped with fine regulator. Easy to operate. No getting up nights.

Put up, tested and ready for business, thermometer, lamp and trays complete.

Double walled machine, top, side and bottom. Built from Texas native pine oiled and varnished. Five sizes. Handsome and durable.

My catalogue contains full description and how to operate. Only catalogue giving such information. Sent only on receipt of ten cents, on account of instruction how to run incubators. Address

CHAS. M. BROWN, Inventor and Manufacturer,
No. 706 1-2 Main Street. Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN H. GOOD,

2616 Montgomery St., Louisville, Ky.

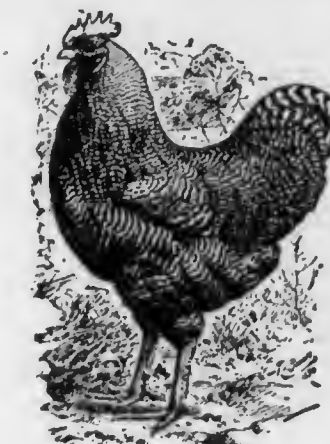
S. C. B. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY.

At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3rd cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 1902, won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 26. Homing Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.

G. ALLISON McCLURE,

BREEDER OF

Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks.



Do you want to breed prize winners? If so, buy a cockerel from me, or a sitting of eggs. Bred from stock scoring as high as 93. I have twelve extra fine cockerels for sale, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. 12-6t

G. Allison McClure,
P. O. Box 157, Winchester, Ky.

W. M. SPALDING,

COX'S CREEK, KY.

Golden and Buff Wyandottes.

WHITE MINORCAS.

First Prize Winners in Both Breeds,
at Louisville, Jan. 1902.

Choice Stock For Sale.
Eggs in Season \$1.50 for 15.

GEO. B. NELSON, JR.,

Single Comb

Black Minorcas.

Winners at Louisville and Hamilton, O.

A few Brown Leghorns cheap to close out.

Eggs \$2.00.

Box K., Winchester, Ky.

Buff Barred and White Rocks,
and White Wyandottes,
Orpingtons, B. Cochins,

Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15. Write me.

MRS. M. C. ANDERSON,
Shelbyville, Tenn.

LIMBER-NECK.

An Experience With the Disease and a Remedy.

I have known of hundreds of chickens to die within a few days with this trouble. It has been claimed by those whose flocks have been attacked with Limber-neck that it is contagious, and that there was absolutely no remedy to check it.

Last summer I determined to find if possible the cause and a remedy. I requested of some of my neighbors that I would like to have the first fowl that they discovered in their yards that had Limber-neck. I was soon rewarded with a frying size pullet that had a plain case. She would stand around with her head to the ground, had lost complete control of her neck which was perfectly limber, saliva running from the mouth.

My first move was to see whether or not it was contagious. I placed the sick fowl in a coop with one about the same age that was in perfect health. I kept them in one day and night and the first morning I found the sick fowl dead. I fed the well fowl as usual and allowed the dead one to remain in the coop until I noticed that the green flies began to buzz around. I then removed the dead one to a convenient and suitable place and proceeded with a post-mortem examination. I first picked all the feathers off to be sure there was no bruise about it that could have caused the trouble. Finding the skin all in perfect condition, I cut the neck open, found nothing wrong there, next I cut the crop open and there to my horror I found unmistakable evidence, it was almost full of working maggots. Not necessary to go any further, this satisfied me as to the cause, and also satisfied me that it could not be contagious. I reported to my neighbor who was so kind

to furnish me with the subject, the results of my investigation. He seemed greatly surprised and did not think that the cause. "Why," said he, "I thought maggots would be good for the chickens." He says they are still dying. "What do you do with your dead chickens?" I asked. "Oh, I throw them over the garden fence, when I find them in the yard." On going about the place I found several dead carcasses and some were alive with maggots and the chickens eating them. I asked him to go out among the weeds and highways and hedges and gather up all the dead chickens he could find, kill all that were sick and burn them together, clean up his yards, and report to me in a few days. He promised me that he would, and on next seeing him he informed me that he had not noticed any more with Limber-neck. Not long after this, one morning on going out to feed, I noticed a hen on the roost with her head hanging down. I approached her but she would not notice me. I raised her head up and as soon as I would turn lose she would drop it down again. Well, I saw at once that I had a case of Limber-neck. I at once went to work to find where she got the maggots but could not find any in the weeds. I looked under the barn and there found a dead chicken but from what cause it died I don't know as it was already alive with maggots, and a frying size chicken was standing eating them as fast as it could pick them up and its crop was completely filled. I caught the chicken, put it up and before night it developed into a case of Limber-neck. I burned the hen and sick chicken, and made a close look for any more dead ones, that was the last of it.

This satisfied me more fully as to the cause of Limber-neck and that it was not contagious except in case they should eat the maggots from the dead. I

next went to work to find a remedy, but as I had killed and burned all the sick ones I had to wait until I could get another case. I soon found one from one of my neighbors. I concluded that something would kill the maggots and not injure the fowl would do the work and my first experiment proved a success. I have tried several since then and have not lost but one case and that was left exposed to the hot sun confined in a coop until the hot sun killed it.

Remedy—three drops of Spirits of Turpentine in a teaspoon full of water three times a day, until the fowl can and shows a desire to eat during treatment I would force a small piece of bread down the throat followed with a spoonful of clean water to wash down, keep in a cool place until able to walk about, then turn loose.

I don't think that a few maggots will kill or give Limber-neck, but do claim that an overdose of them or rather a full feed of them with nothing else in the crop will kill.

If you are not satisfied that I am correct, from the first dead chicken you find feed a well one with all the maggots it will eat, and you will be convinced.

H. B. LANSDEN,
New Market, Ala.

In B. H. Critic.

Certificate of Transfer.

Lisbon, Mo., Oct. 7, 1901.—This is to certify that I have sold a pair of Buff Orpingtons to Mrs. M. C. Anderson of Shelbyville Tenn. The cock, is a son of the 1st prize cock, at N. Y. Feb. 1900 and the hen was winner of 1st prize as pullet at N. Y., Feb., 1900. Together with good wishes and hopes of success.

Very truly,
MRS. W. N. MARSHALL.
Buff Orpington specialist.

Breeders' Column.

* A Penny a Word *

Cards of not less than 25 words will be inserted in this column for one cent for each word, initial or number each time.

Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. These cards offer a medium within the reach of the smallest advertiser. Terms, cash with the order.

Blue Andalusians, winners of nine-tenths of the prizes at Louisville, Ky., show last six years. Eggs \$2 per sitting. J. Kirkpatrick, 1814 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. 1yr

Narragansett Turkeys, B. Langshans, S. C. White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks. Stock and eggs in season. Address Mrs. R. M. Holt, Jett, Ky.

Eggs from best Light Brahma stock, with scores of \$3.00 per setting, two sittings for \$5.00. Thos. S. Forbes, 1140 S. 12 St., Birmingham, Ala.

C. I. Games, winners of three firsts at Louisville, Jan. 1902, and several other prizes. Eggs for sale. A. D. Woods & Son, 32 and Kentucky streets, Louisville, Ky. 4t

Houdans Exclusively—Send for new illustrated circular and show winners. Birds, \$2 each and up. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15. Special sittings, \$3. Frank McKenzie, Concord, Mich. 104t

Three popular breeds. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes. Information free. Address: J. E. Dailey, Sunset Farm, Box 13, Sunset, La. 12-6t

White Face Black Spanish. Bred them for 40 years without intermission, no other fowls on full range. Circular free. John Bennett, Box 40, Sunman, Ripley county, Ind. 12-4t

For Sale—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm Raised. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting, two for \$1.75. I can please you. Mention this paper. Miss Lorena Smith, Corinth, Miss. 12-6t

For Sale—A few young stock from prize winning Light Brahmas. Score of parents under Felch, ckl., 93%; pul., 94%, 94 and 93%. Thos. S. Forbes, 1140 S. 12 St., Birmingham, Ala.

White Wyandottes exclusively, Knapp Strain. Large, vigorous stock. No more stock for sale. Eggs in season \$1.50 per 15. R. E. Huntley, Bordino, N. Y. 1-1t

Gardner & Sinnett, Baldwinville, N. Y., breeder of the Golden Glow Strain of Buff Wyandottes. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Circular free.

500 Buff Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cockerels, hens, pullets, \$2 to \$3. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write wants, Milton Brown, Middleboro, Mass.

If you wish first-class Light Brahmas or Black Langshan eggs, heavy weight Belgian Hares, Buff, Belgian or White English Hares, Angora and Dutch Rabbits, write to Dolan Bros., Avondale, Ala. List of prizes and prices free. 1t

Mammoth White Holland turkeys for sale. Vigorous Northern bred stock. Bred from prize winning stock exclusively for 9 years. Order early. Toms \$3.00, hens \$2.00. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, West Alexander, Pa. 1t

Eggs from S. C. White, Black, Brown, Buff, Silver Duckwing, Dominique and R. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Price list free. Sylvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Ohio. 1-2t

J. C. Jackson, Versailles, Tenn. Holland Turkeys, Embden Geese, White Guinea, Irish Black-breasted Red Games, S. C. W. and B. Leghorns, White and S. L. Wyandottes, old and young stock. Eggs in season. Write for prices. 1-2t

Wanted Poultryman—Would like to have a man with some capital to enlarge business. We have land, buildings and stock. Black Walnut Farm, Churchland, Va. 1-1t

To exchange, a trio of Embden Geese for White Plymouth Rocks, either cockerels or pullets. F. C. Dickson, 2104 15 St., Louisville, Ky. 1-1t

FANCY FOWLS.

Trio each, White Ply. Rocks, Barred P. Rocks, C. I. Games, Buff Leghorns, White Leghorns and Black Langshans, at \$5.00 per trio if taken in next 30 days. Poland China Hogs, none better, at reasonable prices. R. H. Martin, Dry Ridge, Ky. 1-2t

90 varieties choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. All combined and very low rates in Our National Colored Descriptive 60-Page Book and mailed for 10c. J. A. Bergey, Telford Pa. 6-4t

For Sale—Between 300 and 400 S. C. Brown Leghorns. Young stock. Prices that will interest you. 1 ship from Knoxville, Tenn. M. S. Copeland, Stanfield, Tenn. 9-4t

Buff Rocks—Winter layers and prize winners. Won at New York State Fair. Write for description and prices. W. B. Trowbridge, Baldwinville, N. Y. 12-1t

Clearing Sale

—OF—

BARRED ROCKS,

To reduce stock down to breeders I offer for quick acceptance—

20 yearling hens, \$2.00 each
12 fine light pullets, some with score cards scoring 91 to 93, 2.00 each
20 young pullets now weigh about five pounds, of best breeding and will make fine show birds, 1.50 each
15 cockerels, big showy fellows, 2.00 each

The above lot can't be beaten for quality and would cost three times the money elsewhere.

My stock were "in the money" at Atlanta, Troy and Birmingham.

Cyphers Incubators At Factory Prices.. T. J. Reuntree, CLEVELAND, TENN.

Bronze Turkeys For Sale.

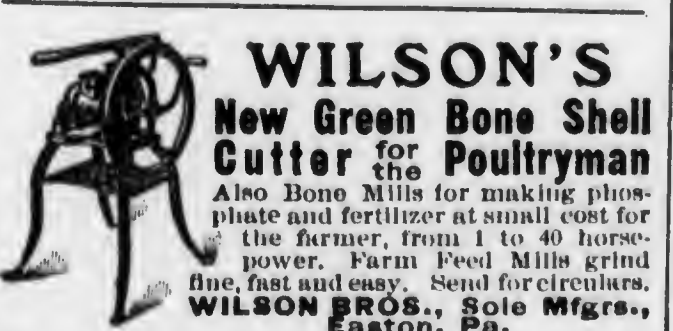


Read This Testimonial:

Seneca, Fall, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1901.
Mrs. Florence Shofner, Winona, Miss.
DEAR MADAM:—The Bronze Turkeys you shipped me a few weeks since came in very fine condition, and are not only very fine in plumage and form, but are monsters in size. Of the many birds you have sent me in the past few years, all have been more than satisfactory, and it is a pleasure to buy of one who does not misrepresent her birds. Very Respectfully,
GEORGE WOLF.

I have some as fine birds as I ever raised. One fine yearling Tom for sale. Address
Mrs. Florence Shofner, Winona, Miss.

WILSON'S
New Green Bone Shell
Cutter for Poultryman
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.
WILSON BROS., Sole Mfgs., Easton, Pa.



Duffy a Winner.

At the Kentucky State Show, C. O. Duffy, the famous White Rock breeder, of Owensboro, had everything his way. He won as follows:

1st and 3rd ck, 1, 2 and 3 hen, 1, 2 and 4 pen, tied for 1 ckl, won 2 ckl, had 4 ties for 3 and 4 ckl. Won 12 specials, also \$10 cash offered by best pen Americans shown. He had highest scoring hen, 96½ by Hawkins; also heaviest hen, weighing 10½ lbs.

Fact is, Duffy always wins, as he is an acknowledged leader of White Rocks in America. He showed a string of 37 birds and made a large number of sales at long prices.

The Gallatin Show.

The second annual show of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association was held at Gallatin, January 8 to 10 and with fine weather and an increased number of birds. The show was a distinct success, thanks to the wide-awake officers.

The judging was done by Judge C. A. Emry, of Missouri.

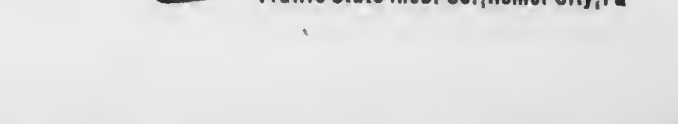
POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

I Want the Room....

Pen of 6 White Wyandottes, won at Augusta Dec. 1901, cock 2nd, hens 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, pullet 1st, cockerel not entered—\$15.00.
Few cocks and cockerels of my famous C. I. Games at \$2.50 each. Almost a clean sweep in the show rooms at Atlanta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., Troy, Ala., Savannah, Ga., and Augusta, Ga. Fan Tail Pigeons, saddle back, and blues also blue wing turbits as long as they last at \$1.50 pair. Two handsome Angora buck rabbits (one Impt cost \$20.00) won 1st and 3rd, Augusta and they go at \$5.00 each. One Collie dog, nice pet, 1½ years old, exchange for Bantams, Belgian Hares, Rufus Red, Black and White of the highest quality, full and honest pedigree with every have prices to suit the times; won gold medal Augusta show Dec. 1901. Highest score of doe 95 points by Jenkins. Agents—"Oranoid" makes hogs lay; 25c package will make a half-gallon. "Rusthovens" Rough Pills, a sure cure for roup, 25c box.

BELVEDERE PET STOCK YARDS.
L. F. VERDERY, Propr., Atlanta, Ga.

NOTHING LIKE IT.
There never was an incubator catalogue issued that approaches our 1902 book in design, beauty, worth and originality. 50 full page tinted plates, 4 reproduced original paintings and over 700 original half tone illustrations. We mail it free. Write at once for Catalogue No. 65. The best incubators and brooders in the world are made by the
Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.



FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY

FANCY FOWLS COMPANY

212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:
ONE COPY ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE : 25 CENTS

TO ADVERTISERS.

The advertising rates given on this page will be rigidly adhered to. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance. Short term advertisements must be accompanied by the cash. Postage stamps are acceptable for small amounts. Advertisers who do not pay their bills are not wanted and will not be retained. Advertisements may be forwarded up to the 5th of the month, but all changes of standing cards should be in by the 1st.

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If your paper comes in a red wrapper your time is out and it will be stopped unless you send in your renewal. Look out for the red wrapper.

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1 column	6.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
1 page	8.00	20.00	35.00	50.00

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JANUARY, 1902.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Mr. F. H. Valentine has given up the editorship of Poultry Monthly, to go into other business.

There is no other 25 cent poultry paper in the same class with FANCY FOWLS. It is really a 50 cent paper at half price. Read this copy and judge for yourself.

J. C. Albergetti, Orangeburg, S. C., has bought some Cornish Indian Games from Carl C. Moore and is going to extend his business this season. He will exhibit some of his birds at Charleston this month.

Chas. A. Hess, Louisville, the Bantam specialist, entered 18 birds at the Corydon, Ind., show and captured 16 firsts and 2 seconds. The show was a big success. Mr. Hess also sent his birds to Augusta, Ga., with most satisfactory results.

W. W. Bussey, Birmingham, Ala., is a new Barred Rock specialist who has forged to the front by giant strides. His latest triumph was at Birmingham show last month, when on Barred Rocks he had perhaps the finest string of birds ever shown in Alabama. He won 1st pen 185 1st hen 94, tie 2nd hen 92½, 3rd hen 92½, 1st ckl 92½. Best display of 10 birds, score 918½, an average of nearly 92 points. Under a close cutter like Marshall, this was a remarkable record. Mr. Bussey places an ad. in this issue.

In this issue we begin a new ad. for C. H. Cowart, Troy, Ala., a breeder whose White Rocks are among the best bred in the South. At the Troy show in a class of 76, among them the principal winners at the Atlanta show, Mr. Cowart's birds proved their invincible qualities. Also at Albany, Ga., the won three firsts, besides a number of lesser prizes.

At Fayetteville, Tenn., B. N. Parks, I. C. Rutledge and J. J. Holman all took a good share of the prizes. E. C. Shofner took first on turkey toms. O. T. Wiley got first on Buff Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

John R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss., has added Favorelles to his other popular breeds this season and his new ad. appears on another page. Mr. Young is an enthusiastic fancier and is also pushing his excellent poultry medicines.

Jno. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss., the Ancona specialist, has put in a pen of Buff Orpingtons. This new breed is getting a pretty good footing in the South, and, as Bro. Young says, appears to have "come to stay."

Note change and enlarged ad. of Hollywood Farm, Crescent, La. This firm made some very handsome winnings at the Troy, Ala., show, on White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns.

Indian Ridge Poultry Farm, Knoxville, Tenn., is at the front this month with a new and larger ad., offering some very choice stock of four popular varieties at prices that cannot fail to suit. Read their ad. on second page.

B. N. Parks, Mulberry, Tenn., has attended two shows this season and took all the blue ribbons offered on Barred Rocks. He will move on Huntsville, Ala., this month, looking for fresh conquests.

Geo. H. Burgott, superintendent of the Pan American Poultry show, was presented with a \$120 gold watch and chain by the fanciers present.

Mr. P. A. Jacobs has retired from the position of editor of the Poultry Keeper, which he had filled for many years.

The second annual meeting of the Blue Andalusian club will be held in Boston Jan. 15th. R. W. Lovett, Boston, is secretary.

Mr. I. N. Barker, a veteran fancier and poultry judge, died at Thorntown, Ind., December 3. He had been a success of his business and was a prominent and substantial farmer.

Mr. J. W. Alvis, formerly with the Fanciers Gazette, is now editor of Inland Poultry, of Indianapolis. The new editor starts out by enlarging his excellent paper to 32 pages.

Mr. T. E. Orr, the new Secretary of the American Poultry Association, is a business man who bids fair to make the best secretary the association has ever had.

W. A. Ellis, of Rosa, Ala., one of the most enthusiastic fanciers in the South, will extend his business this year and devote his entire time to poultry breeding. He has some good ones of several popular varieties.

On August 1 there were in cold storage throughout the United States 2,000,000 cases of eggs. This means there were 720,000,000 eggs in store, enough to make a pile 200 feet square, twice as high as the Masonic Temple, of Chicago, or, if placed in single file, they would reach nearly around the world.

The American Poultry Association will hold its next regular meeting at Charleston this month, and the meeting will be a very important one. It is proposed to make some radical departures from the present scope of the Association. A plan, known as the Wooden Plan, is proposed for adoption that would put all the poultry shows under the control of the A. P. A. Its supporters claim that the A. P. A. should take full charge of local shows and require judges to be examined and licensed. The rapid and constant growth of the poultry industry has raised it to the importance of a national industry, but we doubt very seriously if the proposed "expansion" in the purposes of the A. P. A., if it goes too far, will find much favor among the great body of fanciers. Too much authority exerted and too many restrictions thrown round the fanciers may hamper rather than foster the industry. A resolution of far-reaching importance should at least be submitted to a vote of the local associations before its enforcement.

Judge D. T. Heimlich, who is one of the judges at the Louisville show this month, says the Fanciers Gazette, is one of the leading judges and breeders of fine poultry in the middle and western states. His experience since 1883, in fourteen different states, has enabled him to place scores as they should be. He is one of the few who are called a second time and oftener to officiate as judge at the same show. He has twenty-one shows booked for the season of 1901-1902, and much private work for every spare day. He has been a frequent and valued contributor to the poultry press and this month begins a series of articles written especially for the Poultry Gazette at the request of the editor. These articles are widely copied and are of much interest to the progressive breeder. Mr. Heimlich is a member of the American Poultry Association, Vice President of the Barred Plymouth Rock Club and Vice President and member of the Executive Committee of the White Plymouth Rock Club for two years. He breeds Barred and White Rocks, Golden Sebright Bantams, Tumbler Pigeons and Belgian Hares, and is ever working to upbuild the poultry industry. His field of usefulness expands with every season's work. He believes that the score card applied and used intelligently will ever continue as a factor in promoting poultry interests to a higher plane of usefulness and practical worth.

It is all right to have an illustrated standard after the standard becomes permanent as a guide. This is not practicable as long as the standard is subject to alteration every year. An illustrated standard would, it is estimated, cost \$5 a copy, and the purchaser of a book so expensive ought to have some guaranty that it would not become obsolete for a certain number of years. Once every five or ten years is often enough to change the standard requirements of established breeds.

Some of the papers are discussing the licensing of Judges. We believe something of this sort is needed. As it is now, any man is at liberty to set himself up as a judge whether he is qualified or not. All judges should be required to pass examinations and be given certificates of proficiency. A score card should mean something when it is given. No harm can come to the industry by elevating the standard of judges as well as fowls.

The poultry show at Fayetteville, Tenn., last month was quite a success, for the first one. Mr. J. C. Shofner was the judge and Mrs. Shofner consequently did not show her Barred Rocks, Orpingtons and Turkeys in competition, though they were there to hold out the display.

THE BUYING PUBLIC.

The Two Extremes Among Poultry Breeders.

By F. J. Marshall.

In the first place and in the greatest numbers especially in the South, is the very cheap breeder, in other words he is very anxious and insists that the price must be cheap. As to the stock he does not care how good it is, in fact rather insists that it shall be right straight goods or no sale to him. He simply wants good stock, has made up his mind that if he can get what he wants at his price he might be induced to purchase providing however that it has all the qualifications and requirements of everything but the name of exhibition stock. He does not care to invest in any of that kind. He expects to raise that from stock purchased. You can easily locate him by the letters he writes. He usually wants to purchase, (or thinks he does) a dozen hens and a cock, and if the price is more than 50c to 75c a head the chances are you will never hear from him. If you do it will be to inform you that he has to sell his chickens for 25 cts each and he would hardly be fool enough to give three or four of his, for one of yours. Winding up his letter by making you an offer which he thinks you would be foolish not to accept if you wanted to get rid of your stock soon.

If this enthusiastic breeder does not want to appear too much enthused he puts this work onto his wife and she does the writing. She would be more liberal and invest in something that would do them good if she could get the money to do it with. Many a man is indebted to his wife for dollar upon dollar they have made out of good stock in chickens and turkeys that they would not have had, if he had had his say in the matter.

The good wife having been very much interested in good stock of poultry insisted upon spending some of the general income or perhaps a part of her hard earned egg or butter money. After the good stock was fully in evidence and money was being made from it, the generous head of the house would rise up and claim part or all of the income to apply upon the grocery or dry goods bill. These are the worthy gentlemen who are looking around to see if they can not purchase a five dollar gold piece with a nickel; and they would be afraid it might be counterfeit then. I hardly know how to admire such enterprise.

On the other hand and going to the other extreme is the true and energetic fancier who has the spirit of enterprise of the genuine quality in him. When he makes up his mind to go into the poultry business something is going to drop and you will more than likely hear it too. He does not look around and inquire how cheap but how good.

He is not ready to back down and out at the first obstacle that comes in his way. His idea is how to get the thing out of the way or get over it. He sets out to have something that is as good or for that matter a little bit better than any of his rivals. He is not willing to give up the chase until he has accomplished his purpose to a certain extent at least, by winning over them at some of the leading shows. He does not make it a leading point in his letter to you that he does not want to pay for show stock. The particular point he wishes to impress upon you is that he is after quality, and he is willing to pay for what he gets. When you meet him in the show room and are fortunate enough to win over him and he becomes convinced that you are ahead of him strictly in quality he usually wants to buy your best birds, unless he has a place in mind

where he can put his hand on something that will fire him up for the next show or show season. Does he succeed after making these investments? Most assuredly in most cases where good judgment is coupled with the spirit of enterprise success comes, but not always from the very beginning for there are more or less obstacles to surmount along these as well as other lines of business. It is the difficulties we encounter that makes us stronger for those to follow.

F. J. MARSHALL,

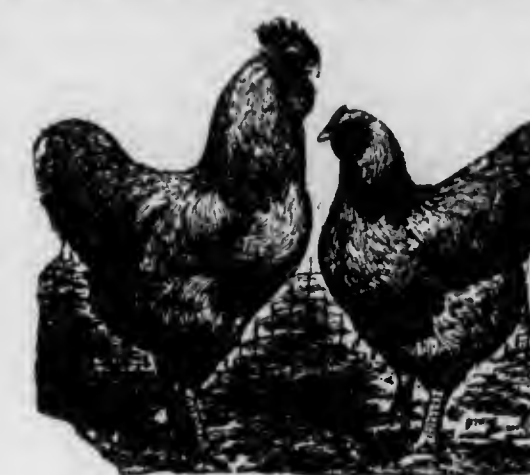
Atlanta, Ga.

Money In It If--If.

There is a class of enthusiastic novices who write to know if they can make a living at poultry-keeping. They might as well ask if they can make a living at bridge building. A living can be made at bridge building, by one who knows all about it, but for one, we would soon be in the poor house if we had to depend upon bridge building, as we would not know how to begin on a bridge. And one can make a living at the poultry business—if he knows how. No novice can do it, and we are frank to say so, but it will at least cost the novice less to begin and try to learn at the poultry business than in any other direction.—Commercial Poultry.

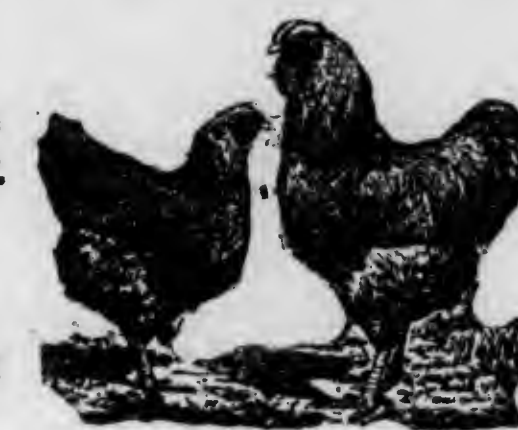
Date the Eggs.

Texas Farm and Ranch recommends in gathering eggs, whether for market or home use, to take a soft pencil and mark each egg with the date of its birth. This takes but little time and often prevents loss, by age, as in using eggs from a box or basket the same ones may be fit until they become stale. An abbreviated numerical date is sufficient, thus: 5-8, meaning fifth month and eighth day, or May 8th.



BARRED,
BUFF, WHITE

ROCKS,



BUFF

WHITE

WYANDOTTES,

LIGHT, BUFF

Brahmas

CORNISH, WHITE

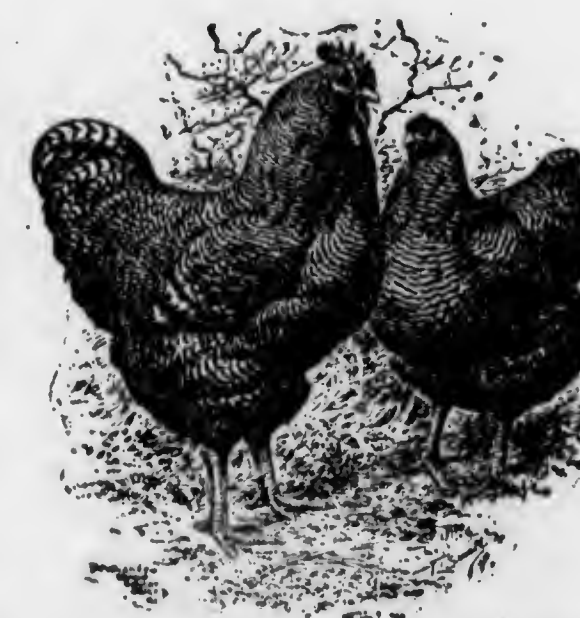
Indian Games.

A Few High-Grade Cockerels for Sale, \$5.00 to \$20.00 Each.

Eggs in Season \$3 per 15.
Buff Brahmas \$5 per 15.

This stock is all bred from prize-winners at such shows as Philadelphia, Chicago, Hagerstown and Trenton. Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

References: R. G. Dun or Bradstreet's mercantile agency, or any bank in York, Pa.



Plymouth Poultry Co.,

Box B.,
York, Pa.



BARRED P. ROCKS

AS BRED BY

CLOVERBLOOM POULTRY YARDS

Have won their share of first, second and third prizes at the great Louisville Show for the last four years. We now have the best lot of youngsters we ever raised, and offer birds of extra quality at rock bottom prices. If you want good birds don't buy until you get our prices, as they are in the reach of all. Also have a few hens to offer cheap, some with score cards. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cloverbloom Poultry Yards,

Benj. H. Baker, Prop.

Thruston, Ky.

If You Want Some

Good

Barred = Rocks

In both young and old stock send for my illustrated circular, giving prices and show record. Satisfaction guaranteed.

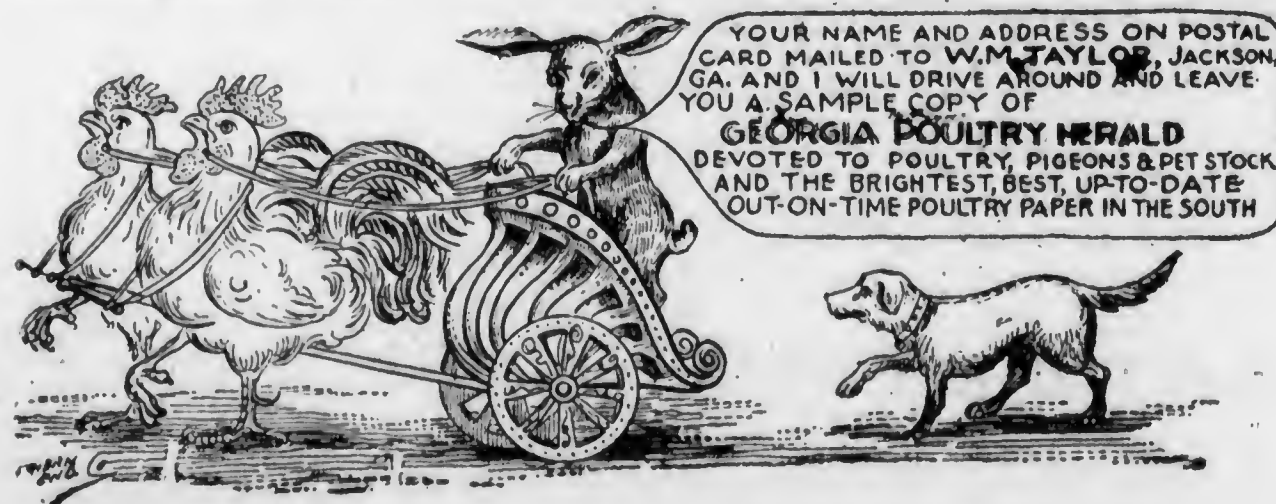
Address

J. Z. BRISTOW,

Richwood, Boone Co., Ky.



First Prize Pullet Cincinnati, score 94½, B. N. Pierce, judge.



YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON POSTAL CARD MAILED TO W. M. TAYLOR, JACKSON, GA. AND I WILL DRIVE AROUND AND LEAVE YOU A SAMPLE COPY OF
GEORGIA POULTRY HERALD
DEVOTED TO POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK AND THE BRIGHTEST, BEST, UP-TO-DATE OUT-OF-TIME POULTRY PAPER IN THE SOUTH

Standard Poultry Co.,

POST OFFICE BOX C.

Hopkinsville, - Kentucky.

Just a few surplus stock left. First come, first served:

Two M. B. Turkey Toms.....\$3.00 each
Three M. B. Turkey Hens.....\$2.00 each
One B. P. Rock Cockerel, first-class, well developed youngster, Ringlet Strain.....\$5.00
One B. P. Rock chick, not quite so good.....\$3.00
Two B. P. Rock pullets, beauties.....\$2.00 each
A few White Wyandotte pullets.....\$1.50 each

Address as Above.

THE Standard Poultry Journal

Is an up-to-date illustrated monthly journal devoted to poultry for profit. Contains 24 to 32 pages monthly, filled with the best and most practical information written by the most prominent writers in the country. The regular subscription price of the Standard is

50 Cents Per Year,

But for a short time we will receive yearly subscriptions at 25 cents. Send 25 cents at once and receive this bright and spicy journal for an entire year—every issue worth a year's subscription. Address,

STANDARD POULTRY JOURNAL, Graviton, Ia.
BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
WYANDOTTES.

Choice young stock for sale At prices that will make you buy. For an Honest Deal, address

GLENAVEN POULTRY YARD,
W. H. Rogers Prop., Leeville, Wilson Co. Tenn.

DELUSION OF THE NEST EGG.

The Laying Hen Has no Use For It.

A writer in the Rural Californian has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the nest egg is unnecessary. He says:

A subscriber says: I note in a poultry journal the editor's advice in reward to the use of nest eggs. He says don't use either good or bad eggs but china of composition "eggs" that can not be broken.

It has always puzzled me to know why any kind of an egg, real or artificial, should be used as an inducement to a hen to lay where it may be located. When a hen gets ready to lay there is no way to prevent the performance except by killing her, and all the nest eggs ever devised can not make her lay before she gets ready. It is said that a cozy nest in which a nice, clean artificial nest egg is placed is attractive to the biddy in the laying mood and that she will carefully step into it and deposit her treasure; while, if the nest egg were not present, she would hesitate for quite a while and finally lay under the gooseberry bush.

Several years ago I conducted an experiment to determine the magnetic properties of false nest eggs. A row of comfortable nests were arranged on one side of the hen house, and in one of them a beautiful oblong china nest egg was placed. The house was thrown open to the score of hens that were in the egg business, and I established myself in a secret place to witness the results. Three of the hens entered the house, scrutinized the new departure and seemed to agree that the nests were entirely satisfactory. They casually inspected the nests and when one of the maternal biddies was attracted by the glistening china egg it was very interesting to

note her capers. She turned her head sideways and stretched her neck to get close to the "egg" without moving her feet. She seemed to be reasoning the case and wondering what manner of hen laid the curious egg. Presently she reached the conclusion that it was a delusion and a snare, so she entered a nest five nests away and planted an egg worth a dozen of the china variety. When she had taken a glance at her own product and that of the false egg manufacturer there was an air of pride in her cautious exit, as if she wanted to say what evidently she thought that you may fool some hens but you can't fool me.

Well, the other hens sized up that china egg about as carefully as the fine old Plymouth Rock just mentioned, and they went elsewhere to lay their eggs.

When a hen wants to lay she hasn't the time to hunt a nest containing an egg; she either makes a quick nest in the grass; under a bush, in the barn or relies herself in any of the empty nests in the hen house.

TWO ROOSTERS FOR A FLOCK.

Several Good Reasons Given For Alternating the Males.

We have had considerable experience the past few years in mating breeds for best results, and find that it is a mistake to have too small sized flocks. On the other hand, it is a mistake to have them too large. Overcrowding will not only cut down the egg yield, but it is apt to introduce such vice as feather-pulling and egg-eating.

Sixteen to twenty females of Light Brahmas in a flock will, by alternating males, give better fertility and stronger chicks than smaller families. To keep the same male in a flock the entire season, will, as a rule, cripple the fertility of the egg. We use two males for each pen in Brahmas,

alternating each night. This requires a little extra work, but it pays for all the additional labor involved.

In the American class we run about the same—even going as high as twenty-five females in a flock.

In the Mediterranean we run from twenty to thirty.

As a rule, however, we do not advise larger families than twenty-five females in any breeds. The idea of alternating males is to do away with favoritism, and also to offset the habit of some males in refusing to eat, insisting on calling up the hens instead. Another evil that is offset is the habit of hens pulling feathers. If there is a feather-eater in the flock, she will invariably begin on the male. By alternating, the hens are thrown more off their guard. Last year we had a bad feather puller in one of our Wyandotte pens, and she was practically cured by continually changing males. Another vice is the picking the male birds' combs. If there is a possible chance for the hen to draw blood she will pick and pick the comb, very often ruining it. When we find the hens doing this, we remove the victim, and substitute a new male. In a few days after being anointed with vaseline, the sore spot will properly heal up. —A Few Hens.

Bumble Foot.

Bumble foot can be cured, if taken in time, by simply taking a sharp pointed knife and remove the hard or gristle like substance in the bottom of the foot, then anoint with spirits of turpentine several times daily. I find that those roosting high are the ones affected. Roosts should be as low as possible, say eight or twelve inches from the floor.—F. E. Wolfe, in Fancy Gazette.

Tell them you saw their ad, in FANCY FOWLS.

A Plea For Charleston.

BY Stephen T. Lea.

EDITOR FANCY FOWLS:—

I notice in the Poultry press that the Southern Poultry Association has selected Texarkana, Ark., as their next place of meeting. It appears that the Charleston invitations have been ignored. Now Bro. fanciers I am not writing this article from any malice but for the good and advancement of the Poultry Industry of the South. While I was over at Troy, Ala., in Nov. I met Bro. Dunstan, President of the Southern Poultry Association, (and right here let me say I have never met a finer gentleman and truer fancier) and he informed me that the "Southern Poultry Association, having had no other invitation, would hold their annual meeting at Texarkana, Ark., Dec. 1901." There is something "rotten in Denmark."

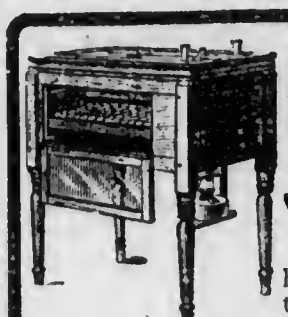
There were two (2) invitations extended to the Southern Poultry Association, asking for their next annual (1902) meeting to be held at Charleston January, 1902. The South Carolina Poultry Association and the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition Company requested the Southern Poultry Association to hold their next annual meeting (1902) at Charleston January, 1902. These invitations were sent to Memphis, Tenn., to the Secretary of the Southern Poultry Association, while that association was in session (annual meeting, 1901.) They have never been returned to the writers. Where are they? The Southern Poultry Association held their annual 1901 meeting at Memphis, Tenn., Jan., 1901, and these invitations reached there while in session.

It is now claimed no invitations were received. From time to time there have been several articles published in the poultry papers, saying these invitations had been sent to the Southern Poultry Association. Still no

one at this time claimed invitations had not been received, but at this late date it is claimed the invitation of Texarkana, Ark., being the only invitation received, that is the reason that place has been selected. The Texarkana show will be held Dec. 1901.

Does the Southern Poultry Association intend to hold two annual meetings for 1901—will this build up the Southern Poultry Association? Does it intend to only hold its annual meetings in the Southwest? If so, why not change its name and call it the Southwestern Poultry Association?

Now, Bro. fanciers, why not hold your 1902 (which should be your next annual) meeting, at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1902? I will promise each and every member who attends a royal welcome—and plenty of hot competition. If the American Poultry Association can afford to come so far to hold their annual meeting as Charleston, S. C., why can't the Southern Poultry Association come? Is not South Carolina in the Southern circuit? Why make the Southern Poultry Association a local affair, when it should spread its influence all through the South? Let it be a representative body and meet in any section of the South. Let every progressive fancier in the South work to make the Southern Poultry Association what it is in name, a representative body of the Southern fanciers. The only way to succeed is to know no one man, or one section. Let every section be represented. As long as these annual meetings are held in the southwest the association will be purely local in its advancement. Come gentlemen, spread out, cover the territory a little farther. At the rate you are now moving, it will be many years before the annual meetings will be held outside of the Southwest. STEPHEN T. LEA, Charleston, South Carolina.



The Prairie State Incubator

has long been recognized as the best incubator in the world. That is why the U. S. Department of Agriculture uses it exclusively. That's why it won 342 first premiums over all other makes of machines. This year we have made a catalog to fit such a machine. 50 tinted plate pages; 4 original paintings and over 700 half tone illustrations. Mailed free as long as they last. Write for catalogue No. 63.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., HOMER CITY, PA.
Largest Incubator and Brooder Factory in the World.

BELGIAN HARES

We are now moving our Belgian Hares into their winter quarters and find that we have more hares than we have room for, so

Will Have to Reduce Our Stock.

In order to do this we will make very low prices on all stock for the next 30 days. Here is a starter:

Young Belgians per pair \$1 & \$1.50.
Breeding Dees 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and \$5.00 each.

Bucks same price. Pedigree with all stock.

CENTRAL RABBITRY, R. A. DITTO, M'G'R.,
823 East Third Street, Owensboro, Ky.



McDONALD'S WHITE PLY. ROCKS.

McDonald's White Rocks Are Finer This Season Than Ever.

My Bronze Turkeys, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks and S. S. Bantams are also better.

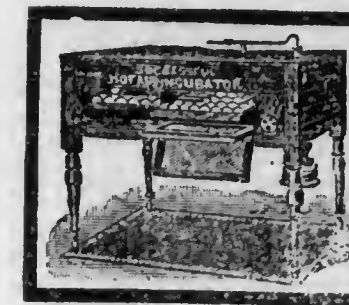
T. R. McDonald,
Wade's Mill, Kentucky.

FOR SALE!**Hogs, Poultry and Dogs.**

I have a fine lot of White Plymouth Rock pullets and cockerels for sale. My stock are as good as the best. I exhibited 25 at the Shelbyville fair this fall and won 1st hen, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd cockerel. I also have some fine Light Brahmas, Felsch strain. Can give some one a bargain. I have a few Coeaster White boars, ready for service, and a few gilts open and a few bred, by such sires as Protection, 8945; and Albert, Jr., 6738. I also have one fine pair of Scotch Collie dogs that I will sell reasonably. I will give satisfaction. Correspondence solicited.

F. A. McCOY, Eminence, Ky.

POULTRY and PAULTRY SUPPLIES. P. Roosts, Larders, Broilers, Cakes, Woodstock, Wyandotte, Leghorns, Bantams, Indian Game, etc. \$1 to \$1.50 per lb. 40 P. R. or Leghorns 12. Large Eggs, Poultry Book & Speed monthly Paper 4 mos. 10c. Or. Free. A. BARNWELL, SMART, KE.



Behold The Hen Doth Lay An Egg.
Her part of the work is done, then we take care of that egg with the **Successful Incubators and Brooders**, turn it into a strong, vigorous, bread-winning chicken, that will work for a living around the farm yard. Here's something new in catalogues—5 different editions, in 5 different languages. English edition sent for 4 cents; others free. Covers the poultry question like a blanket.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 344 Des Moines, Ia., or Box 344 Buffalo, N.Y.
Write to nearest office. You will save time and money.

BARGAIN SALE

Of a Collection of Fine Stock.

Twelve Cornish Indian hens and two fine cocks, 15 months old, \$7.00 each for the lot.
Ten S. C. Brown Leghorn hens, 14 months old, \$1.00 each for the lot.
Trio Silver Spangled Hamburgs \$5.00.
Trio Houdans \$5.00.
Ten Buff Leghorn hens \$1.00 each for the lot.
Buff Leghorn Cock, bought of Arnold last year as a cockerel, \$5.00. Solid Buff.
Lot of young Buffs for sale.

100-Egg Excelsior Incubator, hot air, \$10.00.
Alabama Hot Air Brooder, 100-chick, \$4.00.

J. H. DAVIS,

Postoffice Box 156, Eufaula, Alabama.



William Jack

Is Better Fixed to Furnish Exhibition Breeding Stock

Than ever before. Prices are right where competitors don't like to follow. The breeds are Barred P. Rocks, S. C. E. Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs and Pekin Ducks. Minute description given on application. Correspondence a pleasure. We pay our own postage. Come at us when in need of stock.

Wm. Jack,
P. O. Box 10. Martinsburg, Ind.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12.80

The simplicity of the Stahl Incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

**Minorca, 'Tis Of Thee.**

Minorca, 'tis of thee, sweet bird so gay and free, of thee I sing.

Bird of our nation's pride, known on every side, Of the queen so true and tried let praises ring.

My good Minorca, the bird of the noble free, thy name we love.

We love thy eggs and feed you of the noble breed.

All say your fame and name are high above.

Your praises fill the trees, are heard on every breeze, "Minorca pet."

All other fowls give way, your fame is here to stay, You take the lead of all, "you can bet."

Your worth and glory high, reaching to the sky, of you we sing

Long live your "star" so bright, in clearest, brightest light, And to you the "queen" of all, rich prizes bright.

—ROWLAND STORY.

Thirty-Third Anniversary of American Poultry Journal.

The American Poultry Journal, of Chicago, celebrated its thirty-third anniversary with its January number, containing over one hundred pages. The commencement of its thirty-third volume is announced with a new cover and contains, as frontispiece, Franklane L. Sewell's latest and grandest work a colored illustration of a pair of Silver Penciled Wyandottes. The American is making an exceptionally strong campaign for subscriptions, and offers prizes of over \$400.00, including \$200.00 cash prizes, to the agents who send in the largest list of subscriptions. They will send, upon request, a sample copy, containing the colored illustration and also will send instructions to agents.

The Light Brahma.

The first effort of American fanciers to produce a breed of fowls that might be truly called our own gave to the world the Brahma fowl. Compounded as it was from foundation stock that came to us from the South Sea countries, it is a surprise that the original stock should have withstood the severe winters of New England and become our most vigorous fowl.

The facts are, however, that much of the foundation blood of all of what we call American breeds is largely from the Asiatic family, which includes all the Cochins, Brahmans and Leghorns, the largest and strongest boned of all fowls. No other fowl did or could outpoint the Asiatic of early day in egg producing. These qualities they have imparted to all the many breeds that they have helped to form, including the Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds.

With this manner of fowl as their start, the fanciers of New England, who guided the Brahmans into form, had their task partially insured before they began. At the same time, their patience and never-ending perseverance worked out of the crude original what might be called the king of all fowls. In their early day they led the procession during the so-called time of the "hen fever," and to this very day they are prime favorites in New England, and unusually are the strongest classes at the Boston show.

Some time since, in the columns of Country Gentleman, there appeared statistics with reference to the loss of popularity of the Brahma in England. This can be accounted for from the fact the gentlemen who judge in England strongly favor the very heavy vulture hock upon Brahmans, and the encouragement of this has injured the Brahmans as

bred in England; for while guiding them into this unnatural profusion of plumage their real value as egg producers and table fowls has been lost sight of. This same result will come to any breed of fowls that are encouraged upon the lines of any unnatural development. These unnatural results can only be obtained at the sacrifice of other features, and in this case the unnatural profusion of feather has decreased the egg yield, reduced the plump full breast to a narrow, flat formation, and to keep the long stiff hock feather from the ground more length of shank is needed, producing a fowl of un-



natural proportions for the true Brahma. Such is the construction of the show Brahma of England to-day, and it is to be hoped they will never be admitted into our country as a show specimen.

The same formation has favor in England with Cochins breeders and judges alike. Some years ago they found favor with us, and have almost ruined our American Cochins of all kinds. Seldom do we see the round, full, soft hock perfectly free from any stiff feathers whatever. Such is the true hock formation for our Cochins; the more profuse they are feathered at the hock the better, but stiffness should be present in the feathers.

Our Brahma fowls are par ex-

cellent in size, shape and beauty of plumage. There are fine egg producers, alike as to size and number and quality. As a table fowl they can hardly be excelled, and as a show specimen the true American Brahma as described in our Standard can not be outdone. The most beautiful combination of the black and white, as seen in well-pencilled hackles, can hardly be improved. The beautiful outline spread of the tail adds to the beauty of the back, and the white lacing adds a beautiful outline to the glossy black tail. The strong, well-placed shanks, surmounted by the well-rounded hock, give the grace of finish that is the absolute belonging of the Brahma.

It would be mere folly to even consider encouraging the stiff or heavy hock plumage upon our Brahmans. It has no place there only as an unnatural belonging, the result of a fad; and as soon as such unnatural features are encouraged, just that soon will their popularity dwindle and their numbers grow less. There is a limit to the demand for an exquisite style of show specimen. When we guide our fowls into these lines we destroy their general popularity, from the fact that it is almost impossible for the average man to produce them, and the demand is confined to a few.

If we wish to keep our American Brahma in the advanced position it has held for so many years, we should stand firm as against their valuable qualities. Every American who knows a fowl knows the high qualities of the Brahma, and while we all would cry out against their injury and demand that our Brahma be advanced only along the proper lines, it is not unusual for public opinion to change and to the opposite to its own opinion. The time was when the people of England would not think of a vulture hock upon their Brahmans,

nor would we of this country allow a vulture-hocked Cochins to live. But opinions have changed with both. The change in each case has originated in England, and in the one case found favor with us. At this very time there are some English bred Brahmans in this country, being used to improve feather, it is said. How long will it take for this blood to contaminate all the Brahmans? For, unlike our other stock, we can not trace pedigree.

We shall not be surprised to see vulture hocks upon our Brahmans inside of two years, and when it comes it will spread throughout the land like wild fire, and will not be checked until almost unremovable injury is done to our Brahmans. The Dark Brahma of our country has never fully recovered from the injury done it by the rough hocks brought over from England to improve our American stock.

These are questions it is well to consider in advance, should we prefer to transform our Brahmans from our present type to the rough feathering so much admired in England. It can be done, but should we prefer to hold to our own American type we must keep a sharp lookout ahead and avoid all chances for such a change by placing our strong disapproval against all efforts to introduce such changes. It is within the power of the breeders themselves to regulate these matters. It is only necessary for those interested to take an absolute stand for or against such a move to insure their wish. As they may will, so it will be, but should they simply stand by and allow such changes to come upon them unchallenged, there will be no one to blame but themselves.—T. F. McGrew in Ohio P. Journal.

The Water Supply.

Be sure your fowls have plenty of fresh, pure drinking water.

Just imagine yourself an active member of the Humane Society and give the strictest attention to this one item. And really it will pay you in dollars and cents as well. Farm animals of any kind are abused most by their owners neglecting to supply them with water, pure, fresh and abundant. Farm poultry are often driven to drink from foul pools in the barnyard or risk their lives trying to get it from the great tanks at the windmill. A danger signal needs to be placed over either one. The first breeds all manner of disease, the last is death by drowning many times. Poultry are kept more nearly where they are wanted when always sure to find plenty of good water especially provided for their use. More particularly on this account than any other do ducks need to be kept by themselves. Ducks are proving very profitable under proper conditions, but it is not necessary to allow them to "run the ranch" by spoiling the drinking water for all other poultry. A Pekin duck will shovel enough mud and fifth into the freshest vessel of water, in one minute, to disgust every chicken and turkey on the place. Keep ducks by themselves. For the convenience and profit of the owner and the health and comfort of all the creatures on the farm all barns and poultry yards need to be well underlaid with tile, unless nature has provided drainage in some other way. This does away with that deathly nuisance, a barnyard pool. If any impure drain is open anywhere near the poultry yards, keep it well sprinkled with quick lime, which generally destroys the unhealthy odor and also causes the fowls to let the place alone. An iron drinking vessel for poultry is preferable to any other, the rustier the better, but it needs to be rinsed and scrubbed occasionally to be left empty long enough to allow the bright,

hot sunshine a chance to purify it. Poultry keeping is only minute details; you have the privilege of massing them together all you choose, but if you do not attend to the "fine work," the balance left to your credit at the end of the year will only be blasted hopes. Pay strict attention to your water supply.—Commercial Poultry.

DON'T MIX THE BLOOD.

It Pays Best to Have Only Pure-breed Fowls.

Get a pure breed and keep it pure. If you have a breed that you don't like for any reason don't mix it with something else, but sell off the stock and begin again with a new and clean outfit. If your hens do not lay as many eggs in a year as you think they should, don't introduce "new blood" by crossing them with any of the so-called egg breeds, because by so doing you only make a bad matter worse. Sell out clean and start again with a strain of egg producers. Often I have heard men say that they improve the laying qualities of their fowls by crossing them with some other breed. But after the first year they were silent about the alleged improvement. It did not last over one year. There is no sense in undoing the work of careful breeders by mixing varieties of breeds. If the pure stock were not vastly better in every respect than mixed stuff breeders would have gone out of business long ago. After they have spent years and years in building up a breed and fixing its good qualities it is not likely that any common ignoramus will accomplish much in the way of improving it by introducing blood of some other entirely different breed. Don't mix any blood, but try to improve it by keeping it pure and breeding from the best specimens.—The Grand Old Journal.

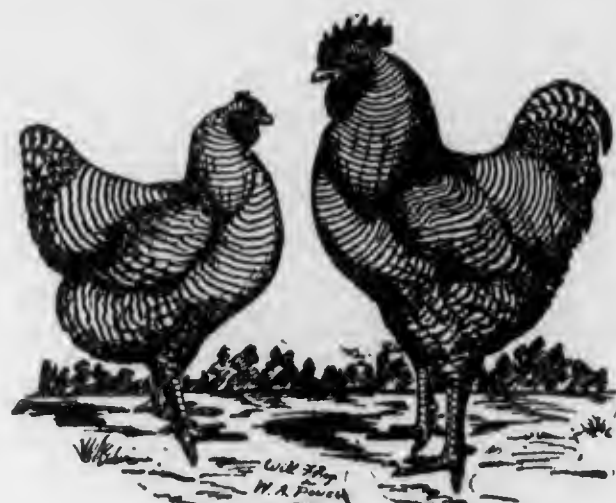
THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

OF

Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustains its reputation by winning in 1901,

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge. Judge.

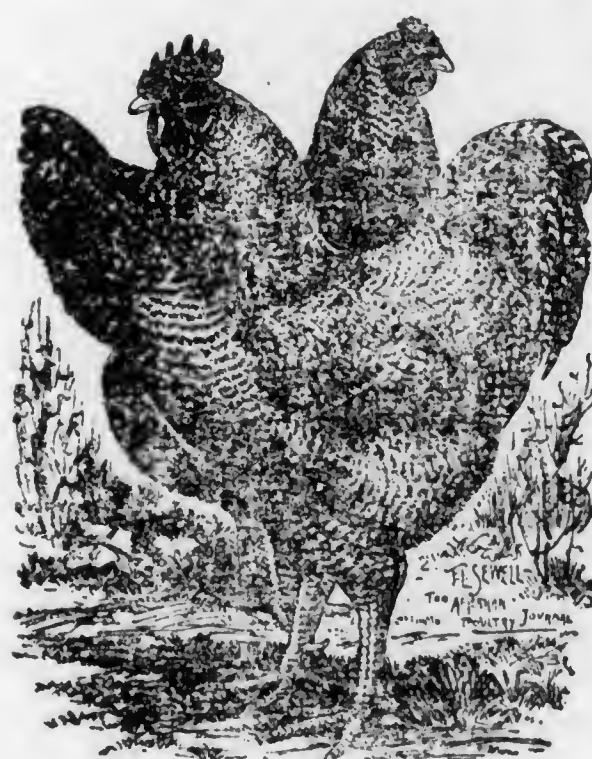


EGGS \$5, \$3 AND \$2.

ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.



JNO. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.



If You Want to Win

At your County Fair or Poultry Show,
remember we have

**200 Early Hatched B. P.
Rocks or Black Min-
orcas**

That will win in any company. Our True Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks are the leading strain in South and never fail to win. They will win for you if you will only give them a chance. Think of the great record at Birmingham and Huntsville, Ala., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., etc. No doubt but what they are

The Best in the South.

No matter what you want, breeders or show birds, we can fit you out and will give you more for your money than any one.

Arlington Poultry Yards,

Sherrod & Barrett.

Russellville, Ala.

Sunflower Poultry Farm,

St. Vincent, Union Co., Ky., Mrs. Ida L. Wathen, Prop.

We are offering some rare bargains in all the leading varieties, both young and old, high class stock. Standard bred breeders of the following: Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Buff and White, Leg-horns, White, Buff, Brown, S. C. and R. C. Black Minorcas, Langshans, C. I. Games, Light Brahmae, White Face Black Spanish, Toulouse and White Chinese Geese, Bronze Turkeys and White Holland Turkeys, Peafowls and White Guineas, Blue Ribbon Strains of Mammoth Pekin Ducks. If you are looking for high class breeders write me for prices. I will save you money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILVER WYANDOTTES.

1 Pen 1 Male and 6 Females \$10.00.
1 Pen 1 Male and 6 Females \$8.00.
1 Pen 1 Male and 6 Females \$10.00.

K. S. Trimble.

Somerset, Ky.

The Standard of Perfection.

The American Standard of Perfection, published by the American Poultry Association, is to the poultry business what the dictionary is to the English language. It is the only recognized or accepted authority on what constitutes a perfect fowl. If you are a breeder or fancier you should by all means have a copy. Neatly bound in cloth and sent postpaid from this office together with FANCY FOWLS one year on receipt of \$1.00, the price of the Standard alone. Or we will send a copy free to any person sending a club of 8 subscribers at 25 cents each. tf

Cleanliness The Cure.

Limberneck is a disease that is caused by worms or bacteria. This condition is generally caused by the poultry having access to putrid flesh, and attacks all kinds of fowls, good, bad and indifferent, says Wisconsin Farmer. Sometimes it is occasioned by other poisonous germs, which may be in the drinking water or in filth about the premises where fowls are fed. Finding and removing the cause will generally effect a cure.

Strange Bird Fights Farmer.

Elias Peabody, who lives in the northern part of Madison county, Ind., had a tussle the other night with either a strange visitor from the moon or James Whitcome Riley's "Crack o' Doom" bird which he turned loose in Madison County in 1877, when he was editor of the Anderson Democrat. Peabody was aroused from his dreams by something falling heavily upon his roof. The thump was followed by scurrying footsteps.

He jumped out of bed and grabbed his gun. In the moonlight he saw the strangest kind of a thing. He lowered his gun and went out to meet it. Though he cried "Shoo," as loud as he could, the thing came straight at him, and when it came into close range, Peabody grabbed it around the neck. The visitor demonstrated in a second to Peabody's mind that it was not a member of the goose family, for according to the honest farmer, it threw a few kinks out of its neck and shot out both of its long legs landing on Peabody's breast with such force as to floor him. Then it stood guard over him and his fowling piece, blinking at him with great, bright, weird eyes.

Peabody says he grabbed it again and caught it about the legs, but it set its wings in motion and laid him out again. He was game however, and at last succeeded in getting it in a corn crib, where he locked it up until morning.

When Peabody inspected the bird in daylight, its legs were large and short, and its feet were not webbed. It had a yellow beak and large white eyes, while its feathers were snow white and very coarse. When he peeked through a crack, the bird was walking up and down the floor, turning his head in every direction. He opened the door, and let it go out

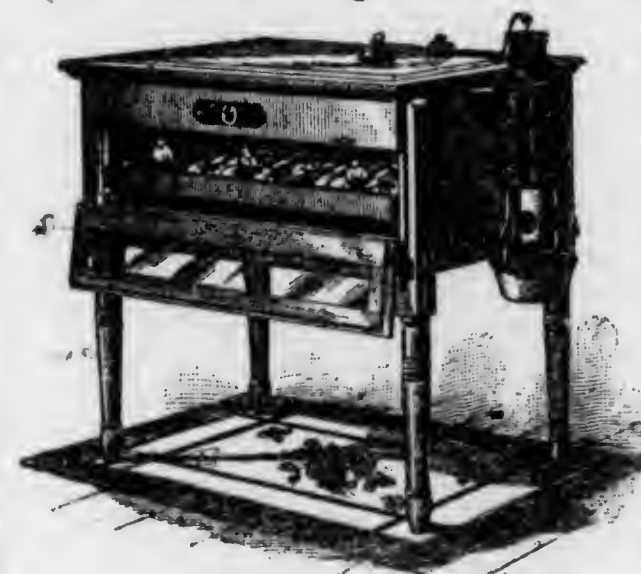
but it showed no sign of flying away. It walked into a pool of water, but hustled out in surprise as if water was a new thing to it. It would bump against the side of the barn and into the fence, yet it is not blind.—Ex.

The New Wooden Hen.

The illustration shown here is of the famous New Wooden Hen now known the world over as the most successful of all small hatchers.

It is now six years since the Wooden Hen put in its appearance, and each season it has come forward with improvements that increased its popularity until the sales are nearing 40,000.

For the coming season long



have been added to make it more convenient; also a moisture diffuser, which overcomes the question of how much artificial moisture should be applied. A few minor changes have been made in the general construction, and with the above improvements, it is a most perfect little hatcher. Three sizes are offered for the coming season, 50, 100, and 200-egg capacity, and the prices are surprisingly low.

Send at once to Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., for his beautifully illustrated catalogue, which also contains a most interesting chart showing the "Development of the Chick," in natural colors.

Success With Large Numbers.

Everything depends upon the man. In a moderate way, and

properly managed, poultry can be made to pay a good profit on the cost of keeping, and contribute its share to the income of the farm, but managed as a business, poultry is somewhat uncertain. One person in a hundred only may succeed, as the risks seem to increase in proportion to the numbers. One must begin at the bottom and gradually increase the flocks. No matter how much room may be allowed, how good the quarters, or how much feed is required, the strong will over-power the weak, and in the struggle for existence disease steps in and sweeps away the surplus to a smaller number. Large numbers cannot be counted, the eggs cannot all be collected, the birds and beasts of prey cannot be prevented from committing depredations, and the wants of each individual of the flock cannot be supplied; for it is lost in the whole, and cannot be selected for proper selection and care. Order and system being indispensable, the fowl fail to prove profitable, being simply a feathered mob of miserable, struggling creatures. Provide the food as we will, the strong and active secure more than they desire, being stimulated to appropriate above their share through the spirit of contest and competition, while the less favored ones barely survive in the midst of a liberal allowance for all. The man who manages will also manage the failure or success. The breed of brains is more important than the breed of fowls.—Poultry Keeper.

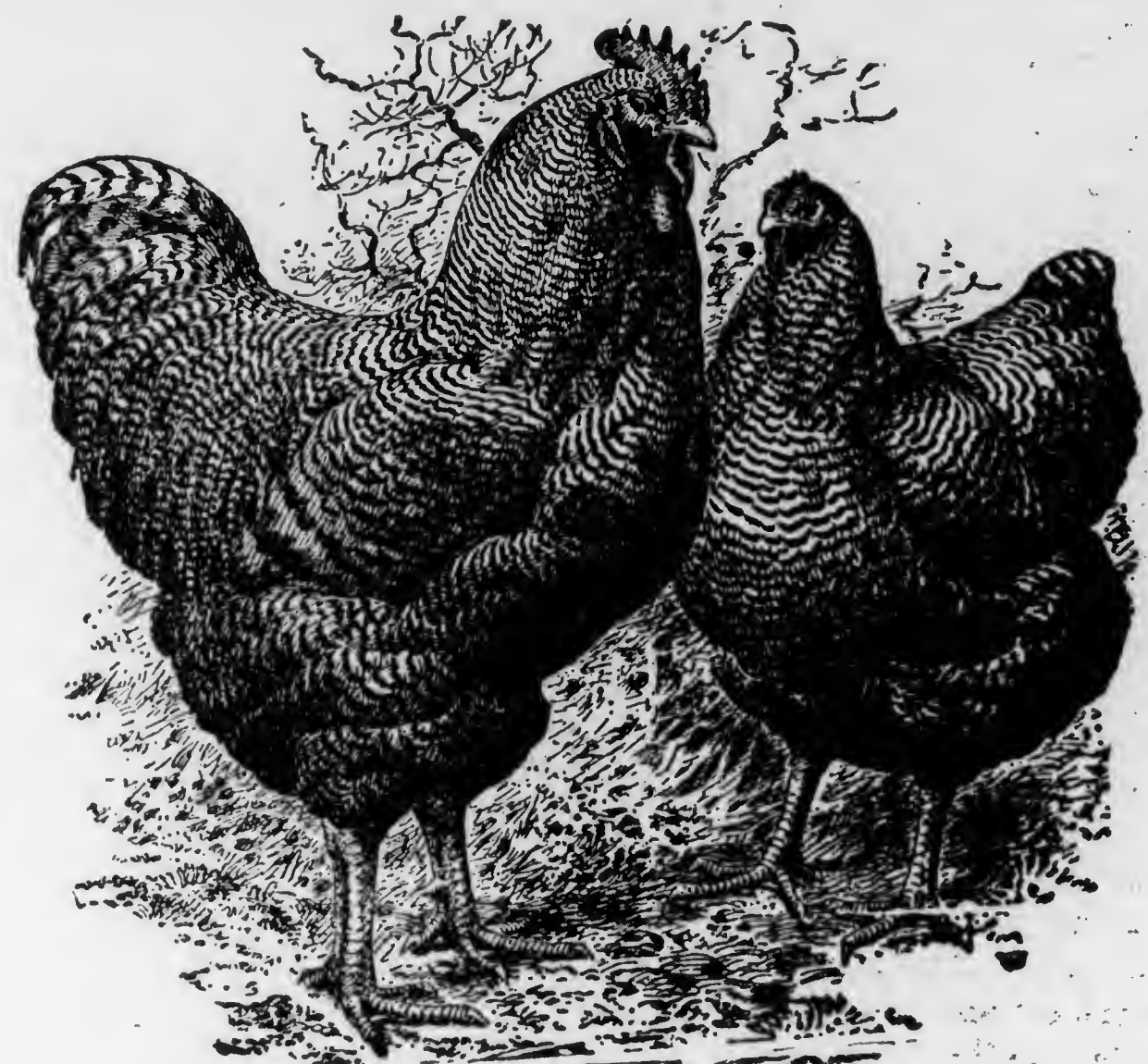
Cauterize the Wounds.

When the combs of fowls are injured they sometimes bleed for hours, often causing death. To prevent this, cauterize the wound with a hot iron. If the first touch of the iron fails to check the flow of blood repeat the operation, being careful that you have located the exact spot from which the blood flows.—North-western Poultry News.

BARGAINS

MIN

Barred Ply. Rocks.



One pen S. C. Brown Leghorns, one cock, three hens, four pullets and two cockerels. Cost me \$27.70, will take \$8.00. One Invincible Hatcher Incubator, new, 300-egg, cost new \$36.00, will take \$10.00. Do you want any of above bargains?

One grand pen B. P. Rocks, 1 ck, scores 93 1-2 by Russell, and 7 hen, 1 year old, wlel worth \$50, will take \$20. Paid \$20 for cock last spring. One pen of W. Rocks, cock and 5 female, that will make excellent breeders, but of course are not exhibition birds, but white to the hide, yellow legs and beaks. If bought at once they go for \$10. I have all my yards mated up now and have this one pen more than I need.

C. O. DUFFY, LARGEST BREEDER OF W. P. ROCKS IN THE WORLD. OWENSBORO, KY.



"ON THE SQUARE"

PAUL WAGNER, PROPRIETOR,
Corner 18th & Harney Sts.
LOUISVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

Poultry Yards.

PHIL HORN, MANAGER, YARDS,
One Mile BEYOND
JACOB PARK ENTRANCE.

S. C. B Leghorns and Black Minorcas.

My Show Record Last Winter

At New Albany Ind., Mr. I. K. Felch Judge, S. C. B. Leghorns, 1st and 3rd hen, 2nd pullet, 2nd cock, 1st and 3rd pen. Black Minorcas, 1st cockerel, 1st cock, 2nd pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st pen. Louisville, Ky., J. H. Bridge Judge, S. C. B. Leghorns, 1st and 4th pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerels, 2nd and 3rd cock. Also \$5.00 cash for largest number of birds of one variety, scoring 90 points or over. Black Minorcas, 1st cockerel, 3rd cock, 2nd pullet, 4th hen, 2nd pen.

Eggs From These Birds \$1.50 and \$2 per 15.

SPECIAL SALE

C. O. DUFFY

A few choice birds: C. O. Duffey's strongest couple in the world. First come, first served.

Breeds Which Have Been Neglected.

In many recent trips over Ohio and adjacent States my attention has been called, at several places I have visited, to old breeds of fancy fowls which have become unpopular and rarely met with. I was driving along the North Ridge, in Avon Township, Lorain County, Ohio, not long ago, when I noticed by the side of the road a pair of what seemed to be remarkably fine Mottled Javas. A little further on I passed a neat farm house, and on its lawn were fifty or sixty head of the above-named fowls—as even a flock as I ever saw. My curiosity was so much aroused that I took time to stop and make a few inquiries, the substance of which amounted to the following information:

The lady to whom the flock belonged told me that they (the family) had kept the breed for several years; had tried other, mentioning Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, etc., but found the Javas more satisfactory. They were keeping them for eggs and market purposes, but in their purity. She stated that they disposed of their surplus fowls and eggs at the Lorain steel plant, at an advance of from two to two and one-half cents per pound on fowls and three cents per dozen on eggs. I inquired if the fowls were good layers. Her reply surprised me. She stated that with them they produced in the year nearly or quite as many eggs as any Leghorns they had ever kept, and added: "We had Wyckoff's strain of White Leghorns, said to be as good layers as any." She said also: "We can make our chicks reach eight to nine and one-half pounds by Thanksgiving, and we have our pullets laying by October 1st, and they lay right along all winter." I suggested that she take some of them to the coming Cleveland poultry exhibition and

advertise them in a modest way in the Ohio Poultry Journal. To which she replied: "We are doing quite nicely as it is, and doubt if it would pay, as we tried advertising a few years ago and it did not pay us." Here is a case where a very deserving breed and fine specimens of same are hidden under a bushel. Never has it been my pleasure to examine a nicer, cleaner flock of fowls of any breed. Their long square build, bright red combs and perfect health marked them almost models of the breed, while their mottling was of the highest type of excellence.

Why is it that some one can not see an opportunity and push this breed to the front? They certainly have much in their appearance to appeal to the favor of both the fancier and the market poultry man. To my eye, their unique, variegated plumage lands a fascination more enduring than any solid color. Their plumage certainly would attract attention anywhere.

The White-Faced Black Spanish is another breed which has lost its hold on the fancy. It is a really worthy breed, not nearly as commonly met with as it should be, as is also the Red Cap.

Silver Wyandottes are once more rallying from the destructive influences of their first unhealthy boom, which nearly ended the future of the breed. Good specimens are still rare in any locality I have visited. Yet there seems to be a general activity which points to their more general dissemination in the next few years. They certainly possess qualities which, rightly brought to public notice, will place them among the foremost breeds.

In the present craze after buff color many very desirable breeds and qualities in these breeds have been lost sight of and have suffered for color. In fact, this has recalled a point where it seems that a few shrewd and far-

seeing fanciers might reap a rich reward by taking up some of these more desirable but neglected breeds and energetically push them to the front. It has been our experience and observation that more depends on the man than the breed selected. Good business ability and energy generally win whenever they are in evidence, yet some breeds seem to be monopolizing the public attention at present.—J. W. Whitney in Ohio P. Journal.

Selecting Pullets For Eggs.

I have learned to choose such pullets for eggs as in some respects resemble a typical dairy cow. They incline to wedge-shape, being light and narrow in front, and very wide and low-down behind. Their legs are rather short and set wide apart. These are the principal characteristics of good layers and breeders. Carefully avoid the leggy, high-built, reared-up hens of the game-cock style. They may make good racers, flyers and fighters, but they are rarely good layers or profitable market birds. It is the short-legged, heavy-set, motherly-looking hen that shells out the eggs, attends strictly to business when sitting, and is successful in rearing a family. I have learned, too, that a laying hen eats little more than one not laying, and also that it is a very easy matter to reduce the profit of a flock of twenty to zero by keeping five or six chronic non-layers among them.—Poultry World.

Trenton, Tenn., Show.

J. P. Newbern, of Trenton, Tenn., is a good friend who sends us some new subscribers almost every week. He is not only working up Fancy Fowls in his neighborhood, but has worked up a poultry association that met for organization on Dec. 7th, with a large list of members. It is proposed to give a show before the season is over, probably in February.

Uncle Rastus Reminiscent.

By J. H. Davis.

Dey hain't no use er talkin' Sah,
Dey hain't now, dat's a fact
I 'members Marster's chickens,
Sah, yes 'members dem clar
back
Afo' de wah, when he brung
home from Kernel Alec
Siza's,
Dem great big ostrich chickens,
de ones hecalled Shanghisee.

Um-u-m-m', yo' ort a seed dom
fowls, 'bout five foot high, I
'spec!

Wid de longes' yaller legs, Sah,
an' de fines' kind of neck.

Dey eat out of de hoss trof, an'
laid eggs jes by de co'd,

An', honey, dem ar eggs wus es
big es eny gourd.

De Bremmers an' de Lankshans,
an' de fowls yo' all call fine,
Kaint rusticate wid dem Shang-
hises wen dey war in dar
prime.

I disremember 'zactly what dey
weighed in numbers roun',

But I fink dem birds would tip
de scales at ninety-seben
poun's.

One day de Yankee Sozers cum
a shootin' froo de place,

An' yo' ort a seed de blue coats,
an' de chickens in de race,

Ki yi, he, he, hit make me laugh,
hit wus de mostest fun,

But dey haint no Shanhises roun'
de place, w'en de soger boys
got done.

Dey hain't no use er talkin' Sah,
er argyflen wid me;

I knows de possum's climbin' up
de luscious 'simmon tree,

An' I knows dat dese yer chick-
ens yo' all bys up at de sto',

Kaint promulgate wid dem
Shanghises. we all had befo'
de wah.

Another

The Silver

dotte at the "Pan" created a sen-
sation and nearly all the boys
were anxious to exchange gold
for some of the new beauties.
They carry the plumage of the
Dark Brahma, to all one of the
most beautiful of all fowl plum-
ages, Messrs. Cornell and Mc-
Grew who have been quietly at
work on the variety for some
time, are to be congratulated. I
have handled many Dark Brah-
mas in the show room but have
never seen plumage to equal that
on the females of this new breed
at the "Pan". They are sure to
be big money makers. Thos. F.
Rigg.

The Business Growing.

It is wonderful how the poul-
try business is growing. The
farmer is now becoming interest-
ed in standard bred poultry, and
the scrub will soon have to go.
Hundreds of fanciers can be
found where there used to be
no more than a dozen. The
young man that wants a trade
will not find a better field than
the poultry field. It affords a
good profit and great opportuni-
ties for intellectual growth and
investigation. — Inland Poultry
Journal.

The Way To Get Good Stock.

The best way to secure good
stock is to write to some reliable
breeder for prices on a trio or
pair of good breeding birds to
be picked and mated for best
results. Don't expect to get
them for a dollar each. Remem-
ber, he is giving you the benefit
of his experience when he mates
the birds, and by sending good
birds is placing you far along the
road to success. A trio of good
birds is worth more in the end
than wagon loads of cheap dis-
qualified birds. — Thos. H. Mills,
in California Fancier.

Wherever Shown,
Under Different Judges,

My Barred P. Rocks



ARE

PRIZE WINNERS

At the great Atlanta Show, Oct. 14-19, in the
largest and best class of Barred Rocks ever
shown in the South, I won **TREE RIBBONS**.
At Troy, Alabama show, competing with almost
the same birds, my stock won **SIX RIBBONS**.
A limited number of **EXTRA FINE YOUNG**
STOCKS for sale at reasonable prices. My breed-
ers for next year will be mated in December.
Order early for eggs.

T. J. Rountree, Cleveland, Tenn.

Agent Cyphers' Incubators. Get machines
at meat factory prices and save freight.

Cornish Indians



I have a few more Cornish In-
dian cockerels left and will sell for
\$3.00 each, if bought before Jan-
uary 1st, 1902.

ARCHIE HIGGINS,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Chickens, Turkeys, Hogs.



A fine lot of Barred
P. Rocks, White P.
Rocks, Buff P. Rocks,
S. C. Brown Leghorns,
Black Langshans and
C. I. Games from the
best matings of the
greatest specialists.
Mammoth Bronze
Turkeys from the
most noted winners
in the South.

Registered Berkshire Hogs, as fine
as can be found anywhere.Write and be convinced. Satisfaction or
money back.

Sunnyside Poultry Yards.

C. Frank Pittard, Prop., Rural Delivery Route No. 6.
Pulaski, Tenn.

FORTY COCKERELS.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.
Fine lot of youngsters that cannot
fail to please. Prices to suit.

H. M. DALTON,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

To Chicago Exhibitors.

What, from the exhibitors
standpoint, goes to make a suc-
cessful poultry show? Fair
judging by competent men, lib-
eral prizes, careful handling, in-
telligent feeding, protection
against loss, prompt return of
stock, and settlement of prizes.
Nothing is quite so irritating to
an exhibitor as to have his stock
returned in a badly demoralized
condition, showing plainly that
they have been ill treated, with
possibly a specimen or two
changed, or even missing. If
the exhibitor will use care in
shipping his stock, being partic-
ular to give all necessary infor-
mation on coops, remembering
that the management has thous-
ands of specimens to handle in
the short space of twenty-four
hours, a great deal of unneces-
sary confusion will be avoided.
The Chicago show has adopted
a plan that will do away with all
"mix-ups" or tampering with
fowls. As the birds are removed
from shipping coops they will
be banded with a sealed leg band
marked "Chicago 1902," bearing
the number of coop the fowl will
occupy during the show. This
number will be used on all show
records, including score cards,
prize certificates, and premium
list, thereby giving every bird
something to show that it has
been exhibited at Chicago,
whether judged by comparison,
or scored. With this system
how easy it will be to turn to the
catalogue at any time and con-
vince any skeptic that a certain
bird did so, and so. How sim-
ple it will be to keep out of the
tangle found at every show when
a fowl becomes misplaced, and
what a relief to know that each
and every specimen is in the
hands of its rightful owner when
it leaves the room. Locked
coops give you a false sense of
security, but any attempt to re-
move an unbanded bird will
open up an investigation that
will prove disastrous to wrong

doers. With such able men as
Mr. C. M. Davidson in charge
of poultry, Mr. Wm. Plaehn
pigeons, and Mr. J. C. Knapp,
pet stock, exhibitors may rest
assured that their stock will be
fed and cared for carefully and
intelligently. If you intend to
show put Chicago at the head of
your list, if you don't intend to
show, change your mind, and
come to Chicago—you'll not re-
gret it. Chicago will have the
greatest show in the land this
year without the slightest doubt,
and it will be to your advantage
to come. Don't forget the date,
January 20th to 25th, 1902, in-
clusive. Exhibits will be re-
ceived the 19th and 20th, pos-
sively not later.

C. A. DAMON,
General Superintendent.The American Buff Leghorn Club at
the Pan-American.

By Geo. S. Barnes, Secretary.

A meeting of the American
Buff Leghorn Club was held in
connection with the poultry dis-
play at Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday,
October 25th, at 2 p. m., in the
Agricultural Building. The
meeting was called to order by
the President, Chas. L. Thayer,
and was one of the largest and
most enthusiastic ones ever held
by the club, there being mem-
bers present from Illinois, New
York, Pennsylvania, New Jer-
sey, Canada and Michigan.

The members present report-
ed that the demand for good
stock has never been better, and
that their stock was improving
each year.

The following officers were
elected:

President, Chas. L. Thayer,
Chicago, Ill.; Eastern Vice Presi-
dent, Harry M. Lemon, Water-
town, N. Y.; Western Vice Presi-
dent, Eugene N. Lacey, Kan-
sas City, Mo.; Secretary and
Treasurer, Geo. S. Barnes, Bat-
tle Creek, Mich.; Honorary Vice
Presidents: Jas. Dundas, Deer

Park, Ont., Can.; F. E. Olson,
Galva, Ill.; C. A. Darling, Hope-
well, N. J.; Richard Jones, Vene-
tia, Pa.; B. F. Hislop, Milford,
Ill.; George F. Curtis, Fenton,
Mich. Executive Committee:
Aug. D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa.;
Thos. Peer, Fairfield, N. J.;
James Dundas, Deer Park, Ont.,
Can.

The Executive Committee de-
cided to offer a fine silver cup in
each state where there are ten
members of good standing. Cup
to be competent for by members
only.

H. E. Lemon moved that the
elegant cup offered at the Pan-
American by the Club, be award-
ed to James Dundas, of Canada,
and the same was presented to
him by President Thayer. This
is the first Club cup that has
ever gone outside of the states.

It was gratifying to the club
to notice the grand display of
Buff Leghorns on exhibition, and
more so when it was discovered
that as to numbers and quality,
none of the old time Leghorns
were in the lead at all, and some
were far behind. The club is on
the gain and desires to have all
true fanciers become members.
Send your name in at once and
get on the list of membership
that will be sent out by the club
to all breeders in the United
States and Canada.

GEO. S. BARNES, Secy.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Principal Cause of Indigestion.

All food consumed by the fowl
must pass from the crop into the
gizzard, where it is ground and
prepared for assimilation. Un-
less the fowls are supplied with
an abundance of good sharp grit
the good thus cannot be prepar-
ed, and we find as a consequence
that they suffer very much as
does a person from attack of in-
digestion or dyspepsia.—A Few
Facts.

Rises To Request.

Brother DePuy, of Poultry Success, is working overtime trying to convince a few fanciers and a few poultry papers that it is wrong, awfully wrong, to pull feathers, false feathers from exhibition birds. In fact, Mr. DePuy is terribly wrought up on the feather pulling question, so much so that he uses "slang," quotes scripture, and says some awful things right out loud in his paper.

We know it is wrong to pull feathers, but what is the use making a fuss about it. Mr. DePuy knows that just so long as poultry is exhibited at fairs and poultry shows in competition, just so long will feathers be pulled. It is no use telling Mr. DePuy who it is so, because he never bred poultry, and never prepared birds for exhibition, and does not know much about poultry, nohow, and judging by what he says in his paper, he has an idea that if a bird is a thoroughbred, or if a fowl is bred right he would not have any false feathers to pull. We take it from what Mr. DePuy says that if he were breeding poultry, White Wyandottes or White Plymouth Rocks, for instance, and he had a cockerel worth \$25, if he did not have a tiny spot on just one feather, he would send the cockerel to market and sell him for fifty cents rather than remove the feather and get \$25. Well, perhaps he would, but we don't believe it.

Please tell us, Brother DePuy, why it is wrong to pull feathers. Is it wrong to pull the weeds out of your garden? Is it wrong to separate the chaff from the grain? Is it wrong to separate the sheep from the goats? We have been told by you that it is wrong to pull feathers, but what we want to know now is, why is it wrong? — National Poultry Journal.

The Indian Runner Duck.

This is one of the most bardy and prolific ducks. They frequently begin laying in the late winter months, and is claimed they will lay as many as 100 eggs during their laying season, or for the year. They are not a large duck, only weighing about eight to ten pounds per pair. The color most to be preferred is broken fawn and white. Some have gray and white, also brown, but the fawn and white is preferable. Neck should be white, head fawn, balance about equally divided.

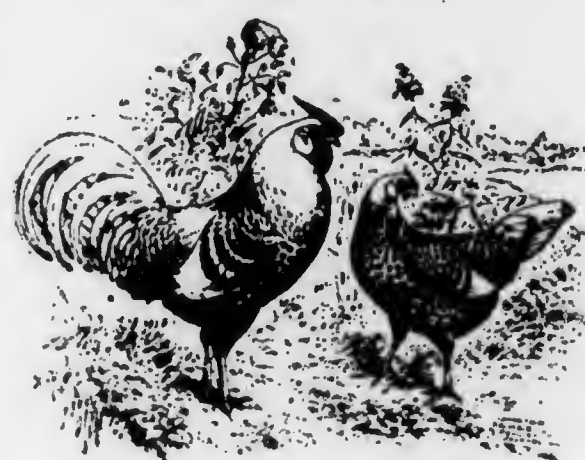
The young of these ducks are very strong and thrifty, eggs are more fertile than those of the Pekin, and for home or family use when they are grown outside and to maturity they are very desirable for roasters, as they are plump and mature early and their flesh is fine flavored. They can, like the Pekin, be raised with only enough water to drink. We have often seen them running with the young chicks, but think this is not the best, for poultry don't mix well as they grow. Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys should each be kept separate. — Feather.

Scaly Legs.

We have been in the yards of poultrymen and on farms where poultry had the scaly leg and their owners did not know there was a thing the matter with them. It is a common disease, but where it is often prevalent nothing is done to cure or prevent it. It is caused by a parasite that lives among the scales on the shanks of fowls. At first they may cause a thickening of the scales, but later the shanks become so encrusted with the scales that they are double their original size. These, together with dirt and filth, present a disgusting sight. This is a trouble that is easily cured. One ounce of sul-

phur rubbed into ten ounces of vaseline will make a good ointment that will cure it. This should be applied every other evening for a week. Some make a stocking for the chicken's shank by sewing on a piece of cloth, which is kept greased with some kind of grease which has been mixed with a little kerosene. Kerosene is a simple and easily applied cure for this trouble. It does not pay to have scaly legs for the look, if for nothing else. — Commercial Poultry.

S. S. HAMBURG, EXCLUSIVELY.



Won all first premiums at Louisville Poultry Show, January 1901. Old stock for sale also young stock.

SEBASTIAN DITTMEIER,
2104 Standard Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

ANCONAS!

Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st ed, 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$5.50 per setting.

FAVEROLLES.

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No culls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

Young's Poultry Powder is the only positively known remedy to cure Roup, Cholera and other diseases of fowls. Price, 33c postpaid. Young's Lice Paint never fails to kill. Kentucky agent: Percy E. Hoge, Jett, Ky.

We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatched.

JNO. R. YOUNG, Aberdeen, Miss.

A Monument

ONLY
\$4.00



I have several fine pairs of BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS bred in the correct line of my original "Old Gold" strains, noted as the leaders in Bantam circles, for sale at only \$4.00 per pair.

I am making this offer to introduce them and know they will stand as a monument to my strain in whatever locality they go. They are now winning at the South's leading shows in the hands of my customers and will win for you. They have won for me silver cup, silver medal, silver spoon and numerous other specials. A neat booklet, etc., free. Address

F. S. BULLINGTON,
Box 328, Richmond, Va.

—PITTSBURG SNOW II—
My grand Bull Terrier at stud. Late winner at the Va. dog show. For information, etc., address as above.

A Really Successful Incubator.

No incubators are better known, or are more widely popular than the Successful Incubators made by the Des Moines Incubator Company of Des Moines, Iowa. The factory of this company is believed to be at least as large as that of any similar institution in the world.

The Successful Incubators are the result of the study and experience of incubator experts who devote their whole time to this business. They are made of the best possible materials, and are fully guaranteed. A few years ago no incubator company would have dared to guarantee satisfaction on its products, but such an incubator as The Successful is no longer an experiment. The readers of Farm Journal are well aware that with practically no exceptions, the largest and most successful poultry farms hatch chickens by



artificial incubation. Poultrymen find incubators necessary to the economical production of chicks on a large scale. Many of the best known breeders of poultry use the Successful Incubators and Brooders exclusively.

So large has the volume of business done by this company in the east become, that a branch office and warehouse have been opened at Buffalo, New York, from which the Successful Incubators and Brooders are shipped to customers in the eastern states at a great saving of time and expense to the purchaser. Large quantities of these machines are also shipped to foreign countries.

Five different catalogues in five different languages are published by the Des Moines Incubator Company. They are all free except the catalogue in English, for which a charge of four cents is made to cover postage. No more instructive book on poultry culture can be secured anywhere than one of these attractive catalogues.

The Successful Incubators and the Successful Brooders have well earned their title: "Life Producers and Life Preservers." The company requests that all correspondence be addressed to the office nearest the writer.

Blind In One Eye.

The proof that draughts will cause blindness may be noticed that all the fowls on the roost will be affected alike, that is if the draught comes from the right side the eyes exposed to that side will be affected, and the same with the left eyes. The following letter shows such circumstance:

I am a reader of your paper and would like information and advice. Three of this year's chicks seem blind in one eye. The first one was hatched early, and I discovered when he was a cockerel what seemed a growth

in one eye. The other two chicks recently seem to have a white film over the sight. The first one, a cockerel, and one of the smaller ones, are White Wyandottes. The other is a Rhode Island Red. As you know, both breeds feather slowly. Now, it may be that one or two of the Wyandotte's heads swell, or it might be in the feathering.

One acts as though it might have a cold. I have changed them into a warm place. Is this the commencement of roup, or is it just a cold, or is blindness the result of letting the old hens run with the young chicks? Can I save the sight yet?

There is a draught somewhere in the poultry quarters, overhead, that comes on the birds, and it may be a ventilator or only a nail hole. It is not roup, but unless prompt remedies are used the trouble may be worse. Sponge the eyes with a solution made by dissolving two grains of sulphate of zinc in a gill of water, and then anoint with vaseline. The change of location was correct. — Poultry Keeper.

A Wyandotte Specialist.

Mr. S. E. Farr, of Avondale, Ala., who raises some of the finest Silver Wyandottes in Alabama, has recently moved his location and now occupies a residence in Avondale Park, a picturesque enclosure of several acres. His poultry yards are all newly fitted up and the runs are surrounded by a grassy range for the growing stock, practically without limit. Mr. Farr captured many of the best prizes in this class at the Birmingham show, and all of his breeders score high up in the nineties. His pens are already mated up and he is prepared to supply eggs for early hatches. We have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Farr's fowls and can recommend them to our readers. He still has some choice cockerels left and can spare a few pullets.

At His Old Tricks.

R. B. Jones, of Flat Rock, Ind., made his usual annual killing at Indianapolis Dec. 4-10-1901 and ran off with the big end of the bolt of ribbons. He showed some exceptionally fine birds and it was talked of by all the breeders of his great improvement in Silver and Golden Wyandottes, also in his Sebright Bantams. Below is a full list of what he won:

SILVER WYANDOTTES:—1st and 4th cocks, 1st, 3rd and 4th hens; 4th ckl, 1st and 4th pul, 2nd pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES:—1st, 2nd and 3rd cks; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th hens; 1st ckl; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pul; 1st and 2nd pens.

BLACK WYANDOTTES:—1st and 2nd Hens, 1st ckl; 1st and 2nd pul; 1st pen.

G. S. BANTAMS:—1st cock; 1st and 4th hens; 1st and 2nd cks; 1st pul; 1st pen.

S. S. BANTAMS:—2nd cock; 1st and 2nd hens; 1st and 2nd cks; 1st and 2nd pul; 1st pen.

Quite a nice winn and in the usual hot compa y always found at this show. He reports a fine lot of birds for sale. Look up his ad.

Editorial Comments.

J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn., whose conspicuous ad. is on the last cover page, changes this month and is ready for the egg trade from several pens of his fine Brown Leghorns. Mr. Henderson's catalogue is out and will be sent free to inquirers. He is rapidly forging to the front as one of the South's most progressive and successful fanciers.

The Wabash Valley show at Cynthiana, Ind., struck the zero wave just before Christmas and the display was cut short one-half. T. A. Fitchall, Poseyville, Ind., who advertised with us last season, captured first honors in the Barred Rock class.

Entries close Jan. 16 for the

Charleston show, instead of the 9th. A great show is confidently expected. The Belgian Hares will be judged by Frank Jenkins, of Richmond, Va., one of the best judges in the country.

F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., has sold all of his hares to L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga. Mr. Verdery made some nice winnings at the Augusta show with his new purchases.

Getting Ready For Winter Eggs.

It is not a wild assertion to make that this country is not producing one-fourth of the number of eggs that could be produced without increasing the number of laying poultry. We believe this since there are so many hens that are laying very few eggs and some that never lay at all. If all were laying as well as the best layers there would be eggs for all purposes, and they would be plentiful the whole year round. It is a shame that the average hen in the country produces no more than three dozen eggs in a year. This being true, no one cares to have the average hen, and yet there are many who do own them and no efforts are made to get better ones or provide for them so that they will do better. The average hen is not well fed, or she is owned by an average person, and since the average is all that is expected there is no incentive to do better. The thing to do is to replace the mongrel hen with a better one. If a non-producer of eggs, ascertain the reason, and change the conditions as soon as possible. If it were possible to substitute every mongrel hen with a pure bred of some sort the increase of egg production would be doubled at once without any increase in the amount of food given them. The average breeder of the average hen will not believe this, or will not heed it, hence there is little prospect of a change.

It goes without saying that no

one can get something for nothing. No hen can produce eggs unless she is fed material which goes to make the eggs, no matter what season of the year, in the springtime, when every hen is trying to do her duty, she could not lay eggs unless given the material from which to make them. It may not be necessary to furnish so much egg producing food in the summer as it is in the winter unless hens are kept penned up, in which case they would have to be provided for. In the summer time hens will find all kinds of grubs, worms, etc., to supply their natural demand for meat, and it may not be necessary to furnish it. —Poultry Farm, Des Moines, Ia.

High Scoring Lt. Brahmas.

The highest scoring Light Brahma in a class of 37 at the Birmingham show last month was a pullet bred and owned by S. J. Erckert, of Avondale, who won the first honors in his class. The first pullet scored 95, and the first pen scoring 188½ won over a pen of exhibition birds direct from one of the leading Eastern breeders. In addition to first pen and first pullet, Mr. Erckert won several other prizes, including a special, for three highest scoring Lt. Brahmas raised in Alabama. Mr. Erckert has a few fine cockerels for sale, with score cards, 91 point birds at \$5 each.

NEW OFFICERS

Of The Alabama State Poultry And Pet Stock Association.

The Alabama State Poultry and Pet Stock Association, following the meeting at Birmingham Dec. 21, elected the following new officers:

President, Jos. S. Forbes, of Birmingham.

Vice President, R. G. Pierce, editor Poultry and Hare Critic.

Secretary and Treasurer, T. B. Alford, Birmingham.

The new officers, like the old ones, are enthusiastic fanciers and wide-awake business men.

R. L. WILSON,
L. Brahmas, ^(Shaw-Fisher Strain.) S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.
Won at Louisville, 1902, Lt. Brahmas, 1, 2 and 4 pul.; 1 ckl., 1 hen, 1st pen and 6 Specials. On Wyandottes 1 ckl., 2 pul., 1 special.
Good breeding cks., Wyandottes and Rocks for sale.
Registered Poland China Hogs, Box D, Winchester, Ky.

EL. M'KINSTER,
CORYDON, IND.,
B. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes.
At Louisville, Jan. 1902, won on Wyandottes 1 and 2 cks., 1, 2, 3 and 4 hens, 1, 2 and 3 pullet, 1 and 2 pen; silver cup special. Highest scoring pen any white variety. On Rocks 1 pul., 2 cks., 2 and 3 hen, 1st pen. Special cut largest number Barred Rocks scoring over 90.
Stock and Eggs For Sale. Circular Free.
English Berkshire Swine a Specialty.

J. W. WEEKS,
ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE.
BREEDER OF
White P. Rocks and Cornish Indians
Of Highest Quality.
Member American W. P. R. Club.

Georgia Poultry Supply Co., Turkey Culture.
Jackson, Georgia.

Breeders and Dealers in Thoroughbred
Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock
of all Kinds, Belgians, Etc.,
Poultry Supplies, Incubators, Brooders,
Bone Mills, Etc.

—Write us What You Want and—
We Can Save You Money
On anything You Wish to buy.

**PURE BRED
NARRACANSETT
TURKEYS.**

Good Individuals and well marked.
Toms \$2.00; Hens \$1.50.
MRS. W. G. FOX,
Herndon, Ky.

Giving the experience of one of the most successful Turkey raisers in the United States, with numerous illustrations.
The Latest, Best and Cheapest Book.

Price 50c. With FANCY FOWLS one year 60c.
**ADDRESS:
FANCY FOWLS CO.,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.**

Unequaled Clubbing Offer.
Poultry Pictures! French color plates. Beautiful pictures that you can frame. Six of these pictures go with the Fanciers' Gazette, in advance to every subscriber to this club offer. If you want to see what they are like send a postal for same to Fanciers' Gazette, Indianapolis, Ind. Fancy Fowls and the Fanciers' Gazette, including the pictures, one year, both for 45c. Address
**Fanciers' Gazette Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.**

The Louisville Show.

The sixth annual show of the Kentucky Poultry Association at Louisville January 6 to 11, was in some respects the best one had so far. The number of birds was up to former years, but as the pet stock and the pigeons were shut out, the exhibits were smaller than usual. But what was lacking in quantity was made up in quality, except in a few classes.

For once the Barred Rock class had to take an inferior position. There were 113 Brown Leghorns, 19 Whites and 36 Buffs, making the Leghorn class exceptionally strong, with 168 birds.

White Rocks had 70, Barred 55 and Buffs 33. There were 42 White Wyandottes, 18 Silvers, 6 Goldens, and 3 Buffs. C I Games were strong with 34 birds and Minorcas were still better with 45. Many other breeds were well represented.

Judges A. C. Hawkins and D. P. Heimlich placed the ribbons in an entirely satisfactory manner. The exhibits were from half a dozen States and the prizes were well distributed. The awards will be given next month as we are only able to get in this brief notice this month, delaying the issue a few days to do so.

Special Number of Poultry-Belgian Hare Critic.

The Poultry-Belgian Hare Critic, of Birmingham, Ala., came out in a special edition for the January number in two colors. The growth of the "Critic" has been rapid and with the January number, they begin an offer to agents for clubs of subscriptions which they are offering for the occasion at 20 cents each with a view of raising 10,000 subscribers in the next six months. More than \$100 in premiums are offered in this contest. A sample copy with all particulars will be sent upon request.

MY EXPERIENCE.

An Easy Way for Woman and Girls to Become Self-Supporting.

With an abiding faith in the ability of the average American woman, having through the vicissitudes of life been placed upon my own resources, with a dismal future staring me in the face, but having through good fortune emerged from the Stygian gloom that enshrouded me, I would like if you will permit to say a word or two to other young women who many be struggling for a livelihood, as to a good method of relieving themselves of the bondage which apparently surrounds them, striking from them the imaginary shackles with which they are bound, and stepping out into the board sunlight of independence and prosperity.

The thought has often occurred to me that there would be much less agitation of methods for ameliorating the condition of women and girls, who, at an early age are left to their own resources, if the said young women were more self-reliant and exercise for them.

The idea has been strongly impressed upon my mind by reviewing the present (apparently chosen) occupation of a number of my school-girl friends. I can truthfully say that with the exception of myself each one is dependent upon some one else for the means of securing a livelihood. Herein Des Moines, Iowa, are a number of institutions of various kinds, and as a consequence many of our young people take to education for a living—a very laudable aspiration—but, unfortunately the supply seems to be greater than the demand. One day I began to think, nothing particularly strange about that; decided I would not travel in the same old rut; looked around for something to my liking; too independent to do as the other girls were doing; decided to es-

tablish a business of my own that would be both pleasant and profitable. But what should it be? People will always eat. Chickens! the very thing. For them there will always be a steady market at remunerative prices.

The result—Bought all the hens I could find for sale, and started a poultry yard for profit.

Succeeded fairly well but the profits were not what they should have been, as the best part of the hen's life was spent in hatching the chickens and raising them. There was generally a dearth of eggs, the chickens were covered with mites, and the hens wandered so much, that many of the chickens were lost or destroyed.

The next year I changed my tactics and decided to hatch chickens by machinery, the product of which I found to be more healthy and cleanly, and after much inquiry I bought an incubator and brooder and went to work with a zest. My first efforts were somewhat disappointing, as I had not been sufficiently careful in observing instructions. But by the time the second hatch came, I had learned to operate it to best advantage and succeeded admirably. By watching all the points carefully I came out at the end of the season a little over \$135.00 ahead of all expenses. But I had learned a lesson more valuable than the number of dollars I had received, and determined to profit by it.

The past season has been a revelation to me. Early in the year I bought two incubators and brooders, one of which I used for chickens for the market, and the other for the raising of blooded stock, and so well did I succeed that when I balanced the books Nov. 1, 1901, I found a credit to my account in the bank of \$364.75, with my machines and a large variety of chickens all my own, and my living expenses paid for the year.

I contemplate enlarging my

sphere of operations and am inclined to add to my enterprise the raising of Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and Bronze turkeys, although some of my friends are trying to dissuade me from so doing on account of the increased cost. But if the incubator I am using does as well with turkeys, ducks and geese as it has with chickens, I can see no reason why I should not more than double my income.

Girls, do as I have done; strike out for yourselves; decide upon some line of business that will make you independent, and don't for goodness sake, always be a burden upon some one else. Mind, I don't say go into the chicken business as I have done, but go into something whereby you can maintain your independence, and not be a burden upon those who are supposed to furnish you at least a comfortable living. Stand straight up and be independent.

MRS. LOUIE E. FLETCHER,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Fanciers Association of Indiana.

The third annual exhibition of this association held at Indianapolis, Dec. 4 to 10, was a success in every particular. The annual meeting and election of officers was held Monday evening, Dec. 9, with a large attendance and the following officers were elected: President, Lora C. Hoss, Kokomo; first vice-president, C. J. Ward, Irvington; second vice-president, Ben S. Myers, Crawfordsville; third vice-president, N. E. Woods, Pecksburg; fourth vice-president, W. F. Coats, Columbus; fifth vice-president, Ed B. Murphy, Carmel; treasurer, A. D. Lane, Indianapolis; secretary, C. W. Hackleman, Indianapolis. The new executive committee is the president, first vice-president, treasurer, secretary, Wm. Tobin, Indianapolis; Dr. Jos. Haas, Indianapolis; Dr. B. S. Harrold, Elwood; F. P. Johnson, Howlands, and H. B. Miller, Nashville.



BLUE RIBBON

POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

My stock have won in all of the best shows of the South during the last five years, scoring from 93 to 94½. Only showed at one show—Gallatin, Tenn.—this season and in a warm class of 100 birds captured first cock 92, first cockerel, first hen 92½, second hen 92½, first pullet 93½, second pullet 93, third pullet 93, first pen 185, third pen 183½, D. M. Owen, Judge. My matings this season are made for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

A. G. Settle, 404-406 Broad St, Nashville, Tenn.

Cyphers Incubators.

Highest Award at Pan-American.

We are Southern Agents and Will Deliver it to You FREIGHT PAID. Write for Prices. Also on Coops, Egg Boxes, Bone Cutters, Etc.

Barred P. Rocks,
Belgian Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.



Fresh Opportunities

Follow the purchase of a Victor Incubator. That is the testimony of thousands of successful poultry raisers who will have no other machine. Absolutely self-regulating, and the simplest, surest, most durable hatchery ever made. Guaranteed positively as represented or money refunded. The

VICTOR
Incubator

is scientifically correct, mechanically perfect—solid and enduring. Catalogue telling how to get increased results from almost any machine, for 6 cents.



G. W. Gilliam,
PRATT CITY, ALA.

Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
(R. S. Hickman strain)

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 18½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, score 94; 3rd pullet, score 94; 2nd hen, score 92; and on Buff Cochins I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$2 for 15.

Also for Cyphers Incubator.

Catalogue Free.



Poultry Marker.

Do you keep a Record of chickens? The different breeds, hatches, etc. should be kept. There is no better or quicker way than by this marker, as over 16 different marks can be made by punching web between toes, so that private marks can be made, not only to keep records, but by your private marks you can secure yourself from the chicken thief. They are well made with steel spring and cutter, nicely nickel plated. Made in two sizes. Size of holes shown on cut. Sent post-paid on receipt of price, 25 cents each.

FANCY FOWLS CO.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

BUY
CHICKENS

AND NOT EGGS.

Vigorous White Wyandottes, a month old, \$4 a dozen. Prices on older stock given on request. No better blood in the country. Beauty and Utility combined. Eggs \$2 for 15. Special rates on larger lots.

WILLIAM JEPSON,
East Lake, Alabama.

CHEAP AS DIRT.

Toulouse Geese, 1 gander and 4 geese, \$5.50. White Holland Turkeys, 1 gobbler and 4 hens, \$7.00. S. C. Brown Leghorns, cock and 4 hens, \$5.00. Light Brahmas, cock and 4 hens, \$5.00. Young turkeys 75cts each. Young chicks, frying size, 50cts each.

W. WARREN MORTON,
Russellville, Ky.

Cornish Indians



I have a few more Cornish Indian cockerels left for sale. Write at once before all are sold.

ARCHIE HIGGINS,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

MAMMOTH Prices Satisfactory.

Some very choice Exhibition and breeding stock of Prize winning strain. Heavy weight. Try them!

Address
MRS. EMMA GAINES,
Newland, Ky.

THE AWARDS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Report of The Show Given December 17 to 21, 1901.

BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

W. W. Bussey, Birmingham, 1 ckl, 1 hen, 3 hen, 1 pen and best display.

Alf. Bertling, Atlanta, Ga., 1 ckl, 2 ckl, 2 pul, 2 pen.

E. B. Hilliard, British, Ala., 2 ckl, 3 pul.

T. J. Rountree, Cleveland, Tenn., 2 hen.

Ollie Esdale, Birmingham, 3 ckl.
S. J. Fearing, Tecumseh, Ala., 3 ckl, 3 pen.

BUFF P. ROCKS.

Willie R. Pierce, Avondale, Ala., 2 ckl, 1 and 3 pul.

E. M. Smith, Birmingham, 2 pul, 1, 2 and 3 hen.

WHITE P. ROCKS.

S. J. Fearing, 1 and 3 ckl, 1 and 3 pul, 1 and 3 hen, 1 pen.

W. Hemingway, Perry, Ga., 2 ckl, 2 hen, 2 pul, 2 pen.

LT. BRAHMAS.

S. J. Erckert, Avondale, Ala., 1 pul, 3 pul, 3 ckl, 1 pen.

T. S. Forbes, Birmingham, 2 ckl, 2 ckl, 2 pul, 3 pen.

Ollie Esdale, 1 ckl, 1 hen.

Dolan Bros., Avondale, Ala., 3 ckl, 2 pen.

W. K. McAduy, Birmingham, Ala., 1 ckl, 2 pens.

BUFF COCHINS.

All to A. Bertling, Atlanta, Ga.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Dolan Bros., 1 ckl, 2 hen.

S. J. Fearing, 1 ckl, 1 hen, 3 hen, 1 pul, 2 pul, 1 pen.

F. J. Winters, Birmingham, 3 pul.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

G. W. Gilliam, Pratt City, Ala., 1 ckl, 1, 2 and 3 ckl, 1 and 2 hen, 1 pul, tie 2 and 3 pul, 1 pen.

E. M. Smith, tie 2 and 3 pul.

R. C. W. LEGHORNS.

All to O. G. Swartz, Avondale, Ala.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS.

E. M. Smith, 1 ckl, 1 pul, tie 2

pul.

Ollie Esdale, 1 ckl, 1, 2 and 3 hen, tie 2 ckl, 1 pen.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

G. W. Gilliam, 1 and 2 hen.

S. G. Wood, Birmingham, 1 pul.

Chas. Nolan, Birmingham, 2 ckl, 3 hen.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, 1, 2 and 3 pul, 1 hen, 3 ckl, 1 pen.

S. E. Farr, Avondale, 1 and 2 ckl, 2 and 3 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Mrs. H. J. McCafferty, Birmingham, 1 and 2 ckl, 1 and 2 ckl, 1 hen, 1 and 2 pul, 1 pen.

Ollie Esdale, 2 hen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

All to Mrs. McCafferty.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

All to R. G. Pierce, Birmingham.

C. I. GAMES.

J. T. Camp, Avondale, Ala., 2 ckl, 1 ckl, 1, 2 and 3 hen, 1, 2 and 3 pul, 1 pen.

R. S. Brown, Birmingham, Ala., 1 ckl.

BUFF C. BANTAMS.

G. W. Gilliam, 1 and 2 pul.

Ollie Esdale, 1 hen.

G. S. BANTAMS.

Ollie Esdale, 1 ckl, 2 hen, 2 pul.

E. H. Guelusha, Ensley, Ala., 2 ckl, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul.

S. S. BANTAMS.

E. H. Guelusha, 1 pul.

BLACK R. C. BANTAMS.

All to Guelusha.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.

All to Guelusha.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.

All to Guelusha.

WHITE R. C. BANTAMS.

All to Guelusha.

BEARDED POLISH BANTAMS.

All to Guelusha.

S. S. HAMBURGS.

All to D. S. Fox, Brookside, Ala.

BELGIAN HARES.

D. J. Flummer, Birmingham,

1 buck, 2 doe, best doe and litter.

Mrs. John Joyne, Pratt City, 1 doe, 2 buck.

Dolan Bros., best display of pet stock.

PEKIN DUCKS.

Mrs. H. W. Bilbe, Powderly, Ala., 1st pair.

Mrs. C. W. Hill, Powderly, Ala., 2nd pair.

A MODEL PLANT.

A Young Birmingham Fancier's New Home For His Fowls.

Ollie Esdale, the energetic young Secretary of the Alabama Association has a fine new plant in the suburbs of Birmingham, that it was our pleasure to visit last month. Mr. Esdale has been in the poultry business for seven years and with White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and one or two varieties of Bantams, has increased his business every year until his plant, enlarged recently in a new location is perhaps the most extensive in that section of Alabama.

His farm consists of 20 acres and his houses and runs have all been arranged under the proprietor's personal supervision. His incubator cellar is well arranged and some of the incubators were in operation before the holidays. The brooder house, a long building divided into runs and heated throughout by steam, was the newest addition to the plant. The yards for the different breeds are separated and each given plenty of room. The houses were made to accommodate five or six pens each. There will be about 20 pens in all during the present season.

We found him to be a most agreeable young gentleman, an enthusiastic fancier, who studies his favorite breeds closely and will be satisfied with nothing short of the best.

The South needs more like him in every State.

TROY, ALA., SHOW.

Awards Not Received In Time For Last Month.

BARRIED P. ROCKS.

J. K. Ottley, ck., 1; hen 2; ckl., 1, 3; pul., 1; pen 1. Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., ck., 3; hen 1; pen 3. T. J. Rountree, ck., 2; hen 3; ckl., 2; pul., 2, 3; pen 2.

WHITE P. ROCKS.

C. H. Cowart, Troy, Ala., ck., 1 tie; hen 3; ckl., 2; pul., 1, 3; pen 1. Belmont Farm ck., 2, 3; ckl., 2; pen 3. J. K. Ottley, ck., 1 tie; ckl., 1, 2. J. L. Gilmore, Troy, hen 1, 2; pul., 2. S. D. Wright, pen 2.

BUFF P. ROCK.

T. J. Webb, Parrott, Ga., ckl., 1, 2; pul., 1, 2; pen 1. Belmont Farm ck., 1, 2; hen 1, 2, 3. J. H. Crowell, ckl., 2; pul., 3.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.

W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, Ala., hen 1, 2, pul., 3; pen 1. W. O. Emfinger, pul., 1, 2.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Mrs. H. J. McCafferty, Birmingham, Ala., ck., 2; ckl., 3; pen 2. Belmont Farm, ck., 3; hen 3; pul., 2. West Elba Poultry Yards, hen 1, 2; ckl., 1; pul., 1, pen 1. Wood E. Moore, ck., 1, pul., 3. Hollywood Poultry Farm, ckl., 2; pen 3.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Belmont Farm, ck., 1, 2; hen 1, 2, 3; ckl., 3; pul., 3; pen 2. T. J. Webb, ckl., 1, 2; pul., 1, 2; pen 1.

LT. BRAHMAS.

J. F. Paul, ck., 1; hen 1, 3; ckl., 1, 2, pul., 1, 3 tie; pen 1. Samuels' Poultry Yards, ck., 2; pul., 2; pen 3. Belmont Farm, hen 2; ckl., 3; pul., 3 tie; pen 2.

BUFF COCHINS.

Belmont Farm ck., 2, 3; hen 1, 2, 3; ck., 1, 2, 3; pul., 1, 3; pen 1. Samuels' Poultry Yards, ck., 2; pul., 2.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

All to Belmont Farm.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

All to Belmont Farm.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Belmont Farm, ck., 1, 2; hen, 1, 3; ckl., 1, 3 tie; pul., 2; pen, 1; Hollywood Poultry Farm, hen 2; J. O. Benton, Troy, ckl., 3 tie; pul., 1, 3; pen 2. Samuels' Poultry Yards, ckl., 3 tie; pen 3.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Belmont Farm, ck., 2, 3; hen, 1; ckl., 2; pul., 1, 3 tie; pen 2, 3; Samuels ck., 1; hen 2, 3; ckl., 1; pul., 2, 3 tie; pen 1.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

All to Belmont Farm.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

Belmont Farm ck., 2, 3; hen 2, 3. P. H. Walker ck., 1; hen 1; ckl., 1, 2, 3; pul., 1, 2, 3; pen 1, 2, 3.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.

Belmont Farm ck., 1, 2; hen 2; ckl., 1, 2; pul., 1, 2, 3; pen 1. Samuels ck., 1; hen 1, 2, 3.

ANDALUSIANS.

All to Belmont Farm.

HOUDANS.

All to Belmont Farm.

W. C. POLISH.

All to Belmont Farm.

GOLDEN BEARDED POLISH.

All to Samuels' Poultry Yards.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH.

All to Belmont Farm.

WHITE POLISH.

All to J. B. Randall.

BUFF LACED POLISH.

All to Belmont Farm.

C. I. GAMES.

L. F. Verdery ck., 1; hen 2; pul., 1, 2; pen 1. C. S. Allred ck., 2. DeGraffenreid, hen 1.

Mrs. Solomon, hen 3. W. A. Bellamy ckl., 1. C. J. Ross ckl., 2.

WHITE INDIAN CAMES.

A. V. Phillips, ck., 2; hen 3; ckl., 1, 3; pul., 2, 3; pen 1, 3. M. F. McBride, ck., 2; hen 1, 2; ckl., 2; pul., 1; pen 2.

PIT GAMES.

Belmont Farm, ck., 2; hen 1, 2; stag 1, 2, 3; pul., 1, 2, 3. L. J. angford, ck., 1; hen 3.

BANTAMS.

B. B. RED GAME.

Belmont Farm ck., 2, 3; hen 1, 3; ckl., 1, 2; pul., 1, 3; pen 1. L. F. Verdery, ckl., 1; hen 2. Mrs. H. L. Solomon, ckl., 3.

RED PYLE GAME.

All to Belmont Farm.

WHITE GAME.

All to Belmont Fram.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT.

Belmont Farm ck., 1, 3. W. O. Emfinger, ck., 2; hen 1. E. H. Galusha, pul., 1.

SILVER SEBRIGHT.

All to Belmont Farm.

R. C. BLACK.

All to Galusha.

BUFF COCHIN.

Belmont Farm, ck., 1, 3; hen 1, 2, 3; ckl., 1, 2; pul., 1, 2, 3; pen 1. H. H. Verdery, ck., 2 ckl., 3; pen, 2.

BLACK COCHIN.

All to Galusha.

WHITE COCHIN.

All to Galusha.

Pekin, Rouen, White Muscovy and Colored Muscovy ducks, all went to Belmont Farm, of which they made an excellent display.

Toulouse, Embden, Brown China and Wild Geese were exhibited by Belmont Farm, they winning all prizes.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

All to Belmont Farm.

BELGIAN HARE.

All to Belmont Farm.

ANGORA RABBITS.

All to Miss Minnie Williams, Troy, Ala.

CAVIES.

To Miss Minnie Williams.

WHITE FANTAIL PIGEONS.

Helen Henderson, 1; Clem Henderson, 2.

COLORED FANTAILS.

Julia Wiley,

Our Bargain Counter for 30 days Only

Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.
White Wyandotte Cockerels, \$1.50 each.
S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.00 each.
One Buff Cochins, \$2.00.
Every Bird Guaranteed to Give Entire Satisfaction or Money Back.

ARCHDALE POULTRY YARDS, O. E. Wilson, Prop., Archdale, N. C.

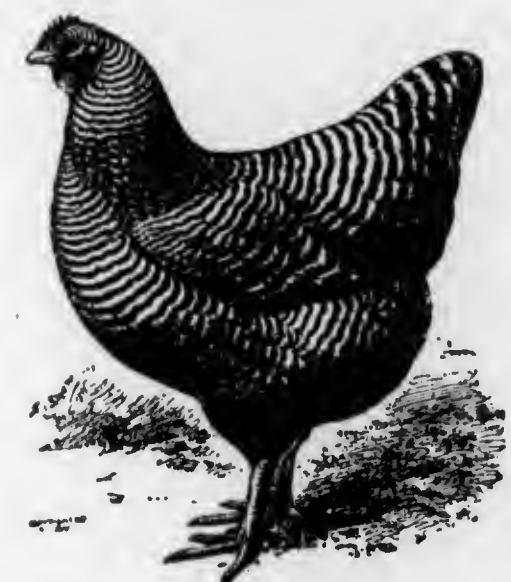
Rosedale - Poultry - Farms.

Birmingham, Ala.



My Barred Plymouth Rocks won first pullet at Birmingham, 1901. White Leghorns of the highest quality, that are as white as snow and are heavy layers. They won 3 out of 5 firsts at the same show; 5th chl., 3rd, 4th, 5th pullets. at Atlanta, 1901. If in need of breeding stock or show birds, I have them. Three hundred pullets and 50 choice chls. for sale.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ollie Esdale, Birmingham, Ala.



B. P. ROCKS.

W. W. BUSSEY,
BIRMINGHAM, - ALABAMA.

My yards this season contain more high scoring birds than those of any breeder in Alabama. My scores were all received at shows under such judges as I. F. Felch and F. J. Marshall. Cockerels, 94; hens, 94 and 93½; pullets, 94, 94, 93½, 93, 93, 92½ and 92. At Birmingham, Jan. 1901, I took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At New Albany, Ind., 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st pen, 185; 1st hen, 94; tie for 2nd hen, 92½; 3d hen, 92½; 1st chl., 92½; best display of 10, score 918½. Will have a grand lot of youngsters for spring trade.

Eggs, \$3 Per 13 Delivered.

W. W. Bussey, 1004 13th St., South, Birmingham, Ala.

ALF. BERTLING,

—BREEDER OF LINE-BRED—

Barred Plymouth Rocks,
EXCLUSIVELY.

HIGH CLASS STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE
AT ALL TIMES.

Eggs, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30.

Also

Scotch - Collie - Dogs.

CLOSING OUT BREEDS:

Two prize pens of Buff Cochins, 1st and 2nd at Atlanta, at \$20.00 a pen. Also 25 or 30 Rhode Island Reds, including 1st and 2nd trio at Atlanta, to close out, while they last at \$10.00 a pen. Am going to breed only Barred Plymouth Rocks this season. My great line-bred strain that I have been for five years perfecting. I won at Birmingham, Ala., Dec., 1901, 1st cock, score 90; 2nd cock, score 82; 2nd pullet, score 92, 2nd best display, ten birds, scoring over 90.

Atlanta, Georgia



FANCY FOWLS.

The phenomenally successful and most widely read poultry organ of the south. Established in 1897 it is a credit to its section, the great and growing South. It is out on time the 10th of each month, is prosperous and responsible. As a low-priced paper it is in a class by itself and is better than most 50c papers, 36 TO 60 PAGES. Largest circulation in its territory of any poultry paper and unequaled as an advertising medium to those wanting to reach Southern readers. Address, enclosing 25c in coin or stamps. FANCY FOWLS CO., Hopkinsville, Ky.

BARGAINS

Black Langshans and Sherwoods. Having sold our farm and having to move, we will sell till Dec. 20th at half their value. Langshan chls. and pullets for \$1 to \$2 each. 30 Sherwoods at \$1 each. 12 W. P. Rock hens \$1 each. Pigs, either sex, \$6 each.

J. H. Reid & Son, Normandy, Ky.

E-G-G-S

Line Bred, Prize Winning

S. C. White Leghorns,
\$1.50 per 15 Eggs.

C. A. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
410 Second St., Memphis, Tenn. 1-61

Golden Wyandottes, White

Minorcas.

Prices reasonable. I will please you, write me.

W. M. SPALDING COX'S CREEK, KY.

EGGS

From all varieties of fowls FREE. If interested in poultry send your name and address at once to

Farm and Poultry News,
Postoffice Box 304,
Middleborough, - Ky,

ROUP Cure Guaranteed ROUP

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE is the only remedy known to positively cure Roup in all its forms, as long as the fowl can see to drink. Simply put the Cure in drinking water and the fowl takes its own medicine. Directions with every package. If it fails to cure, we refund the money. Postpaid, small sizes, 50c; large size, \$1. **CONKEY'S LOUSE KILLER** never fails to kill. Try it. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage. **CONKEY'S EGG FOOD AND POULTRY TONIC** will keep your flock in perfect health and make hens lay. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage. AGENTS WANTED.

G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Eastern Wholesale Office, 8 Park Place, New York City. Pacific Coast Agents, Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Calif. For sale by all Poultry Supply Houses and Druggists. Do not send stamps.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns,

Exclusively.

Best Egg Producers Known. Large White Eggs.

Stock for Sale. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

Special Offer on Incubators and Brooders.

Circular Free.

E. E. CARTER,

No. 120 Church Place, Knoxville, Tenn.

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Cokesbury Poultry Yards.

Black Langshans,

(Croad and Paragon Strain)

We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95½; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 94; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 96; 4th, 95; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 95½. There were over 100 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am seeking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 13. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$3 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.



Mammoth - Bronze - Turkeys.

STOCK FOR SALE

Of Extra Size, and Very Best Strains. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address

Mrs. J. J. Holman, Mulberry, Tenn.



Brown Leghorn Eggs at \$1.00.

Not the Cheap Kind,

I am through hatching and will sell eggs until July 1st at \$1.00 for 15, from my noted prize birds. A great opportunity for you. Now is the time to hatch Leghorns, they grow like weeds. Our show record is conclusive evidence of quality of stock. My two pens are made up of birds scoring 92 to 95 points. Fancy breeding and exhibition birds for sale at all times, bred and raised by me on my farm, where they have unlimited range. Prices to suit those who mean business. Write me before you buy, I can please you as you can be pleased.

J. D. HEREFORD, New Market, Ala.

Barred P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, and S. C. B. Leghorns.

EGGS \$1.00 per 15, M. B. TURKEYS \$3.50 per 12.

MRS. R. W. SWITZER, CYNTHIANA, KY.

E. DUNSTAN, WINONA, MISS.

Is now offering special inducements to quick buyers in

Light Brahmas,

W. Wyandottes,

S. L. Wyandotte,

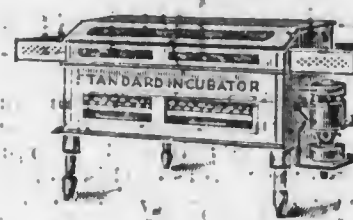
Buff Cochins,

Also B. P. Bantams,

Order early if you want some of his stock at low figures. His show record has never been beaten by any breeder North or South. Catalogue and winning sheet is free.

Incubators On 30 Days

TRIAL!



The only perfect Business Machine in the world. Our large handsome, fully illustrated, catalogue and Poultry Guide explains it. Send for a copy, its absolutely free, and worth a dollar to any one interested in artificial incubation.



The Standard F. C. Incubator Co.,

Rochester, New York, U. S. A.

Please mention this paper.

Narragansett Turkeys

Are coming rapidly to the front.

Barred P. Rocks,

Sid Cenger, W. E. Bright and E. L. Miles stock.

Rhode Island Reds,

A very popular variety East.

PURE WHITE AND FINE SIZE Embden Geese.

Pekin Ducks, EXTRA LARGE, and of FINE CARRIAGE.

MRS. F. S. WILSON, KEENE, KY.

CANADA'S BEST

S. C. B. Leghorns,
R. C. Brown Legorns
and Black Minorcas.

Up-to-date in color, shape and size. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Stock for sale at all times.

W. E. BROWN, Kleinberg, Ont., Canada.
Member A. R. C. B. L. Club.



U. S. Agr'l Dept.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, EXCLUSIVELY.

(Line Bred.)

My circular is now ready. Its free—yours for asking—it contains many interesting facts about my fowls and eggs. If you are hunting the best, and the most for your money, it might pay you to write me; a postal card will bring the whole story.

Choice Cockerels and Pullets for Sale.

J. H. HENDERSON, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Member American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club.

VERNON HALL POULTRY FARM, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

I win more firsts wherever my birds are exhibited than all competitors combined. Have been breeding my "Cherokee" Strain of Barred Rocks for years and produce a large percentage of HIGH scoring birds each season. My "Golden Rod" Strain of Buff Orpingtons are from stock imported direct from yards of Wm. Cook & Sons, England, the originators of this wonderfully popular breed.

SOME RECENT WINNINGS: Central Carolina Fair, Greensboro, N. C., '90, 1st cock, 1st, 2nd cock, 1st on hen on Buff Orpingtons. N. C. State Fair, Raleigh, N. C., 1901, 1st cock, 1st hen on Buff Orpingtons; 2nd cockerel, 3rd hen on Barred Rocks, the only two scored. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs in season at \$2.50 per setting of 15.

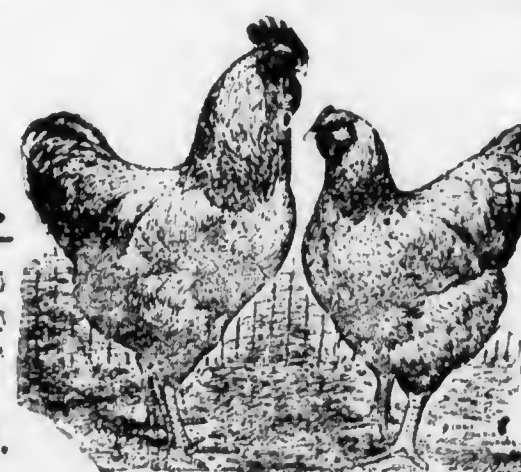
E. A. TATE, High Point, N. C.



Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Cochin Bantams.

A few breeders for sale to quick buyers at \$1 and \$2 each. Plenty of young stock coming on. Write your wants and mention F. F.

J. C. Brown, Box 17, Campbellsburg, Ind.



GAME - BANTAMS.

To parties on the lookout for exhibition stock for the coming fall shows in

B. B. Red Game Bantams

Will do well to address me. I am prepared to supply your requirements in young stock of the kind that will hold their own in the hottest competitions. My prices are reasonable in accordance with quality. The "real thing" is always cheap, anything but the "real thing" in Game Bantams is dear at any price.

Eggs in Season at \$3 and \$5 per Setting of 15.
CHAS. A. HESS, 700 W. B'd'way, LOUISVILLE, KY.



Silver Laced Wyandottes. Exclusively.

January 1901, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1 pullet, 1st pen—sweepstake for 10 highest scoring birds of one variety. Dec. 1901, 1st ck, 1 and 2 chl, 2 and 3 hen, 2 pen, scoring 184½ at Birmingham.

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Alabama.

SPENCER COUNTY RABBITRY.

HONESTY IS MY MOTTO

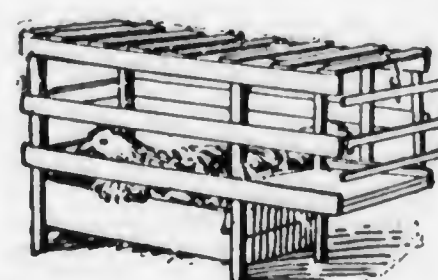
BELGIANS with pedigrees and score card. Mature does and bucks. Does bred with young sires, to a 94 pt. buck. Price - 90 pts., \$4; 91 pts., \$5; 92 pts., \$6; 93 pts., \$7. A few prs. 4 mth. old, standard bred at \$5 per pr.

EGGS Pekins, \$1 per 12; B. P. Rocks, \$1 per 15; S. C. W. Leghorns, 75 cts. per 15; W. H. Turkeys, \$1.50 per 12.

PIGEONS 1 pr. Parlor Tumblers and 5 prs. W. Pans, at \$1.25 per pair; Homers at 75 cts. per pair.

E. C. LILLY,

FAIRFIELD, KENTUCKY.



NEST That closes and opens automatically. No fighting or breaking eggs when it is used. In five seconds it can be changed to the BEST TRAP NEST ever made. A boy ten years can make them. State, County and Individual rights for sale. Send for Circular.

J. B. WILLIAMS, Patentee, Alum Bank, Pa.



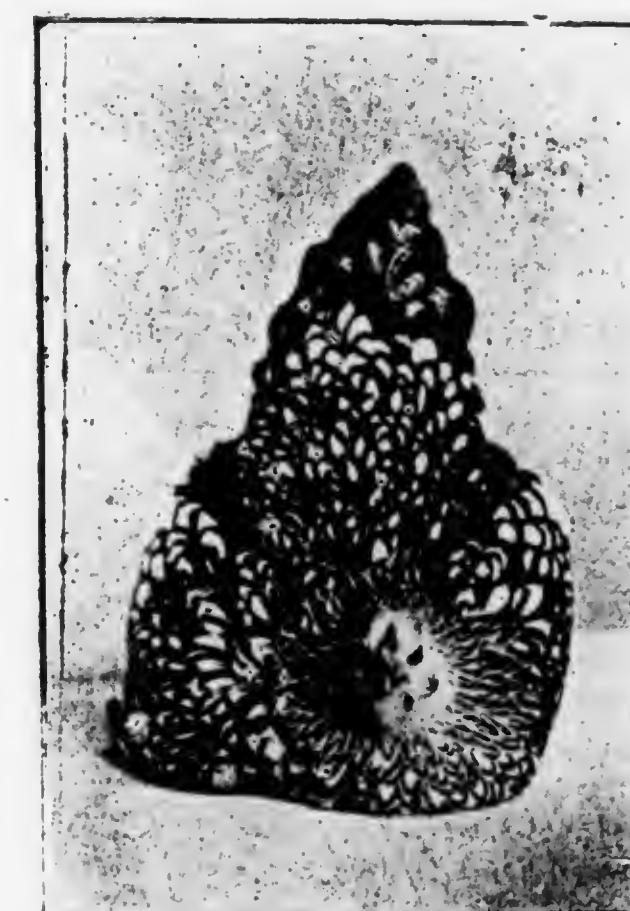
FANCY FOWLS

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

VOL. VI.

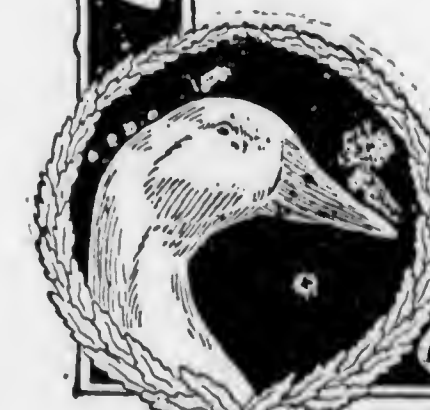
FEBRUARY, 1902.

NO. 2.



SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE.
W. A. Mahaffey's First Prize Pullet at Birming, ham, Alabama, Score 94.

SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS.



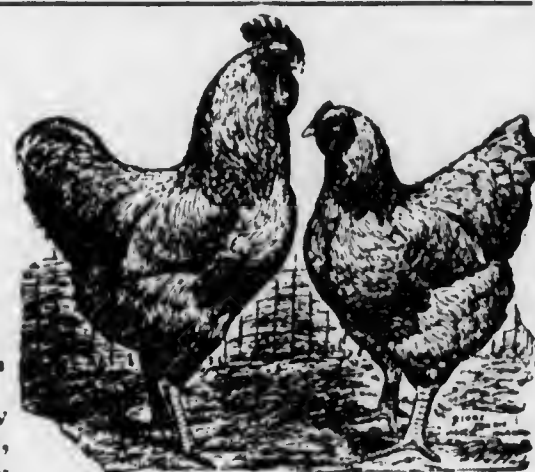


Moore's - Cornish - Indians.

Their top notch quality is known from ocean to ocean. Great were the shows in Chicago, Indianapolis and Memphis last winter and Moore's Cornish Indians were triumphant. Eggs from No. 1 pens \$5 for 15, \$9 for 30; No. 2 pens \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Few males for sale.

CARL C. MOORE, Box 92, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

DARWIN'S Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks.



My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you, for I am in the chicken business to stay. My stock is all farm-raised.

GEORGE DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

—Ringlet Strain—

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.



I have mated for this season two of the finest pens of B. P. Rocks I ever owned—one pullet and one ckl. bred—Females in pens scoring from 92 to 93½ points. Eggs from these matings \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs from general mating of B. Rocks \$2 per 50, or \$3.50 per 100. A few choice breeders yet for sale. Stay White Wyandottes of the best strains, eggs \$1.50 per 15. S. C. B. Leghorns that are good layers, eggs \$1.00 per 15. My birds always get a liberal share of ribbons. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

B. N. PARKS, Fayetteville, Tenn. R. F. D. No. 1.

Cornish Indian Winners. 13-WINS-13



My pens are headed by 1st prize males. I breed from stock that scores from 90 to 95 points, nothing else enter any of my pens. I have purchased the 1st prize cock at Indianapolis show in December. Won on 5 birds sent to Middle Tennessee Poultry Association show at Gallatin, 1st cock, 1st ckl., (13) 1, 2, 3 pullet. Please place your order for eggs now, naming time you wish them shipped. Will sell at reasonable price of \$2.50 per 15.

ARCHIE HIGGINS, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, MULBERRY, TENNESSEE, I. C. RUTLEDGE, PROP.

My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas 1st ckl. hen and pul; on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st ckl. pul. and pen; on W. P. Rocks, 1st ckl. hen and pullet, and pen; on White Wyandottes, 1st ckl. 2nd ckl. 2nd pul. 1st pen. Showed no C. I. Games. Priz. \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 25. I also breed Duroc-Jersey swine. Pedigree with every hog. Herd headed by "Sensation II." I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, Mulberry, Tenn

MY RECORD SUSTAINED.

On 34 entries at Louisville, Jan. 1902, I won 29 regular premiums and 12 specials. A few fine M. B. toms yet at \$5; 4 S. C. W. Leghorns at \$5; some S. C. Buff leghorn cockerels \$2 to \$3 each; 2 Huff Cochins cockerels \$2 each. Eggs for sale from prize winning pens of B. P. and W. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, B. Langshans, Buff Leghorns, Lt. Brahmas, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin Ducks.

MRS. B. F. JACKSON, Eminence, Ky.

SILVER WYANDOTTES Exclusively.

"As good as in the north."—I. K. Felch.

My winnings at all the big shows have not been surpassed.

Huntsville, Ala., 1900, 1st ckl, 1st pullet, 1st pen, 2nd and 3rd hen. Birmingham, Ala., 1st and 2nd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, tie for 1st pullet, 2nd and 3rd ckl. Inter-state Fair, Atlanta, Ga., 1901, 1st and 2nd hen, no male exhibited. Toy. Ala., 1901, 1st hen, 1st ckl, 1st pen, 2nd and 3rd pullet. Birmingham, Ala., 1901, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen.

Some good cockerels and pullets for sale reasonably. Eggs from same birds I hatch from \$2.50 per 15 delivered.

W. A. MAHAFFEY,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

WISE MEN

CHANGE! FOOLS NEVER DO.

In the last twelve years MAPLEHURST has shipped hundreds of birds and sittings of eggs into nearly every American State and Territory, besides Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Only two have ever been returned to us—in one of these the wrong birds had been sent by mistake. You will consider this record all the better and more remarkable when you know (1) that we pay the charges one way if found unsatisfactory, (2) that 75 per cent of these sales brought us only \$1.50 a piece for turkeys and 75c each for other poultry. Now we have made some radical changes and improvements that we firmly believe will prove to the best interest of all concerned. Henceforth by only keeping 4 to 6 top birds in each pen, and liberally culling out for the market all ordinary eggs and stock, and by not doing such a large business, we shall be able to serve a smaller number of good patrons even better and more promptly than ever before.

No more eggs sold for less than \$1.50 per 15, \$3 per 30. No M. B. Turkeys for less than \$3 per pair, or other fowls below \$3 a pair. Remember, however, that on all orders for 4 or more birds or sittings of eggs, that we prepay express and always guarantee safe delivery. Further, if you are not satisfied we pay our one way on sending other eggs of equal quality at half price. Will make any reasonable concession to please a customer.

Look up this space next month. Am going to leave this morning for Kentucky to buy a car load of Red-tailed stock and poultry.

Can sell at a bargain, 1 R. gistered Short Horn Bull, No. 165502, whose grand-sires are the Scotch Bull Knight of the Thistle & Barrister; 2 South Down lambs, 2 Poland China boars ready for service and entitled to register. Write at once and make offer to.

MAPLEHURST,

Russellville, Tenn.

GREEN RAPE costs 25 cents! per TON.

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, etc.

Will be worth \$100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Bromus, Paspalum, Sorghum (600 bu. per acre), etc., etc.

For this Notice and 10c. we will big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth \$10 to get a start.

For 10c. we mail 150 kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds and catalog.

Salzer's Magic Grained Seeds—best on earth. Sell at \$1.35 for 500 lbs.; \$1.75 for 1000 lbs.; \$1.50 for 1,000 lbs.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.



Duffy's Rocks Victorious

At the Great Kentucky State Show at Louisville, January, 1902.

Largest Class of White Plymouth Rocks Ever Shown in Louisville.

A. C. HAWKINS, Judge.

DUFFY'S Won as follows: First and third cock, first, second and fourth hen, tie for first and second cockerel and had 4 ckl. tie for third, lost by weight; first, second and fourth pen. Won 12 specials and \$100 cash state donation; had heaviest White Rock hen in show (10 1-2 lbs.), largest display, highest scoring hen, 95, cut 1 1-2 on dirty plumage, caused in shipping, which would make her score 96 1-2 by A. C. Hawkins, who was judge.

Duffy's Rocks Always Win and Always Will.

Eggs \$3.00 Per 15.

C. O. Duffy, OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY.

Largest Breeder of White Rocks in the World.

THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

—OF—

Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

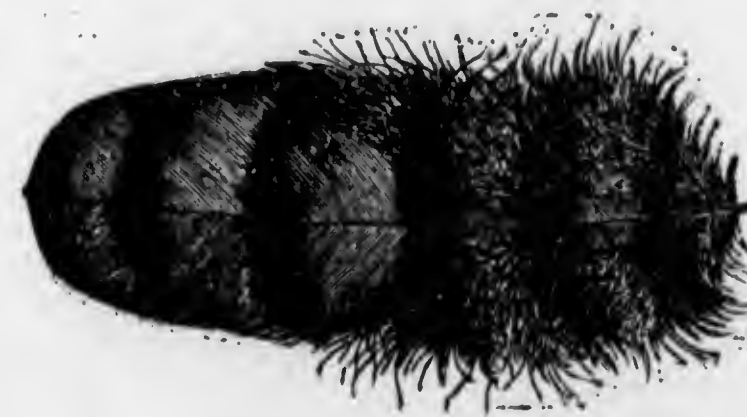
which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge. Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.

**ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.**



**JNO. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.**

Eggs

FROM HIGH SCORING PRIZE WINNERS.

114 PREMIUMS WON IN 3 SHOWS

Buff Orpingtons, Barred P. Rocks, Cor. Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black Cochins Bantams, Silver Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Entire satisfaction or money back.

Archdale Poultry Yards, Archdale, N. C.

O. E. WILSON, Prop.

CATALOGUE

Free.

"ON THE SQUARE"

PAUL WAGNER, PROPRIETOR,
Corner 18th & Harney Sts.
LOUISVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

Poultry Yards.

PHIL HORN, MANAGER, YARDS
One Mile BEYOND
JACOB PARK ENTRANCE.

S. C. B. Leghorns.

I have disposed of all of my Black Minorcas, and shall sell my Houdans as soon as possible. With this additional pen-space I will be better situated to satisfy the wants of my numerous customers. Parties wishing to buy eggs for hatching would do well to place their orders at once, as I have never been able to furnish the demand.

Although my stock is of the highest quality, my price on eggs will remain the same.
Pens No. 1 and No. 2, \$2.00 per 15 eggs; assorted from different pens, including pen Nos. 1 and 2, \$1.50 per 15 eggs.



SPECIAL SALE

Cockerels!

A few choice Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels for \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Three Houdan cockerels for \$2.00 each. First come, first served.

The Cyphers Incubators



THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

Chicago, Ill., Buffalo, N. Y., Boston, Mass., New York City,
225 Dearborn St. Factory and Home Office, Cor. Court and Wilkeson Sts. 34 Merchants Row. 8 Park Place.

Are the world's standard hatching machines. They are in use in twenty Agricultural Colleges and Schools in the United States and Canada.

They are self-regulating, self-ventilating and need no added moisture.

We are shipping them to every country where poultry is grown.

For proof of their good qualities send ten cents in stamps for our 180 page book, No. 92. Complete catalogue for 1902.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

Young and Old Stock for Sale.

Young stock are sons and daughters of a line of first prize winners. Sire at 18 months old weighed 46 pounds and has won five first prizes in the leading shows in the South. He is fine in plumage and large bone and imports his good qualities to his offspring. Grand sire, 1st prize winner, weight 45½ pounds at 17½ months old. Great-grand sire, 1st prize winner, weight 46 pounds at 18 months old. From prize winning, like bred hens. These are bred for size and plumage. I also have a fine lot of B. P. Rocks, Ringlet Strain, Black Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and B. C. Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed and birds are represented in every particular. For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

Prop. Booneville Poultry Yards, Booneville, Tenn.



READY

to give satisfaction by furnishing eggs from Hollyrood's White Wyandottes. Selected \$2.50, unselected \$1.50. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, selected from cockerel and pullet line, \$2.50, unselected, \$1.50. We won at New Orleans, Atlanta, and Troy, 1901. Fishel and Empire White Rocks, also Buff C. Bantams, eggs \$1.50 per 15. A few cockerels and pullets left. Young Poland China hogs. Prices reasonable.

HOLLYROOD FARM,
J. G. BRUCE, Mgr.
Crescent, La.

Write for Circular and mention Fancy Fowls.



POULTRY, EGGS AND HOGS.

I have extra large and snow white White P. Rock hens and pullets, mated to cockerels scoring from 92 to 96 points. Can furnish eggs from these grand birds for \$1 for 15, or \$3 per hundred. Guarantee a good hatch. Can also furnish a few fine pullets and cockerels reasonable. Have a few Chester White gilts left. Am booking orders for Chester White pigs and Scotch Collie puppies. Also have 1 pen of 4-yearling Light Brahma hens and 1 yearling Light Brahma cock. Felch strain and handsome birds, can offer reasonable to quick buyers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
F. A. MCCOY, EMINENCE, KY.

BARRED P. ROCKS

AS BRED BY

CLOVERBLOOM POULTRY YARDS

Have won their share of first, second, third and fourth prizes at the Louisville show for the last consecutive years. This in competition with Memphis, Bloomington, Indianapolis, Chicago and Boston winners are the best that could be bought. They won the Silver Cup, 1902, for largest number of B. P. Rocks scoring 90 or over, the most valuable prize in show. Some nice pullets and hens for sale cheap. Four hens scoring 92½, 92½, 92½ and 93 by Bridge, and one pullet 91 by Hawkins; all five for \$12. Eggs \$2 per setting.

Cloverbloom Poultry Yards,

Benj. H. Baker, Prop.

Thruston, Ky.

MY BARRED ROCKS

Don't have to go W-A-Y back and sit down; they stand in the front ranks.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan 14th to 18th, 1902, the largest show ever held in Cincinnati, my birds won 1st, 2nd, 3rd on cocks, over one cock that cost \$30, and one cost \$25. My old cocks had their combs badly frozen—cut 2 to 2½ on combs. Won 1st pullet, weight 9 lbs.; 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 3rd breeding pen. I bred every one of my winners except 3rd cock, Jan., 1902, and 2nd hen, 1900. My birds have won in four States since August, 1901, in my hands and my customers' hands. I practice the double mating as I have never been able to produce a winner by the single mating. I still have some choice males and females for sale reasonable. I have three yards mated to produce cockerels, and three for pullets. Eggs from these yards, the same I set from, \$2 per setting. If eggs should be wanted from any special yards \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated circular giving my past winnings.

Address

J. Z. BRISTOW,
Richwood, Boone County, Ky.



First Prize Pullet Cincinnati, score 94½, B. N. Pierce, judge.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio, twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands: at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drevenstedt, Shellabarger, Scudder, Kellar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st chl, 1st pul, 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st chl, 1st pul., at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th chs, 93%, 92%, 92, 92, 1st and 4th puls, 94, 93½; 2nd chl, 91; 3rd chl, 91½; 1st and 2nd pens, 186½, 184½, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st chl, 93½; 4th chl, 93; 1st hen, 93½; 1st and 2d puls, 94½, 94½; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, faced wing pens and once faced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. B. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

Clearing Sale

BARRED ROCKS,

To reduce stock down to breeders I offer for quick acceptance—

20 yearling hens..... \$2.00 each
12 fine light pullets, some with score cards scoring 91 to 93..... 2.00 each
20 young pullets now weigh about five pounds, of best breeding and will make fine show birds..... 1.50 each
15 cockerels, big showy fellows..... 2.00 each

The above lot can't be beaten for quality and would cost three times the money elsewhere.

My stock were "in the money" at Atlanta, Troy and Birmingham.

Cyphers Incubators..... T. J. Rountree,
At Factory Prices..... CLEVELAND, TENN.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS. WYANDOTTES.

Choice young stock for sale at prices that will make you buy. For an Honest Deal, address

GLENRAVEN POULTRY YARD,

W. H. Rogers Prop., Leeville, Wagon Co. Tenn.

FANCY FOWLS.

Greenville Poultry Farm

GREENVILLE, KY.

MISS MATTIE McNARY, Proprietor,
—BREEDS—

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys,
Barred P. Rocks,
Single Comb Brown Leghorns,

All of the best standard strains.

STOCK and EGGS for Sale.

A fair hatch guaranteed.

Old Dominion Poultry Farm,

Negro Arm, - Va.

THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. P. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE FARM RAISED AND PROLIFIC LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.

EGGS \$1.50 per 15,
4.00 per 50,
6.00 per 100.

Prices of stock on application. Prompt shipments
Write your wants.

J. H. SLEDD,

DETROIT AND CHICAGO 1901.

S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

None Better than the Best but Better
Than the Rest.

I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-paged new circular, free stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America, standard strain. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

WAGNERIAN!

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

LINE BRED.

Prize Winners.

A Few Good Cockerels For
Sale. Eggs \$1.50 per
15 Eggs.

C. A. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Silver... Wyandottes

At Corydon, Ind.,
Dec. '01, won 1st, 2nd
ck, 2nd hen, 1st
ck, 1st and 2nd pul.
At Louisville, Jan. '02,
won 1st, 3rd and 4th pullets,
3rd cockerel, 2nd
pen. Stock for sale. Eggs from both Silver and
White.

G. BURGAN, BURGAN, Ind.

THE SAME OLD STORY!

Jones' Wyandottes and Sebrights Win!

At Indianapolis, Dec. 4-10, 1901, I won the long end of all premiums in hot company. Winning 1st and 4th cocks, 1st, 4rd and 4th hens, 4th cockerel, 1st and 4th pullet and 2nd pen in Silver Wyandottes. First, 2nd, 3rd cocks, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hens, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen in Golden Wyandottes. First ckl., 1st and 2nd hen, 1st 2nd, 3rd pul., 1st pen in Black Wyandottes. First ck., 1st and 4th hen, 1st and 2nd ckl., 1st pul., 1st pen in G. S. Bantams. Second ck., 1st and 2nd hens, 1st and 2nd ckl., 1st and 2nd pul., 1st pen in S. S. Bantams.

A Record Unsurpassed By Any Wyandotte Breeder In This Country.

This big win in addition to my long list of winnings at St. Louis, Springfield, Louisville, and many other large shows only prove that THE WORLD'S RECORD is upheld from year to year. When you buy get the best. Jones' always win for him and in the hands of his customers. Remember I furnished six of the Chicago winners last season.

Head of Grand Ones For Sale.

Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse and Embden Geese,
Imported Scotch Collie Dogs.

Big Circular That Tells It all for a Stamp.

Eggs, \$3.00, Two Sittings for \$5.00.

R. E. JONES, BOX F, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.

Our Last Years' Mat-
ings Produced
Grander Fowls Than
Ever Before.

S. C. W. Leghorns & White Wyandottes,
White as Snow.
Barred P. Rocks,
Barred From Tip to Skin.

S. and R. C. B. Leghorns,
Of the Best Strains in this Country.

Who can say more about their stock? Prices: \$3.00 to \$7.00 per
trio. Would be cheap at twice these prices. If they don't suit,
your money back. This is your opportunity. Don't miss it.

Indian Ridge Poultry Farm,
D. P. VINEYARD, Prop.,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 10, 1902.

No 2

Some Questions Answered.

By Mrs. Louie E. Fletcher.

Since writing my former letter, giving my experience with incubator-hatched chicks, I have received letters from various parts of the country, (many of whom forgot to enclose postage) and I deemed it expedient to answer in a general way the questions asked me.

First—When is the best time to buy an incubator? My observations say the sooner the better, as a little experience is very beneficial to those who are unaccustomed to using them. While the adjustment is very simple and easily understood, yet I do not forget that it is much easier for me to manage one more than when I first undertook to do so. A large number of people, many of them intelligent, make a failure of the first hatch, so that by beginning early you will have acquired valuable experience by the time you are really ready to begin active operations.

Second—What is the best breed to raise? That depends entirely upon circumstances. If raising solely for a quick market for the table, I have found that none give better returns than the Plymouth Rocks, as they grow very rapidly, and furnish a very desirable quality of meat. There are doubtless others just as good but I have not experimented with them. If you intend raising high-priced fancy fowls, then almost every breed has its champion, and whichever one is chosen

will return good profits if handled intelligently, and kept up to the highest standard.

How much ground will I need? is frequently asked, and is a question impossible to answer, as it all depends upon the magnitude of the business. Some of my neighbors are making a success of the poultry business on a comparatively small piece of ground, while one I now think of has a farm of 320 acres which he is devoting exclusively to the raising of the various kinds of fowls.

It would extend this article indefinitely to answer all the questions asked, so I will leave the others for future articles, and bring this to an abrupt close by saying, that if you buy a first-class incubator and brooder, select your eggs from a good strain of birds, operate your machine intelligently, and follow the instructions given by the manufacturer—who knows more as to the capabilities of the machine than you could possibly know—you are bound to make money.

MRS. LOUIE E. FLETCHER.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Annual Catalogue.

The National Wyandotte Club have just issued their Annual Catalogue which is very attractive and should be read by every Wyandotte breeder. It is profusely illustrated with first-class cuts of all varieties of Wyandottes and the many articles touching upon the several varieties by

successful and prominent breeders make it a work that will be preserved. It will be sent to all interested in Wyandottes upon receipt of 3 cents for postage. Address the Secretary of the Club.

The united effort of Wyandotte breeders through this Club has done much, yes very much, to bring all varieties of Wyandottes before the public in a business like and substantial way and the increase of classes at all prominent exhibitions is very noticeable each year. This Club has donated over one thousand dollars in special cash prizes at New York, Boston and Philadelphia during the past three years, the idea being each year to change its meeting place so that all sections of the Country can get the benefit of the specials offered and next year will hold its meeting in Chicago and it is most earnestly hoped every Wyandotte breeder in America, however small a breeder he may be, will join the Club and so assist in the good work, as the greater the unity the greater strength. Membership fee including dues is only \$1.00, which should be sent to the Secretary C. S. Mattison, 223 Katharine St., So. Shaftsbury, Vt.

Mrs. M. C. Anderson, Shelbyville, Tenn., in sending change for her ad. writes: "I have made shipments this fall to all Southern States and also three shipments to Maryland, with seemingly pleased customers. Your paper seems to reach all points alike. It goes everywhere and gives good service. I can't do without FANCY FOWLS until I give up poultry."

CHARLESTON SHOW.

The Rewards at The Exposition Exhibit Last Month.

By F. J. Marshall.

The poultry show at the Charleston exposition came off in due time and with a show of good stock on hand. The numbers were not as great as should have been, but the quality was superb, and goes to show that the South is doing along these lines. It was ably managed by Supt. Theo. E. F. Holzhauser, of Columbia, a thorough fancier himself he knew the wants of his fellows. The awards will be found elsewhere. As previously announced the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association was called to order at 8:30 p. m., Jan'y., 28th, with President, Fred L. Kimmey, of Chicago, in the Chair. A good number of members answered to the roll call and the business of the meeting proceeded in regular order. The election of officers resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT.

F. D. Kendall, Columbia, S. C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Geo. F. Pittkin, Chicago; Jas. P. Kerr, N. C.; Eugene Sites, Ohio; J. Y. Bicknell, N. Y.; Capt. Jas. E. White, D. C.; Wm. McNeal, Can.; Geo. V. Fletcher, Mass.; Aug. D. Arnold, Pa.; A. E. Olsbausen, Cal.; Dr. Benj. McInnes, S. C.; Theo. Hewes, Mo.; B. A. Garlinger, Md.; B. N. Pierce, Ind.; H. V. Crawford, N. Y.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

T. E. Orr, Pittsburg, Pa.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Fred Kimmey, Ill.; Allen Bogue, Can.; Dr. A. E. Kegley, Iowa; I. K. Felch, Geo. O. Brown, Md.

There were several matters of considerable importance brought before the meeting. One of these was an amendment to the constitution in regard to membership fees, &c. An amend-

ment was adopted in which members shall now be received upon the payment of \$2.00 initiation fee, with annual dues of \$1.00. This I believe is a grand move in the right direction, and will serve to popularize this Association among poultrymen all over this land.

The life membership still remains as heretofore, viz \$10.00 without dues.

Provision was also made for Poultry Associations to become life members, also specialty clubs. A goodly member of these came in as members under these provisions at this meeting. Each of these is entitled to send a representative to the annual meeting. I have not attempted to give you these matters in detail as they would occupy too much space.

The matter of the fully illustrated color plate standard was discussed at great length, with the report of the standard committee on this, it was finally decided to it push along to that end as much as possible, although it was deemed an enormous undertaking entailing a great deal of expense and hard work, costing not less than \$15,000, at the out-set.

Buff Orpingtons were admitted to the Standard by a unanimous vote.

The Association adjourned to meet (again this year) at the Hagerstown, Md., fall fair in Oct., where so many fanciers are wont to gather each year.

The members of the American Poultry Association and visiting fanciers were treated most royally by the people of Charleston. They were carried in a special car from the exposition grounds to the wharf where a chartered boat was in waiting, which when boarded, started upon its mission of sight-seeing visiting Fort Sumpter, Isle of Palms and various points of interest about the river and harbors. By the way Charleston is a fine old town to be let loose in.

Following are the awards:
BARRER P. ROCKS.

Biltmore Farm.—2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, cock; 4th hen, 2nd, 3rd, 5th ckl; 3rd, 4th, 5th pul; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pens.

A. E. Tate. High Point, N. C.,—1st ck, 5th hen.

Mrs. S. J. Fearing, Tecumseh, Ala.,—2nd hen, 1st, 2nd 4th pul.

Meadawvale Farm.—1st, 3rd hen, 1st ckl, 4th ckl.

John Fitzmaurice.—4th, 5th pens.

BUFF P. ROCKS.

Fitzmaurice—1 pen, 1 ck, 1 hen.

S. F. McInnes—2 ck, 2 hen.

W. J. Harrill & Co. Ellenboro, N. C., 1 pul.

WHITE P. ROCKS.

Biltmore—1, 2, 3, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; all pul; 1, 2, 4, 5 pens.

Mrs. Fearing—4 ck; 4 hen, 4 ckl 5 ckl, 3 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

All to Biltmore.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Verdery, Augusta, Ga.—1ck, 1 hen,

T. E. F. Holzhauser—2 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 hens: all ckl and pul, all pens.

Biltmore—3, 4, 5 cks.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

All to Biltmore.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

W. D. Harrill & Co. Ellensboro, N. C.—First pair.

BLACK JAVAS.

John Fitzmaurice—First pair.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Biltmore—1, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3, 4 ckl; all pens,

Parker & Miller—4 ck.

J. R. Smith—5 ck; all hens, 1 pul.

Harrill & Co.—1 ck, 2 pul.

DARK BRAHMAS.

B. A. Smith—1 ck.

BUFF COCHINS.

All to Biltmore.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Biltmore—1 ck.

Mrs. Fearing, Tecumseh, Ala.—3, 4 hens; 2 ckl; 2, 4 pul.

Alvin Ball—2 ck, 1, 2, 5 hen; 1 ckl, 1, 5 pul; 1 pen.

Harrill & Co.—3 ckl, 4 pul, 1 pen.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

H. H. Morris—1 ck; 3, 4, 5 hen.

Biltmore—2 ck; 1, 2 hens, all cks, 3 pul, 1 pen.

T. W. Wittman—1, 2 pul.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS.

H. M. Collins—4, 5 ckl; 2, 3 pen.

Biltmore—All other awards.

R. C. W. LEGHORNS.

Mrs. Electra Craig, Barton, Fla.—2 pen.

Biltmore—all other awards.

BLACK LEGHORNS.

J. W. Killingsworth—1 ck, all pul.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

All pullets to C. F. Chalfant.

BLACK MINORCAS.

P. E. Trouche—1 ck, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 4 pul, 1 pen.

H. M. Collins—2 ck,

Biltmore—3 hen, 2 pul, 2, 3, 4 pen.

Harrill—4 hen, 3 ckl, 3 pul.

WHITE MINORCAS.

Biltmore—1 ck, 1 hen.

ANDALUSIANS.

All to Fitzmaurice.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

Parker & Miller.—1 hen.

S. S. HAMBURG.

Parker & Miller, all hens.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS.

All to Parker & Miller.

BLACK HAMBURGS.

Wm. Bennett, 1 pen.

RED CAPS.

F. D. Kendall, 1 ck, 1 hen.

DORKINGS.

Collins, all cks and hens.

C. I. GAMES.

L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., 2 ck, 1, 4 hen; 3, 4 ckl, 4, 5 pul.

Biltmore, 1 ck, 2, 3 hen; 1, 3 ckl, 3 pul.

Parker & Miller, 1, 3 ckl, 3 pul.

PIT GAMES.

J. Livingston, 1, 2 ck, all ckl.

F. L. Parker, 3 ck, 1 hen.

F. D. Kendall, 4 ck, 2, 3 4 hen, 1 pen.

WHITE GAME.

Dr. Kendall all cks and hens, 1 pen.

J. A. Sprecker, 1 ckl, 1 pul.

B. B. R. GAME BANTAMS.

All to L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

Verdery, 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 pen.

E. H. Galusha, 2 hen.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAM.

All to Galusha.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.

Kendall, 1 ckl.

Galusha, all other awards.

R. C. WHITE BANTAMS.

All to Galusha.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

All to Mrs. Electra M. Craig.

DUCKS.

All to Dr. Kendall, except Blue Swedish to Exmore Farm.

GEESE.

All to Dr. Kendall.

Biltmore first, third, fourth; Kendall second.

All Narragansett, Slate and White Holland turkey awards to Dr. Kendall. Also all on peafowls and guineas.

JUDGES.

G. O. Brown, Baltimore, M. D.

H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass.

J. H. Drevenstedt, Johnstown, N. Y.

Dr. T. S. Lea, Hodges, S. C.

Frank Jenkins, Richmond, Va.

Superintendent poultry department, Theo. E. F. Holzhauser.

Moore's Cornish Indians.

In the great Chicago show Jan. 20 to 25, 1902 the Cornish Indian class was strong in quantity and quality, several splendid imported specimens were crowing for recognition and honor.

The contest was sharp and interesting; but when the smoke cleared away Moore's Cornish Indians had the following to their credit: 1st cock, 2nd pen, 2nd hen, 3rd pullet, 5th cockerel.

They were not accompanied by their owner and what they received in such hot competition places them where they justly belong—at the top.



BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

THE BEST THAT MONEY AND EXPERIENCE COULD PRODUCE.

They must be sold at once, regardless of their value. Birds that are fit to win, some that have won, and all of them direct descendants of my famous "Woodcote," (see cut) the champion of Cochins Bantams and a winner of 17 first prizes.

Each, \$1.50 to \$2.00.
Pairs, 3.00 to 4.00.
Trios, 4.50 to 6.00.

My Old Gold Strain need no recommendation, they travel on their merit and have never failed to please, and win the highest honors wherever exhibited, for my customers as well as myself. Winners of Silver Cups, Silver Medals, Trophy Spoons and other specials. You can order direct and be sure and get something good. One pair blacks and one white pullet also for sale. Booklet free. Address,

F. S. BULLINGTON, Box 329, RICHMOND, VA.
(Secy. Va. P. P. & P. S. Asso.)



200 CHOICE BIRDS!

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and C. S. Bantams for sale.

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once

D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY

FANCY FOWLS COMPANY

212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:
ONE COPY ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE : 25 CENTS

TO ADVERTISERS.

The advertising rates given on this page will be rigidly adhered to. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance. Short term advertisements must be accompanied by the cash. Postage stamps are acceptable for small amounts. Advertisers who do not pay their bills are not wanted and will not be retained. Advertisements may be forwarded up to the 5th of the month, but all changes of standing cards should be in by the 1st.

RED WRAPPER.

If your paper comes in a red wrapper your time is out and it will be stopped unless you send in your re-newal. Look out for the red wrapper

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 month.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
1/4 inch	\$1 00	2 50	5 00	8 00
1/2 inch	1 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
3/4 inch	2 50	6 00	10 00	15 00
1 inch	4 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
1 column	5 00	12 00	15 00	24 00
1 page	6 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
1 page	8 00	20 00	35 00	50 00

Breeders Cards, uniform in style and without display, one cent per word each insertion, cash in advance. Numbers and initials count as words. Terms annual cards quarterly in advance.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Alvin Day, Deerfield, O., starts an ad. on third cover page.

The Boston and New York shows conflicted this year, both being held the week beginning Jan. 13.

Tanner, Bristow and other Kentuckians were leaders in their classes at the Cincinnati show last month.

Archie Higgins, Hopkinsville, Ky., made a clean sweep in the C. I. Game class at Gallatin, Tenn.

Many of our old advertisers have new changes this month. Read them all.

The Chicago show this year adopted the sealed led-band plan of preventing mistakes, or tampering with birds. Every specimen was given an official number, which was left upon the bird as a souvenir of the show.

At the Corydon, Ind., show Dec. 2nd to 7th, Chas. A. Hess, Louisville, Ky., won 1st pen; 1st. 2nd, and 3rd hen 1st, and 2nd pullets; 1st cock. On Buff Cochinchin Bantams 1st chl; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st and 2nd pullet. At Augusta, Ga., show on B. B. Red Game Bantams he won 1st pen; 1st cock; 1st hen; 2nd pullet. Also won sweepstakes prize at Louisville show 1901 for highest scoring pen any variety on B. B. Red Game Bantams.

The new catalogue of The Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa., as usual sets the pace for publications of this character. It is by far the handsomest and most valuable catalogue this company has ever gotten out. It tells all about artificial hatching from start to finish and there is a mass of useful and interesting matter of great value to poultrymen.

Carl C. Moore, the Cornish Indian Game specialist, of Hopkinsville, Ky., whose birds have conquered in every important show-room in the South as well as in some of the largest shows of the Northern States, is offering eggs from some of the finest pens he ever mated. See his ad. on second cover page.

Geo. Darwin, Huntsville, Ala., is a new advertiser this month on second cover page, who is destined to take his place among the noted breeders of the South. He has quit other business and gone regularly into the breeding of standard poultry.

Who will be the first club-raiser to send in a club in competition for egg premiums? Remember, we do what no other paper has ever done—give every club-raiser a sitting of eggs of his own selection, equal in value to his remittance covering a club of six or more.

The report of the North Carolina Poultry Association's show at High Point came too late for this month. It was held Jan. 14 to 17, with Dr. S. T. Lea and F. J. Marshall as judges.

Farm Poultry gives a list of the poultry papers published in the United States. The list includes FANCY FOWLS and 52 others.

Fishing Creek Poultry and Pet Stock Farm, breeds several varieties of fancy fows and is in a position to please the most fastidious customer. Note its new card.

W. A. Silverthorne, Louisville, Ky., the Minorca specialist, begins a conspicuous ad. this month, offering choice stock and eggs.

O. T. Wiley, Molino, Tenn., is a new patron this month whose fowls won at two important shows this winter. His prices are very reasonable.

E. C. Lilly, Fairfield, Ky., one of our regular advertisers, renews his ad. this month with a change of copy. Look it up.

C. O. Duffy, Owensboro, Ky., changes his ad. and tells about the ice he cut at Louisville last month.

If you want a new copy of the Standard, get us up a club of eight subscribers and we will send you one free.

S. Duncan, Duncan, Ind., the Silver Wyandotte specialist, with a fresh record of winnings, is with us again this season.

C. H. Cowart, the famous White Rock breeder of Troy, Ala., won all the best prizes in a class of 76 birds at the Troy show, including three firsts.

O. T. Wiley, Molino, Tenn., at the Huntsville, Ala., show won on S. C. B. Leghorns 1st cockerel and on Buff Rocks 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet and 3rd pullet.

The increase in our subscription list last month was constant and gratifying throughout the month. Many clubs were received from friends all over the South.

Our breeders' column offers an excellent medium to even the smallest advertiser. These little cards often bring surprising results, and they are used by many of the leading fanciers.

Read the ad. of F. S. Bullington, on another page. He is offering his birds at a remarkably low price for high quality prize winners in Buff, White and Black Cochinchin Bantams.

Do not fail to read the change of ad. of the Plymouth Poultry Company, York, Pa. This company breeds nine popular varieties of Standard bred fowls and is prepared to fill orders from one of the most extensive plants in Pennsylvania, covering 60 acres.

J. B. Williams, Alum Bank, Pa., renews his ad. of the automatic nest that has been adopted by many of the leading fanciers. It is one of the best contrivances of the kind on the market and the price is very reasonable.

Paul Wagner, Louisville, Ky., is selling out his Minorcas and Houdans, in order to get upon an exclusive basis in breeding his celebrated "On the Square" S. C. B. Leghorns. Read his latest announcement.

The Poultry Exhibit at the South Carolina Exposition in Charleston last month, was the principal poultry event of the year in the South. The show was a highly successful one and the exhibits were up to expectations. The meeting of the American Poultry Association drew a large number of the leading breeders of the country, and the gathering was a notable one.

Jno. H. Fleming, Nutbush, N. C., is a new fancier who has started out with Barred and Buff Rocks. His Barred Rocks were purchased from Pope & Pope, Louisville, Ky., and J. G. Coile, Monticello, Ga., who advertise in FANCY FOWLS. His Buffs were obtained from a northern breeder. Mr. Fleming sent us a nice club last month.

Mr. J. P. Newbern, of Trenton, Tenn., wrote us last month that his town had organized a poultry association and would give a show in February. Up to the time of going to press we had not been notified of the date. There are some wide-awake "chicken cranks" around Trenton, and enough of them to "pull off" a good show on short notice.

John W. Tanner, the Barred Rock specialist of Paris, Ky., missed the Louisville show this year, but he was over in Cincinnati at his old tricks, and swiped many of the best prizes in his class. This is not the first time that Kentucky birds have defeated the best birds in the largest shows of Ohio, as well as Illinois and Indiana.

The Plymouth Poultry Co., York, Pa., presents a change of ad. this month, giving some recent winnings at the winter shows. This farm is one of the largest poultry plants in Pennsylvania, being situated within two miles of York, Pa., and containing 60 acres used exclusively for breeding standard poultry. Their pens contain winners in ten different varieties.

A poultry association with 40 members has been organized at Trenton, Tenn. J. P. Newbern, G. R. Howse, R. C. Adams, E. E. Benton and J. R. Deason, Trenton; S. H. Bass, Gibson, and Mrs. Frank Perry, Fruitland, Tenn., are prominent in the movement.

The new officers of the Birmingham Association are already holding regular meetings and getting ready for the biggest of all their shows next season. Thos. S. Forbes, the new President, is one of the most enthusiastic fanciers in Alabama.

Mrs. D. A. Brooks, Sturgis, Ky., begins a new ad. this month. Mrs. Brooks is one of our oldest advertisers and one whom we can recommend as in every way worthy of the generous support she has always enjoyed from the purchasing public.

K. S. Trimble, Somerset, Ky., one of the most conspicuous and successful of Southern breeders of Silver Wyandottes, is to the front this month with a change in his regular ad. He still has some very choice birds for sale and is ready for the egg season.

Mrs. B. F. Jackson surpassed her own record at the last Louisville show. On 34 entries she won 41 premiums, 29 of them regulars. Mrs. Jackson has taken more premiums on her fowls than any other breeder in the South.

The Origin of Asiatics in America.

It will be remembered that we recently published an engraving showing the first Light Brahma cock owned by I. K. Felch. This bird was hatched from eggs from a pair of Asiatic origin brought to this country by an East Indian merchantman in 1847. The American Cultivator contains the following concerning the original Asiatic fowls of this country, which will interest many breeders:

"It was probably in 1848 or early in 1849 that the Brahma fowls were introduced into this country under the name of Brahma Pootra or Burrampooter, after the name of a river in India, from the banks of which they were said to be imported, but the first record we find of them was in 1850 at the poultry exhibition in Boston. Indeed, it is claimed that some of those exhibited under the name then were not the genuine breed, but a cross of the Chittrich fowl. But the fowl exhibited there in 1851 were the progenitors of those we know now as the Brahmas, and in 1852 they were to be found in the hands of several breeders who had purchased them in pairs and trios at the rate of \$15 to \$50 a pair. In November, 1852, one writer said he did not think there was a single pair for sale in New England, every one who had them having sold all they were willing to part with.

"The Shanghai, Cochin China and the Chittagongs were imported earlier, as we find records of them as early as 1847, probably the first Shanghais ever imported. It is a little singular, that there were several importations of Shanghai and Cochin China and but one of the Brahma Pootra, and that was a pair brought by an unknown sailor on a ship which was unknown that came from an unknown port in

India. When it was desired to obtain more they could not be found in India, though there were red, or buff, as we call them now, black and white fowl of large size to be found in Shanghai, Cochin China and Chittagong province in India.

"The Chittagongs never succeeded in breeding true to feather or shape, and we have long been of the opinion that the true origin of the Brahma was a selection of a pair of the Chittagongs, or a possible cross between them and a selected Shanghai or Cochin, the male having been a white bird with heavily feathered legs and the hen or hens of the gray Chittagong with the dark hackles and small comb, or even a pea comb, short legs and heavier body than the male. By selection of breeding birds and close in-breeding they have been brought to their present form and to breed true to feather. Old engravings of the Brahmas, as shown in 1852, shows a more upright bird, with longer legs and neck, and breast not as heavy as good specimens shown lately, but that may have been in part the fault of the engraver, though pictures of the gray Shanghai of the same date resemble in form the Brahma as we have them now. If the Brahma is not a bird of American breeding from a cross of two or more of the imported Asiatics it has been so much improved by the breeders here that we think they should have the credit of making it what it is.

"But there has been no breed that has retained its popularity so long, and none except the Plymouth Rock has ever been more popular, both with the fanciers and with those who keep poultry for eggs and for market fowl. We doubt if even the Plymouth Rocks hold as high in public estimation fifty years from the time of their introduction as the Brahmas do to-day, though they have greatly improved since we first

saw them at a poultry exhibition in Boston in 1874, we think, though it might have been earlier. The Rocks then were not uniform in shades of color, though the barring was correct, and they varied much in form. To-day few breed more uniform in shape than the Barred Plymouth Rocks, though we have regretted to see that some appear to be mating to produce longer-legged, longer-necked and lighter-breasted birds than we admire, more like the Dominique Shanghai, which were at one time imported, but never became popular."

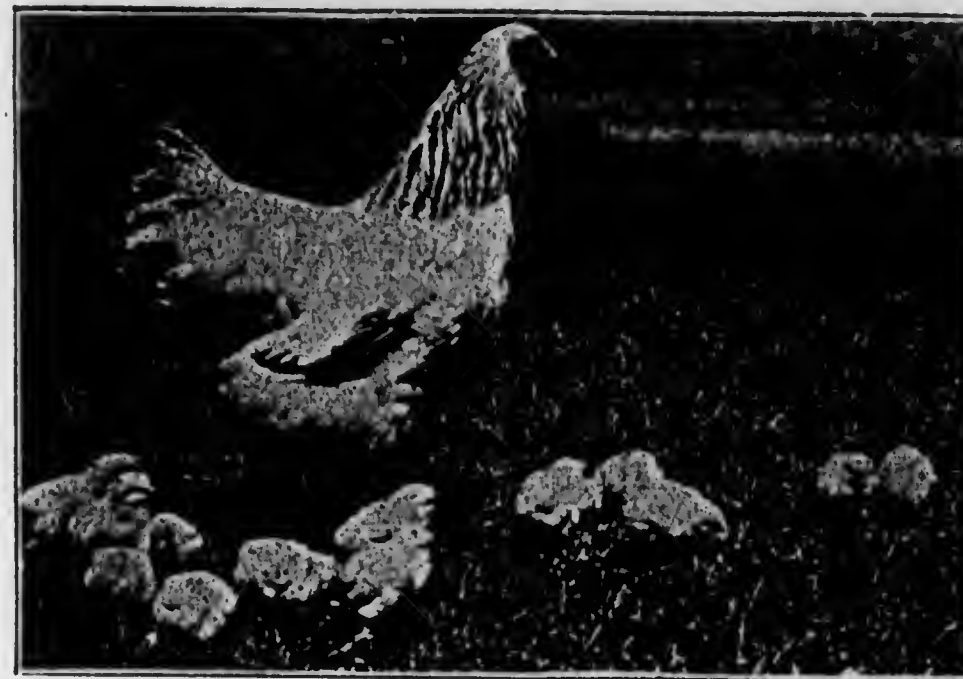
From A Texas Friend.

I have just finished looking over FANCY FOWLS and I think that every poultry breeder should have a copy on his desk every month, as it is cheap in price and valuable in down to date reading. You speak of the South being in sleepy land. I think so myself, but think she is on the eve of awaking, and when she gets in the swine and poultry business I think the North will have a hard fight to keep in the lead. For the South has a warm climate suitable for swine and poultry. Large range in winter with wheat and rye, and in summer we have oats, alfalfa, sugar cane, kafir corn, sugar beets, and garden trucks of all kinds.

We have some as fine stock now as are in the United States, but they are few. Wishing FANCY FOWLS a prosperous year for 1902, I am one of your staying subscribers. —H. C. Holmes, breeder of the Empire strain of White P. Rocks.

Mississippi Officers.

At the recent meeting, the Mississippi Poultry and Pet Stock Association elected officers as follows: J. W. French, President; N. L. Hutchinson, 1st Vice President; W. C. Savage, 2nd Vice President; S. G. Sadler, 3rd Vice President; T. R. Stevens, 4th Vice President; H. K. Bailey, 5th Vice President; J. R. Young, Secretary; E. S. Purvis, Assistant Secretary.



"EMPRESS OF INDIA."

Property of Thos. S. Forbes, Birmingham, Ala. Score by Felch, 94 1-2; Half Cut for Weight.

WILL SPEND \$60,000.

For Poultry, Pigeons And Pet Stock at The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1903.

During the great International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago Nov. 30th., to Dec. 7th., there was considerable talk of the Live Stock display to be made at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903. It was the general opinion that everyone who was at Chicago would be there, and hundreds of others, insuring for St. Louis the greatest live stock exhibition ever held in the world. An appropriation of \$750,000.00 was asked for, with assurance of at least \$250,000.00 more, to be contributed by several States, and a number of different live stock associations, thus making a fund of one million dollars to be devoted entirely to the Live Stock Exhibit. Of this amount, \$60,000 was allotted to the Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock Dept. This, we feel, will enable us to put the largest, finest and best exhibit in this line that has ever been seen in the world. Entry fee will be small and premiums large, and we call attention to this matter thus early so that every fancier may know that something big will be going on at St. Louis in 1903.

J. A. Leland, Springfield, Ill.,

Chairman.

Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.

I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.

L. N. Cobbledick, Oakland, California. For Pacific Coast.

Committee on Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1903.

Novel Incubator House of Mrs. Ruth Morris, Fairhaven, Kans.



The above illustration shows the Incubator House made and used by Mrs. Ruth Morris, on her farm near Fairhaven, Kans. The house is what is known in that part of the country as a "sod house." Large blocks of mud are dried in the sun, and then placed on top of each other with a soft mixture between, very much after the manner of erecting an ordinary brick building. Across the top timbers are placed, boards, which are cover-

ed with sod. After the building is erected it is washed off with water, to close all cracks and crevices; then grass and flower-seeds are scattered all over it, and in a short time the structure has a beautiful covering of green and gray, here and there studied with beautiful blossoms. These houses are dry, clean and comfortable. Many farmers use them for dwellings, while the stables and barns are similarly constructed.

In the foreground is a hen brooder, and you will observe that the chicks are as lively as those cared for by the mother hen. Mrs. Morris is standing beside a 100-egg capacity Wooden Hen which she has refilled for the sixth time. Both were bought of Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., to whom she writes, "I have just finished my fifth hatch with the Wooden Hen purchased of you last February, averaged 90 per cent. of all fertile eggs. Hatched the first setting in a Kansas blizzard, and got 80 per cent. of all fertile eggs."

Mr. Stahl's catalogue contains 15 colored views including a chart showing the "development of the Chick."

Free, if you mention FANCY FOWLS.

Voluntary Testimonial.

Whilst at the Troy, Ala., Poultry and Pet stock show, Nov. 5th to 9th, 1901, as Judge, I handled Mr. T. J. Rountree's B. P. Rocks. I found such as I handled to be uniformly good. This result could only be accomplished by careful and intelligent mating.

I also had the pleasure of being in Mr. Rountree's company during the whole show week and was so favorably impressed with his gentlemanly deportment that I freely and voluntarily give him this my recommendation, believing no patron of his will ever have cause to say that his order was misplaced or that he was unfairly dealt with by T. J. Rountree.

Very Respectfully,

E. DUNSTAN.

Winona, Miss., Dec. 20.



Products of Fishkill Poultry and Pekin Duck Farm,
Fishkill, N. Y.

Chit-Chat From Birmingham, Ala.

[Mrs. H. J. McCafferty.]

The question of why the stock of the Southern breeder failed to sell for as good prices as that of the Northern breeder, though equally as good, is coming under discussion in the Southern poultry journals and one breeder's answer is that the fact of our having good birds is not known, that we do not exhibit at the larger shows in the North and East, therefore it is thought we have not good stock. Now I know of some of F. F.'s advertisers who have sent their birds North and soon prizes and I would like to know from them if they have ever sold a bird above \$10 and how many orders they have received from north of Mason and Dixon's line.

I know of a man here who sent to Ohio for a pair of fowls to exhibit paying \$50 for them and when they came to the show room one of them was equaled in score by a bird his wife had raised in their own yards. Again a young man sent \$15.00 to a Mass., breeder for a White Wyandotte cock; when he came to the show

room, if I remember right, a bird the young man had bought from me for \$3.00 out-scored him. At any rate my birds won over him and I only pretended to ask \$5 each for mine.

Now I say let us all be a little more friendly here at home and get better acquainted by attending the shows, correspondence with other breeders, etc., and see if we can't get better satisfaction by purchasing home raised birds.

At our recent show, a Silver Wyandotte pullet raised right here in the city would seldom find her equal in the best show of the North.

In B. P. Rocks scores ran as high as 94 pullets, White Rocks 95½ and Bantams 96.

Home bred Light Brahmas out-scored the Eastern bred birds, etc., but the editor of F. F. was in attendance several days, so all these things will be reported by him no doubt, and if any one wishes to know more let them address this scribe and she will try to answer them. I must cease my chit chat for this time, for late hours and I do not agree. The following lines do not per-

tain strictly to the fancy chicken business, but they came to me on the cover page of an Ohio breeder's catalogue and seem to me worthy of frequent reproduction.

With wishes for a prosperous and happy new year for the whole fraternity of chicken cranks and a boom for the poultry papers published in the South, I am

MRS. H. J. McCafferty.

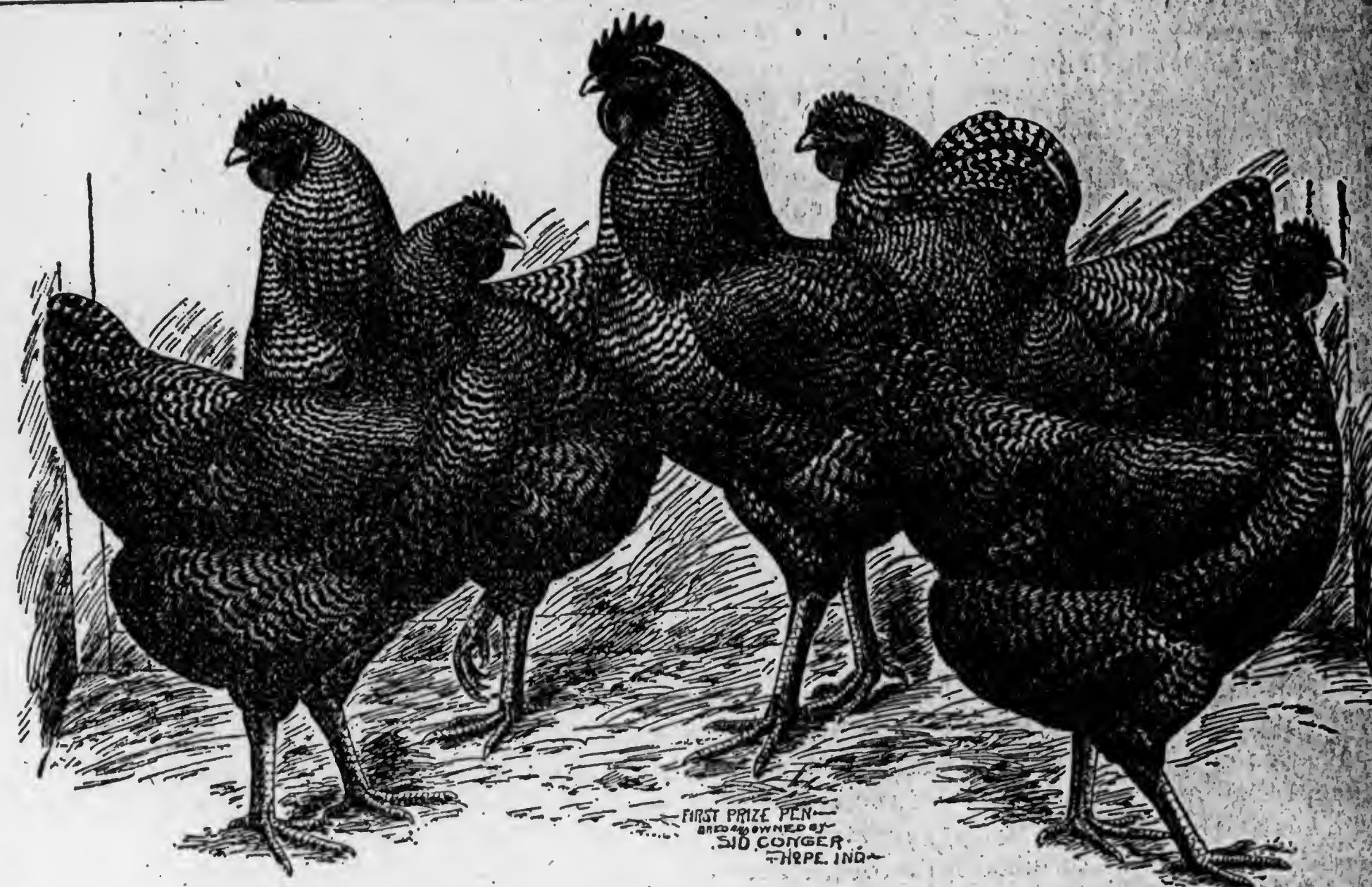
GOOSE DRINKS WHISKEY

Gets On His Daily Jag, and Then
Sleeps It Off.

A drunkard goose is the latest novelty among the many strange things found by the revenue men. The story has been told to Revenue Agent Chapman by one of his officials and is vouched for as true.

At a distillery which is in operation almost every day there is a flock of geese who are in the habit of picking up bits of grain and other refuse lying loose around the place. At one point in the distillery there is a small leak where whiskey has for some time been dropping to the earth until it formed into a small puddle. One member of the flock, wiser and more daring than the rest, recently sampled this liquid and found it so good that he drank all that was contained in the small hole. It was a new experience for the goose. He quacked with glee and in his drunken revelry came very near annihilating his innocent and astonished mates. He then wobbled off into a corner and took a long nap. Since that time, every day the old toper drinks a quantity of the whiskey and lies as if dead until the effects have worn off.—Nashville (Tenn.) News.

Ollie Esdale won 1st Barred Rock pullet instead of 3rd cock at the Birmingham show, as reported last month.



ODE TO THE HEN.

Poets in all times and ages
That the thought of man engages,
Since the early days of Homer, and a thousand
years before,
Have delighted oft in springing
Odes on birds that do the singing,
Birds that sail the briny ocean or that roost along
the shore.

I have read since early childhood,
Of the birds that haunt the wildwood,
And I've heard their mellow voices when the
earth by spring is warmed;
But no music I can tackle
Is so pleasing as the cackle
Of the barnyard hen whose duty has been pa-
tiently performed.

To become a great musician
Is no barnyard beauty's mission
As, with fortitude becoming, to her daily task
she pegs;
Her's to cackle when she's able
And supply the Christian's table
With the tempting frys in autumn and the yearly
fry of eggs.

There is dignity of bearing
When she goes out for an airing
Where the early melons nestle among the vines
that seem to squirm;
When she hikes with self-reliance,
Bidding all the world defiance,
To the garden in the morning to procure the
early worm.

Much I love the wild bird's matin',
And its plumage soft as satin,
And the meadow larks and robins are to me a
keen delight;
And I used to lie enraptured,
With my senses fairly captured,
When the whippoor-wills were singing in the
middle of the night.

How the song birds in the wildwood
Now remind me of my childhood
And, as added years afflict me do I love them
more and more;

I delight to see and hear them,
And am happiest when near them,
But—the home-grown hen of commerce is the bird
that I adore.

—A. L. Bixby, in Western Poultry News.

The Egg Scarcity.

There is a great cry, through the country districts of New England over the scarcity of eggs. The oldest inhabitant says he has never known them so scarce and high priced before. Pullets have matured slowly and in spite of all the forcing that can be done, refuse to give any average yield. From these indications it would seem that eggs for hatching should be stronger and the chickens hatched from them live better than in years of greater production, but this does not seem to be so. We were told a few days ago that the South Shore chicken raisers were experiencing a very discouraging mortality among the chicks three are four weeks old, and that some of them were not doing as much hatching this season as usual on this account. The trade in pullets chopped off suddenly about Thanksgiving time and has not picked up particularly since.

Inquiries for eggs for hatching

are said to be coming in slowly. High prices for grain are probably responsible for this. Reports from various directions show that people who are generally buyers of laying stock at this season of the year are this year seeking a market for the birds they own. All this must necessarily result in a shortage of eggs for hatching during the spring and a scarcity of pullets next winter. Three or four months ago it looked as if there would be easy market for all eggs for hatching this winter, as the number of pullets hatched last spring was much less than the average. The grain situation has changed the prospect. It seems as if we should not do more than an average business this winter. Our impression is that the fellow who goes on as usual, and is not discouraged by a high price for grain will come out a winner on next season's operations.—Poultry Keeper.

We make it a rule to drop out all advertisements of breeders found to be unreliable. So far as we know, every advertiser in FANCY FOWLS is worthy of confidence.

Which Breed Shall It Be?

(By R. S. Huntley, Dorodino, N. Y.)

At this season the poultry of the coming year is often viewed in prospect. Incipient fanciers and market poultrymen are securing breeding stock, or wondering where their orders for eggs will be placed. Underlying that question, because demanding a previous solution, is that regarding the breed or breeds to be selected. Probably no question is more frequently asked, and if given explanations of failure are more often repeated than that of a supposed mistake in selecting. The wrong breed, like charity, covers a multitude of sins—committed by the poultry keeper against his fowls.

The answer has been given in terms of the taste or caprice of the interested party so frequently as to be commonly accepted. But is this entirely true or but half a truth? That the variety most admired will be most likely to receive careful attention, and that all the more common varieties are excellent, go without saying. But that individual taste is a complete solution in terms of dollars and cents is more easily assumed than demonstrated.

The fact that eggs are supposed to be produced during the greater portion of the year, producing a constant income, leads many to think more highly of egg production than of any other branch of the poultry industry. And doubtless it does produce a larger revenue, but can this branch be divorced from others? Only in cases where hens are purchased and not raised. In most sections such must be mongrels, since well bred stock is difficult to obtain except at fancy prices. The man who desires fine stock must choose between rearing and having it reared by contract. At all events the fowls must be produced by some one; and if the only expense involved were that for the rearing of pullets, the question would be more

readily answered, but not more than half the hatch can with reason be expected to be pullets, and the other half introduces an additional condition.

To simplify the argument we exclude the Asiatic class because the idea seems widely prevalent that their superiority consists in immense production of flesh. That they are not prolific as egg producers seems to be the foregone conclusion. Personally, we are not satisfied of the truth of such an assertion. Were we to lose interest in our specialty, White Wyandottes, it would be to interest ourselves in the Mammoth Light Brahmas, which are being brought to greatest perfection in New England, the land of the fancy egg trade. But regarding them we need speak no further, since our remarks concerning the American class will in a measure apply.

Since the life of the average hen hardly exceeds two years, for every hundred layers kept not less than fifty pullets must annually be produced. That means from fifty to seventy-five cockerels to be turned off, together with an almost equal number of superannuated hens. Now compare the Mediterranean with the American in the price realized, size which meets the demands of the market, and the quality of flesh. In all cases the conclusion favors the latter. And when the question of broilers is raised we instinctively think of Rocks and Dottes.

But with the flocks secured for the year's egg production, the question of profit is unsettled. It is undeniable that, in spring and summer, Leghorns are superior layers, but if they lay proportionally in winter when prices run high, or if they even lay more in the entire year it is controverted. Many strains of Rocks and Dottes are said to possess individuals laying in the neighborhood of 200 eggs per year; and, under like circum-

stances, many such pens have surpassed equal pens of Leghorns.

Then, if we cater to the fancy egg trade, we frequently find the egg of inferior size rejected to be sold at a reduced price. I have two neighbors who supply fancy dealers. One with a flock of Rocks and Dottes with a few Leghorns, finds his eggs in great demand, except the Leghorn eggs, which are often thrown out. The other with a large even flock of handsome Brown Leghorns, receives many complaints about the size of eggs; which are only accepted because of his remarkable satisfactoryness in other respects.

The selection of the American class is no mistake. Having made it, the breed and variety is a matter of taste. About ten varieties are included in the two breeds, in black, variegated, buff and white for colors. If we include in our consideration the Dominiques and Javas which hardly appear to be widely bred, and the Rhode Island Reds which are now rapidly becoming popular, the number of American varieties is increased. The Rock is rangy; the Dotte a chunk. The Rock comb is single, which may be no defect in the South, but with us Jack Frost favors the rose combed Dotte. The standard weight is one found greater in the Rock; conversely the Dotte is supposed to mature sooner and to possess firmer flesh in the miniature chick. They are rivals in egg production, both laying well when properly bred and tended. And for beauty of form or plumage what could be superior to an even flock of Whites or Buffs with yellow legs and red combs, wattles, and ear lobes?

The foregoing naturally accounts for the popularity of the family of Rocks, and the constantly increasing demand for their younger cousins the Dottes. The latter are no longer the "coming fowls." They have come, as we believe, to stay.

EGG PREMIUMS.

Here is Your Chance to Get Eggs. For Nothing.

We have received so many requests for premium egg propositions that we have concluded to adopt this method of raising clubs again this spring. These propositions have brought us in many clubs in previous seasons and have proven so popular with our patrons that many of them have already tendered eggs for premiums without solicitation. With eggs at hand and club-raisers ready and anxious to secure them, it only remains for us to announce the propositions, which will be open for ninety-days only, from Feb. 10. We are prepared to supply almost any kinds of eggs wanted. Three grades will be handled, those selling for \$3, \$2 and \$1.50 or less.

For a Club of 12 subscribers we will give as a premium a sitting of \$3 eggs, any variety on our list.

For a Club of 8 subscribers a sitting of \$2 eggs, variety to suit.

For a Club of 6 subscribers we give a sitting of \$1.50 or \$1 eggs, depending on the variety selected.

All eggs sent out will be from the yards of some one of our patrons and will be guaranteed as represented. In ordering, it will be better where it can be done, to give first choice and second choice. In the leading breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Langshans, etc., we can always supply what is wanted but if unusual breeds are desired it may be necessary for us to correspond with breeders before filling the order. As delays are sometimes caused by the rush of business in the height of the egg season, it is better to get in clubs as early as possible. It is permissible to send in the remittance for the club in advance of the names, but the entire club must be sent in before May 10th.

Those wanting to raise clubs will be supplied with sample copies and given any further information desired.

Express charges are to be paid by the club-raiser.

Chicken-pox—Treatment.

The Western Poultry News.

We recently received the following from one of our subscribers in Arkansas.

"My young chickens are all dead. In the first place the chickens are five months old; are a cross of every known breed in Arkansas; with Leghorn predominating. They have been fed cracked corn and scraps; have an unlimited range where all kinds of insects are plentiful, especially grasshoppers. They have access to a pile of culled apples at all times. They roost in a coop that is well ventilated at bottom and top. They are incubator chickens, and were inclined to pile up on top of one another. Symptoms were as follows: First, a black scab appears on head and bill, nose becomes stuffed, scab increases to the size of a large wart and looks like a black wart, reaching finally to the inside of the mouth, and mouth and throat rot out; there is an offensive odor from the mouth. They linger, linger, and finally die. Now you have it! What is it? What is the cause, and what is the remedy?"

We referred the case to Dr. A. T. Peters, of the department of Animal Pathology, University of Nebraska, C. S. Experiment Station. Dr. Peters has made an extensive study of diseases of poultry and is thoroughly familiar with the case, which he treats in an exhaustive manner. We trust this will be of benefit to others who may have fowls similarly affected. Dr. Peters writes as follows:

December 30, 1901.—Editor of the Western Poultry News: Your letter received some time ago. It has not been answered on account of absence from the city. In reply will say that this trouble is known to investigators of diseases as chicken-pox. Veterinary practitioners have been familiar with this disease for a number of years. It was at one time thought that this disease resembled varioloid and was also allied to cow-pox, but later investigations have proved that this is not true.

"Chicken-pox affects most all kinds of fowl. However, young pigeons and chickens seem to be

more susceptible than others. It is rarely seen in grown fowls. This disease is found in Europe principally and is also found in this country. The disease chiefly affects the head. Yellow nodules, varying in size from a pin-head to that of a grain of corn, usually the largest are found on the beak. The eyelids, nostrils, and any part of the head free from feathers may become affected. The nodules have the appearance of small warts at first, the same as seen on the hands of small children. When the scab is rubbed off accidentally, they will have a tendency to discharge. This discharge is of a watery and later of a yellow consistency. This disease has long been recognized by veterinarians as contagious, and that it spreads rapidly from one bird to another and that a whole flock may become infected by the introduction of an affected bird. It has been supposed that the bites of fleas and mosquitoes, others claim that punctures of tick, produce the disease. The fungus that produces this disease multiplies in the excrement of the birds. To prevent this disease it is well to keep dry poultry houses, for some breeders have found that it is more prevalent in houses in which the roof leaks, because this fungi needs moisture in order to propagate.

"The treatment should consist entirely in the prevention, excluding all birds affected, and it is profitable to destroy all birds affected as soon as possible. Clean the roosts and floor thoroughly with hot water, containing either a five percent solution of carbolic acid or chloro-naphtholeum, and then white wash the entire house. Give plenty of sunlight and air to the building. Apply to your yards and floor plenty of slack lime. For the treatment of animals we have found that an ointment containing powdered copper has been effectual, and also in some instances common axle grease. The best success obtained has been by using a concentrated solution of formaldehyde, applied in the following manner: A small amount of formaldehyde is placed on a piece of cotton and gently applied to the wart. Care should be taken that not too much of the material is applied, so that it will not run into the eye. The only danger in the use of formaldehyde has been where persons have been careless and allowed it to come in contact with the eye, then it proved serious; if this is guarded against, they make recovery. Usually one to two applications suffices.

Yours very truly,
A. T. PETERS."

FERTILE EGGS.

A Valuable And Timely Article That Will Be Appreciated By All.

To secure a high percentage of fertility is an important thing for a poultryman. The breeding season is brief at best. Unless eggs hatch well the poultryman can not get out a sufficient number of chicks to renew his flock. If he advertises, it is a great disappointment to him and to his customers to have a large proportion of the eggs he sends out infertile. Where the fertility is low the eggs that do hatch are quite likely to throw weak chicks as low fertility generally goes with low vitality. There is a loss in time, money and reputation where eggs fail to hatch.

There was a very wise man who lived some three hundred years ago, Sir Francis Bacon by name, who taught us that knowledge is power. The only way in which man can obtain the sovereignty over nature, he said, is by studying nature and assisting her in her processes. Never was a truer word spoken. The poultryman who would succeed must study nature and assist her in her processes. He must not slavishly imitate nature. He must not antagonize nature. He must study nature and assist her in her process.

Twelve Eggs; Twelve Chicks? Some time ago I called on a family in which there was a boy who took a decided interest in poultry. Before I took my departure I said: "Well, Earle, how do the chickens come along?" His grandmother, who was present, spoke up: "Earle has done pretty well, I think. A man gave him a sitting hen, and his father bought him a dozen eggs at the store, and now he has twelve little chickens." The boy took me out to see them. Sure enough, there were twelve little chickens panning around. They were of all sorts and conditions—some

black, some white, some gray—but they were as lively as crickets, and their young owner was as proud of them as if they were throughbreds.

Twelve chickens from twelve eggs costing a cent apiece and picked out at random from a tub in a grocery store! Think of that, breeders of high class stock who are content if fifty per cent of the eggs you set prove fertile. What necromancy did this lad possess? What secret had he discovered that he should obtain such a result without an effort?

The lad had no secret, no necromancy. The reason he did so well was that the eggs happened to be fresh and to come from a farmer's flock where all the conditions of fertility were present.

Fertility Producing Conditions. It was June when the boy made his surprising record. In June the farmer's hens are at their best in every respect. They are at liberty, and have been at liberty enough to recover from the strain of winter. They are well nourished, and their bill of fare is varied. They are well served, for it is the farmer's practice to keep a number of disreputable, long-legged roosters running with his hens, and not trust to one alone to fertilize his flock. Reproduce as far as possible in our pens in the winter the conditions that obtain on the farm in the summer and we cannot fail to get a satisfactory degree of fertility. What are these conditions?

PROTECTION FROM INTENSE COLD.

1. Comfort. It is a well-known fact that eggs from farmers' flocks do not show a high percentage of fertility in the winter months. Indeed it is by no means uncommon for a farmer who desires early chicks to set a hen in January or February, only to have her bring off a feeble brood of two or three that must be kept in a basket in the kitchen the first few weeks of their miserable lives, only to die

at last on the good wife's hands. The high fertility comes in May and June, when the hens do not suffer from the cold.

Excessive cold weather checks fertility in another way. Any one who has studied his flock knows that the male is not so attentive to his mates during a cold snap as he is when the weather is more moderate. How can he be? All the food he consumes is needed to make caloric. He has no surplus energy to throw off. If you want fertility in winter you must keep your flock in comfortable quarters where the temperature does not fall much below the freezing point.

IMPART VIGOR BY EXERCISE.

2. Exercise. The high fertility in the farmer's flock comes when his birds have free range. One cannot get highly fertile eggs from fat, sluggish birds shut up in narrow space. I live in New Hampshire, where the winters are severe, but in the coldest weather I manage to get a good degree of fertility. How do I do it? I compel my fowls to exercise. Their pens are littered to the depth of a foot with fresh hay, and they are obliged to scratch for every kernel of grain they eat. I shovel away the snow for a space on the south side of my houses, and the sun soon melts off what little snow I leave, so there is always a patch of bare ground. On sunny days, even in the dead of winter, I opened the doors and let the hens out for a short time. They are glad to get out. In this way I keep my fowls in vigorous health.

MATURE STOCK FOR BREEDERS.

3. Maturity. The birds must be at their best. The farmer gets out the chicks late—as a general thing they do not begin to lay until January or February. When they begin to lay they are fully developed. Reproduction draws upon the vital forces as does no other act. Suppose a

pullet begins to lay in September or October, and is kept at it right along. In what condition is she to produce fertile eggs in the spring months? Her vitality has been lowered by her excessive egg production, and if her eggs hatch at all they will throw weak chicks. The farmer's hen, on the other hand, is in the pink of condition when her eggs are set; and every one of them may prove fertile.

Do I not believe in getting pullets to lay early in the fall and then forcing them for egg production? Certainly I do. But I do not believe in breeding from them. My own method is to breed from hens instead of pullets. I push my pullets for all they are worth, aiming to come as near the 200-egg mark as possible. When they are eighteen months old and in the midst of their molt I kill off about one-half of them. These are put in pens by themselves and carefully cared for. I do not look for large egg production from them; I do not want it; I know what they can do, and am satisfied. When they begin to lay again in the spring they are mature and in the pink of condition; their eggs are large and richly colored, highly fertile, and the chicks hatched from them are vigorous and make fine growth.

THE MALES.

4. Alternation of males. The farmer keeps from twenty-five to fifty females in a flock, and with them anywhere from two to ten roosters. Consequently the birds are well served. Where but one male runs with a flock—even if the flock is small—some eggs will be infertile. The cock may have his favorites. I have seen a hen with the feathers torn from her back by the excessive attention of the male, and in the same pen have seen his royal highness rudely repulse other hens that he did not fancy. More than one cock must be used if all the hens are

to be served.

It is a good plan to alternate males, employing three for two pens. Suppose we call the cocks Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Nos. 1 and 2 will be kept in service the first week, while No. 3 rests. Nos. 2 and 3 are in service the second week, while No. 1 rests. Nos. 3 and 1 in service the third week, while No. 2 rests. The cock that is not in service should be shut up in a pen by himself and fed liberally. By this method all the hens are served and the percentage of fertility measurably increased.

ABOUT THE FOOD.

5. A balanced ration. By a balanced ration I do not mean a ration in which are balanced protein, carbo-hydrates and fat in scientific proportion; but a ration from which nothing shall be absent that is necessary to the development of the embryo. The little bioplast that is to fashion a living chick within the lining shell must have material for his work, or he cannot do it. The farmer's hens, at the time of maximum fertility, are at liberty and can secure what they need. In addition to the grain ration which the farmer throws down they pick up many a worm and bug and pluck the tips of grass blades and clover leaves.

Green food is absolutely necessary to high fertility, and when the hens cannot get it themselves it must be supplied. Clover is the green food par excellence. I am so situated that I am able to secure a large quantity of lawn clippings. Time and time again have I stood and watched the hens pick out the clover leaves and leave the rest. It makes but little difference how the clover is fed, whether separately or in the mash. It will do the work. Onions chopped fine are excellent. Cabbage is good. Potatoes will answer after a fashion. But green food of some kind the hens must have if they are to lay fertile eggs.

Animal food must be given. I am a great believer in green ground bone. The hens relish it, and it is the cheapest and best food I know anything about. But I realize that it is not always possible to obtain green ground bone in sufficient quantity. Some do not own a bone cutter, and others have no strength to operate one. Meat scraps or meat meal make a good substitute, and no mash should be considered complete that does not have something of the sort in it.

It is probable that highly seasoned, highly salted ration is favorable to fertility from the stimulating effects upon the reproductive organs. Condition powders have their use during the breeding season. They act as a tonic, and for the time being increase the vitality. To use them steadily is to kill your hens; to use them occasionally is good policy.

6. Care of eggs. Many eggs fail to hatch because they are not properly cared for. It takes but little to kill the germ. One reason farmers get such poor results in winter is that they are not careful to gather their eggs several times a day. The opinion is common among them that an egg must be frozen hard enough to crack the shell before it is unfit to put under a hen. Eggs should be gathered while warm and kept in a temperature of from forty to sixty degrees. The fresher they are the better they hatch. In shipping eggs to customers they should be moved in the middle of the day and protected from extremes of temperature as much as possible.

By careful attention to these six points the poultryman may expect a good degree of fertility. I suppose the time may never come when every egg placed in an incubator or under a hen will hatch, but there is no reason why, even in the dead of winter, a satisfactory percentage should not do so.—EDGAR L. WARREN, Wolfboro, N. H., in Poultry Keeper.

Suggestive Thoughts.

J. H. Sledd, Negro Arm, Va.

Advice is an inexpensive commodity. Something that is freely given but does not find a ready acceptance. The poultryman has it thrust upon him from every quarter and his greatest difficulty is often to winnow the wheat from the chaff, to know what to accept and what to reject.

We, of the South, are just beginning to realize the possibilities in pure bred fowls—their worth as money-makers. We have not yet learned to appropriate the natural advantages we have over our Northern neighbors. Climatic conditions are eminently in our favor, while lines of quick transportation put us in touch with the markets of the world. The Southern breeder of pure stock has accomplished much but more remains to be done. There are lessons that he must learn and lessons that he must teach.

Judicious advertising is as yet an unsolved problem. The keeping of himself and his stock before the public in such a way as to procure best results. A fixed purpose to keep and sell only the best. A realization of the fact that the successful raising of pure bred poultry requires years of faithful apprenticeship. That the principles of procreation—proper mating, proper housing, feeding, etc., are all scientific principles and the results achieved by successful breeders do not come from haphazard but from an intimate acquaintance with and knowledge of these laws. These and many others along with the lesson of push, pluck and perseverance the poulterer has to learn, and while learning them there are many that have to be drilled into the vast mass of humanity.

No one thing stands more in the way of the Southern fancier than the disposition on the part of Southern buyers to overlook

the merits of the stock to be had at their doors and send to distant markets for stock no better and possibly not so good. A willingness to pay good prices for indifferent stock that comes from a distance, and may be lost by being subjected to changed conditions as to surroundings, but an utter unwillingness to pay even a living price for that raised under the same climatic conditions to which they are to be exposed and whose ancestry is as aristocratic as any in the country. The bluest of blue blood running riot in their veins. To meet this feeling on the part of prospective buyers many fanciers sacrifice their birds—they sell, often, for less than the cost of production. With the balance on the debit side of the ledger, they either abandon the business or else abandon that systematic work so essential to the production of the best specimens, and try in this way to lessen the cost of production so as to leave a margin of profit. A course that is practically suicidal. Good stock is worth a good price. Poor stock is fit for nothing save to be fattened and put upon the table.

As the breeder of fine cattle, hogs and sheep can and does secure remunerative prices for his stock by having a fixed price—one based upon the cost and productive value of the stock offered—so the poultry fancier should have a price for his stock based upon their cost and worth. With a knowledge of the purity of his strain of fowls, their egg and meat producing qualities, their fitness for exhibition and their immense superiority over the barnyard fowls of his ancestors, he should demand value received.

To do this and make sales of eggs and stock one must be content with few orders in the beginning, realizing that the great mass of people for whose trade he is catering are to be educated to the value of pure bred poultry.

That to the vast majority of them a hen is a hen, and an egg an egg.

Do not get disgruntled that your corespondence discloses the fact that a great many are deeply interested in the business until they receive your prices—they are uneducated in the poultry world. Follow your letter with your circular, statistics as to the great American hen, papers and periodicals that will educate and ere long the desire for more light will evince itself by a return of the departed to his first love.

From Minn. Experimental Farm.

[By Fritz Knorr, St. Anthony's Park, Minn.]

Here amidst fine poultry, with all arrangements necessary to carry on the poultry business for profit and experimenting, it seems almost a privilege to write to my old friends and those of the poultry fraternity, to tell of our work and experiments; to share our thoughts, perhaps help and advise them. If any one should profit by any suggestion we should make, we would feel well compensated for our trouble.

Let us take up "poultry raising" from the starting point, in other words, from the breeding pens. This is our foundation, upon this we build. Our success, reputation and financial gain depends upon this.

Breeding can be discussed at length. I will not go into details, but merely go over some of the facts and present them in the simplest possible manner; to the fancier and expert they will perhaps be of no value, a novice may profit.

In mating birds in the spring, we generally rustle about in order to get a male bird of our choice, one which it is thought will bring points into the flock that are lacking. Perhaps a bird is purchased because he has a score card of high sounding figures. Should such a bird be put into the breeding pen which contains the fruit of our labor or

years gone by? Would it not be trusting to providence to put this bird whose line of breeding is unknown to us into this pen? Mate him with our birds on account of his looks, or the card? No, friend, his blood is stronger than either of these. Many birds of poor parentage are hidden beneath a coat of nice plumage and good shape. We should look at the bird's ancestors, as that of our immediate purchase.

We cannot go too far out of the way of such a chance bird. Unless you wish to spend years of labor at breeding and improving from such a bird, beware of him as his value is that of a cull.

One more suggestion. Beware of two strongly inbred strains. Observation has taught us that by mating birds of strong opposite strains, the result will often prove fatal.

As a result of this we find Barred Rocks almost mottled with black feathers; red and white feathers in Langshans, and considerable white in Indian Games.

The reason of such tricks can hardly be accounted for, but it certainly has a tendency to bring out all of the weak points in either strain.

THE BEST INCUBATORS.

Testimony of Thousands of Purchasers and Many Juries of Award Favor the Ertel Victor.

One of the interesting features of a booklet on incubators, issued for free distribution by the George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill., is more than fourteen hundred testimonials from purchasers. Over twenty pages are used to present the names, addresses and unqualified endorsement of well-known people using the Ertel Victor Incubator every day—hatching more and better chickens.

This book also contains a number of autograph letters from

men whose word is accepted as authoritative in the poultry world—letters very interesting in the revelation of the personality of the writers; and particularly valuable to the prospective purchaser



ERTEL VICTOR INCUBATOR.

er of an incubator.

Some of these letters report wonderful results from the Ertel Victor Incubator—one naming a batch of 86 per cent; another of more than 90 per cent; another of 95 per cent; and another attained the full limit of 100 per cent.

The price of the Ertel Victor Incubator is much less than some of its competitors, greater than some that are generally advertised—but no other incubator has so high standard, for actual results, ease of operation and durability.

Any one that has an unsatisfactory incubator, or any one that thinks of buying an incubator, should write at once for the book. It illustrates in photo-engraving all the various styles and sizes of Victor Incubators and brooders—with prices and much other useful information. Address George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill.

Gallatin Show.

The second annual show of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, closed January 10.

Several hundred birds were on exhibition, not so large a number as expected, but the quality was much better than the previous year.

C. A. Emry, of Carthage, Mo., was judge, and the following, taken from the Gallatin Semi-

Weekly News, is a list of the prize winners:

Plymouth Rocks, Rogers Bros. & Whitworth won first and third cockerel, second and fourth cock, second, third and fourth hen and first pen; A. G. Settle, of Nashville, won first and third cock, second and fourth cockerel, first and third hen and first pullet.

In the pit game class Frank Gillespie won first and second hen; first second and third cock and second pullet; N. F. Reid first pullet and first stag and J. B. Alexander second stag.

All prizes for Indian Games went to Archie Higgins, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Daniel Gaines won all prizes for White Faced Black Spanish.

Sam R. Young won all prizes for S. S. Hamburgs.

Henry Hullet, of Portland, won all prizes for S. C. B. Leghorns.

W. Jake Gillespie won all prizes for S. C. Black Minorcas.

McMurray & Wilson, of Nashville, won the only prize awarded on R. C. Black Minorcas.

All prizes awarded on Black Langshans went to Goldman Green.

B. B. Wells won all prizes on Light Brahmas.

W. Jake Gillespie captured the prizes awarded on White Wyandottes.

On Golden Wyandottes Mrs. W. G. Stewart won on first cockerel and first, second and third pullet; W. G. Senter won second cockerel.

S. R. Young won first cockerel and first pullet on Silver Wyandottes. S. Howerth won second and third hen, and B. B. Corban, Guthrie, Ky., won third cock and second pullet.

Mrs. John Baker won all prizes on buff turkeys.

Mrs. R. A. Whitworth won first hen, first tom, first cockerel and first and second pullet on Mammoth Bronze turkeys; Mrs. W. G. Stewart won second and third hen and second cockerel.

The Egg Market.

A recent issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger contained a story on "Unusual Conditions in the Egg Market." It is so well handled as to attract attention.

The report reads:

"Higher prices rule in the egg market than for many years at this season. Fresh eggs were quoted yesterday at 30c, refrigerator eggs at 23c, each sort 10c higher than a year ago. After the holidays the trade looks for a marked drop, but this year prices have remained firm and dealers are not certain whether they will rise or fall. It is what they call a 'weather market.' Primarily the high prices are due to an unusually short supply, the short supply being due to several causes, some of which are very unusual.

"A rumor of a corner in eggs is 'pooh-pooed' by the leaders in the trade. They say that such a thing is impossible. The reasons they give for the maintenance of the high prices, when the demand is not strong, are that there are not so many hens in the country as in preceding years; that the weather has not been good for laying and that the ice storage stock is low. The market was steady yesterday, but not because of a strong demand; the fact is that dealers, in the face of the unusual conditions, are only buying a supply large enough to carry them over from day to day. But, owing to the same conditions, the seller will not reduce his price.

HENS ARE SCARCE.

"Dealers agree that the number of hens in the egg-producing sections of the country has been considerably reduced. This is attributed to the high price of feed. A local dealer said yesterday that on a recent trip to Ohio he found corn higher than it ever was before. Owing to this high price of feed, farmers send it to market and kill their chickens in

stead of keeping them for laying. The weather of late in those districts from which Philadelphia draws most of its supply has been rather severe and this fact, as is well known, largely affects the egg market.

"The stock of refrigerator eggs is laid in the spring. Last spring saw a larger stock, both here and elsewhere, than was ever known before. That was because of the unusually heavy production. Ordinarily this would operate to keep prices down. But the heat of last year greatly impaired the supply of fresh eggs. A large proportion of those received in the market in July and August were bad and as a consequence the ice house stock was drawn upon much earlier than usual. This quickly and largely reduced that stock and it is now about depleted.

PRICE LOWER HERE.

"The price of fresh eggs in Philadelphia is 5c lower than in New York. The reason for this is partly because this city is nearer the Southern States, which in the winter are largely the producing regions, partly because those shippers who send their eggs here prefer to do so even at a lower price than to push them on to New York, and partly because the test to which eggs are subjected is more rigid there than here. Refrigerator eggs rule in price there from 1 @2c higher than in Philadelphia, because of the test. The prices here even for Southwestern eggs are a little lower than in Chicago, which is much nearer the farmers; that is attributed to the steadiness and conservatism of the Philadelphia market.

"John Jamison, a large dealer, said yesterday: 'Although the market is steady, it is liable at this season to pronounced fluctuations. Philadelphia does not consume such quantities of fresh eggs even proportionately as do New York and Chicago. It happens frequently that the ship-

ments come in with a rush, and the market may be knocked down at any time. I have observed that the country dealers whom we largely supply are not buying now; that indicates that the farmers in their neighborhood are supplying them with all they want. When they have more than they need they ship them to Philadelphia. The hens begin to lay in February and after that the situation ought to be relieved.'

DEPENDENT ON THE WEATHER.

"Jacob Miller, of Bickel & Miller, said that the market was largely dependent on the weather. 'We have not had such a market since 1881,' he declared. If the weather becomes severe and we have a heavy snowfall prices may go much higher. The farmers are not feeding hens now, they are sending their feed to market to get the high prices, and their hens, too, as poultry. Buyers are only getting daily stocks in view of the unusual conditions.'

PRESIDENT SEYMOUR,

New Head of the Kentucky State Association.

The Kentucky State Poultry Association, mention of which was made last month, proved to be a successful exhibit in most respects, though there was a falling off in the number of exhibits. This was due to the decision of the Executive Committee to exclude Belgian hares, pet stock and pigeons. This was a mistake, that will not occur again next year. Many people like to see other exhibits besides fowls and these attractive features will be restored at the next show.

There were also some surprises developed at the show. One was in the loss of first place so long held by Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, White Rocks and one or two other breeds were ahead of them in numbers. Mr. A. D. Woods made a very

capable superintendent, and everything was carefully looked after.

Judges A. C. Hawkins and D. T. Heimlich did their work so well that there was almost an entire absence of the "kicks" that have marred the good feeling of some previous shows. This was Mr. Hawkins' first visit to Kentucky, and he made a most favorable impression on all who met him. The fame of his birds had of course preceded him, as he is at the very top of the Barred Rock breeders. Mr. Heimlich proved to be a most affable gentleman and a tireless worker. He has judged the show before, and renewed many pleasant friendships formed on his previous visit.

President R. H. Young was a most competent official and did much to make the show a success. He was assisted by Mr. Geo. E. Seymour, the incoming President, who took occasion to "learn the ropes" in advance of his induction into office. Mr. Seymour is sure to make a most acceptable President.

AUGUSTA SHOW.

Good Exhibit Held In Eastern Georgia.

The Augusta, Ga., show was a success in the character and number of the fowls, but the attendance was not what it should have been. Dr. S. T. Lea did the judging in his usual satisfactory manner. The poultry awards were as follows:

BARRED P. ROCKS.

O B Faffitte, S C—1 ck, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul, 1 pen.
J N Levy—2 ck, 1 hen, 2 pen.
W R Munday—2, 3 hen, 3 pen.

M C E Sewall—3 ck.

BUFF P. ROCKS.

O B Laffitte—2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

W P ROCKS.

Wm Joyce—1 hen, 2 ckl, 2

pen.
G R Verdery—2, 3 hen.
J W Levy—1, 2, 8 pul; 1 ckl, 1 pen.

W Hemingway—3 ckl.

ORPINGTONS.

J W Levy—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 pul.

C I GAMES.

Pine Grove P Yards—1, 2 ck, 2 ckl.

Belvedere P Uard, North Augusta, Ga.,—1, 3 ckl, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 hen.

S L WYANDOTTES.

H H Verdery, Augusta, Ga., 1 ck, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 hen.

R E Hall—2 pul, 2 hen, 3 ckl.

J O Scott—2 ckl, 3 pul, 3 hen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Belvedere P Yards—1 ck, 1 ck, 1 pul, 1, 2, 3 hen.

BUFF COCHINS.

Geo J Verdery—2 ck, 2 pul.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

H H Murphy—1, 2 hen.

S C B LEGHORNS.

T E Parker—1, 3 pul, 2 ckl.

H H Morris—2 pul, 1 hen.

Belvedere P Yards—1 ckl, 1, 2 pul.

BLACK MINORCAS.

D B Dickson—1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul.

BLACK LEGHORNS.

J W Killingsworth—1 ck, 1 ckl, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul.

GAME BANTAMS.

Chas. A. Hess, Louisville, Ky., 1 ckl, 1 pul.

W. C. Cleckley—2 pul.

B B G GAME BANTAMS.

W C Cleckley—2 ck, 3 hen, 1, 3 pul.

Belvedere—1 ck, 1, 2 hen.

Chas A Hess—2 pul.

WHITE G BANTAMS.

W B Love—1st pair.

BUFF C BANTAMS.

H H Verdery—2, 2 hen, 1, 2 pul, 1 ck, 1 ckl.

BLACK-NAI JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Chas A Hess—1 ck, 1 pul.

G S BANTAMS.

W D Clarke—1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen,

1 pul, 1 pen.

C B Laffitte—1 ckl.

S. S. BANTAMS.

Laffitte—1 ckl, 1 pul.

PIT AAMES.

R. M. Morris—1, 2 pul, 1 ckl, 1, 2 hen, 1 pen, 2 ck.

S. J. Tason—1 ck, 3 hen.

J. P. King—3 pul, 3 ck.

Kansas State Show.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Show held Jan. 6-11, proved to be the best one in the history of the association. The show was held in Topeka's beautiful Auditorium, one of the best show halls in the west. The attendance was the greatest ever seen at any poultry show in Kansas, aggregating nearly ten thousand for the week. At the close of the show Secretary Geo. H. Gillies was presented with a handsome engraved gold watch for his faithful and successful work. Treasurer Owen, Assistant Secretary Atwood and Superintendent Steinberger were also remembered with suitable presents. The show was a success in every way. The following gentlemen were elected officers for next year: Prof. L. L. Dyche, Lawrence University, president; F. P. Bacon, Topeka, vice president; Col. J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka, secretary; Raymond Atwood, Topeka, assistant secretary; Thos. Owen, Topeka, treasurer; Chas. Steinberger, Wa Keeney, superintendent. Directors, Prof. L. L. Dyche, F. P. Bacon, Col. J. W. F. Hughes, Thomas Owen, Chas. Steinberger, Geo. H. Gillies, Topeka; D. A. Wise, Topeka; B. W. Smith, Manhattan; H. C. Short, Leavenworth. Secretary Gillies was urged to again accept the secretaryship, but was unable to on account of being out of the city next winter.

Says Mrs. R. W. Switzer, Cynthia, Ky.: "Your paper is fine. I have already sold almost all my surplus stock."

LOUISVILLE STATE SHOW.

List of Awards at Louisville January 1902.

BARRED P. ROCKS.

Pen 1st El McKinster, Corydon, Ind., 185%; 2nd Pope & Pope, Louisville; 3d Cloverbloom Yards, Thruston, 179%; 4th Wm. F. Hinkle, 179%.

Cock, 1st M. S. Shadburn, 90; 2d Hinkle, 88; 3d Pope & Pope, 87%; 4th Cloverbloom, 87%.

Hen, 1st Pope & Pope, 94%; 2d and 3d McKinster, 82%; 4th Hinkle, 82.

Cockerel, 1st Harry Clubb, 93%; 2d McKinster, 92%; 3d G. A. McClure, Winchester, Ky., 91%; 4th Clubb, 91.

Pullet, McKinster, 93%; 2d Clubb, 93; 3d Cloverbloom, 93; 4th Clubb, 92%.

BUFF P. ROCKS.

Pen, 1st Mrs. Mark Williams, 183 3/4; 2d Otto Hirt, 181; 3d C. Jones, 180%.

Cock, 2d Hirt, 88%; 3d Williams, 87.

Hen, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, Williams; score 90 to 87.

Cockerel, 1st Williams, 92%; 2d Hirt, 89%; 3d and 4th Jones, 89 and 88%.

Pullet, 1st Williams 94; 2d Hirt, 92%; 3d Jones, 92; 4th Hirt 81%.

W. P. ROCKS.

Pen, 1st and 2d C. O. Duffy, Owensboro, Ky., 184.62 and 183; 3d W. J. Erdman, 182%; 4th Duffy, 181%.

Cock, 1st Duffy, 91; 2d Korb & Klapper, 89; 3d Duffy, 88%; 4th Spring Hill Yards.

Hen, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Duffy; score 95 to 92%; 2d T. R. McDonald, Wade's Mill, Ky., 92%.

Cockerel, 1st Korb & Klapper, 91%; 2d Duffy, 92; 3d Korb & Klapper, 90; 4th Erdman, 90.

Pullet, 1st and 2d Korb & Klapper, 94% and 94; J. W. Knoblock, 94; 4th Erdman, 93%.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Pen, 2d S. Duncan, Duncan, Ind., 179-37.

Cock, 2d Louis Korb, 88%.

Cockerel, 1st R. L. Wilson, Winchester, Ky., 91; 2d J. M. Noble, 88; 3d Duncan, 88; 4th Noble, 86%.

Pullet, 1st, 3d and 4th Duncan, score 92 to 91%; 2d Wilson, 91%.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Cock, 2d W. M. Spaulding, Cox's Creek, Ky., 88%.

Pullet, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Spaulding; score 92 to 90.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Pen, 1st and 2d McKinster, 189.72 and 188.37; 3d and 4th Fred Seng, Louisville, 184.50 and 182.37.

Cock, 2d and 3d Kauer Bros., 87% and 85%.

Hen, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, McKinster; score 95 to 93%.

Cockerel, 1st and 2d McKinster, 95 and 94%; 3d and 4th Seng, 91 and 90.

Pullet, 1st, 2d and 3d McKinster; score 95 to 94; 4th Seng, 94.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Cockerel, 2d Spaulding, 89%.

Pullet 1st and 2d Spaulding, 91 and 87%.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Pen, 1st R. A. Owen, 192%. This is the highest pen ever entered at this show.

Cock, 1st Owen, 96%.

Yearling Cock, 1st Owen, 97.

Hen, 1st and 2d Owen, 94% and 94.

Cockerel, 1st, 2d and 3d Owen, 96 to 94.

BUFF TURKEYS.

Cock, 1st Mrs. W. H. Booker, 95; 2d H. F. Work, 92%; 3d M. H. Thomas.

Hen, 1st Booker, 96; 2d Work, 93; 3d Thomas, 82.

Cockerel, 1st Work, 92%; 2d Thomas, 84%.

Pullet, 1st Work, 94%.

HOLLAND TURKEYS.

Cock, 1st Sam Sullivan, 97.

Hen, 1st same, 96.

PEKIN DUCKS.

Pen, 1st Mrs. B. F. Jackson, Eminence, Ky., 194.62.

Mrs. Jackson also won; 1st and 2nd an old drake. 1st and 2d on old duck, 1st, 2d and 3d on young drake, 1st, 2d and 3d on young duck; score 98 to 95%.

ROUEN DUCKS.

Old Drake, 1st J. L. Pound, 94.

Young Drake, 1st same, 95.

Old Duck, 1st same 92%.

Young Drake, 1st and 2d same, 95 and 94.

TOULOUSE GESE.

Pair, 1st J. L. Pound.

GRAY AFRICAN GESE.

Pair, 1st J. L. Pound.

BLUE SWEDISH DUCKS.

Pair, 1st J. L. Pound.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Pen, R. L. Wilson, 1st 185.12; 2d Mrs. E. F. Jackson, 182.62.

Hen, 1st Wilson, 92; 2d Mrs. Jackson, 92; 3d Shadburn, 91%; 4th Mrs. Jackson, 91.

Cockerel, 1st Wilson, 93%; 2d Mrs. Jackson, 91.

Pullet, 1st and 2d Wilson, 93 1-2 and 93; 3d Mrs. Jackson, 92; 4th Wilson, 92.

BUFF COCHIN.

Pen, 1st Mrs. G. W. Hancock, 183.

Cock, 1st J. B. Clark, 91%; 2d Hancock, 88.

Hen, 1st and 2d Clark, 94%; 3d Hancock, 93 1-2; 4th Shadburn, 91%.

Cockerel, 1st Clark, 83%; 2d Hancock, 91 1-2; 3d Shadburn 81.

Pullet, 1st and 2d Hancock, 90% and 90 1-2.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Hen 1st and 2d Henry Menges, Louisville, 91% and 90.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Hen, 1st Geo. C. Bealer, 188.87.

Hen, 1st and 2nd Phil J. Strack, 94 and 93.

Cockerel, 1st Geo. C. Bealer, 94.

Pullet, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th; same score 95 1-2 to 94 1-2.

WHITE LANGSHANS.

Pen, 1st Bealer, 187.62.

Cockerel, 1st Bealer, 93%.

Hen, 1st same, 94%.

Pullet, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, same, 94 to 92.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Pen, 1st Jno. M. Good, Louisville, 188.17; 3d Geo. J. Kestler, 187%; 3d Geo. Knauer, 187.18; 4th Jno. B. Paxton, 186.31.

Cock, 1st Good, 93 1-2; 2d Kestler, 92 1-2; 3d Paul Wagner, Louisville, 92; 4th Knauer, 91 1-2.

Hen, 1st Kestler, 94%; 2d Good, 94 1-2; 3d Mrs. C. T. Samuels, 84%; 4th Wagner, 94.

Cockerel, 1st Good, 94; 2d Knauer, 94; 3d and 4th Kestler, 93% and 93 1-2.

Pullets, 1st Good, 94%; 2d Knauer, 94%; 3d Kestler, 94%; 4th Wagner, 94%.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Cock, 1st and 2d Shadburn, 89% and 89.

Hen, 1st and 2d same, 93% and 92%.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

Pen, 1st Chas. Airgood, 188.56; 2d Mrs. Jackson, 183.87; 3d Alfred Resch, 183.18.

Cock, 1st Airgood, 91; 2d Geo. W. Seymour Louisville, 89; 3d and 4th Resch, 88% and 87%.

Hen, 1st and 2d Airgood, 24% 93 1-2; 3d Jno. B. Krueer, St. Joseph's Hill, Ind., 91%; 4th Mrs. Jackson, 91 1-2.

Cockerel, 1st Krueer, 93 1-2; 2d Resch, 92; 3d W. M. Spaulding, 91%; 4th Mrs. Jackson, 91 1-2.

Pullet, 1st Airgood, 94; 2d Resch, 93; 3d Mrs. Jackson, 93; 4th Krueer, 93.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Pen, 1st Geo. L. Hess, 188.18; 2d John R. Milligan, Louisville, 188.17.

Hen, 1st H. P. McDonald, 84 1-2; 2d Hess, 94 1-2; 3d Milligan, 94 1-2; 4th McDonald, 93 1-2.

Cockerel, 1st and 3d Hess, 94 and 91 1-2; 2d Milligan, 94.

Pullet, 1st Milligan, 94 1-2; 2d, 3d and 4th Hess, 94% to 94.

BLACK MINORCAS.

Pen, 1st Henry L. Menges, 187.37; 2d R. L. Elkins, Lancaster, Ky., 176.37; 3d Spring Water Farm, 185.87.

Cock, 1st Menges, 90 1-2; 2d Spring Water Farm, 88.

Hen, 1st Spring Water Farm, 94; 2d Elkins, 94; 3d Korb & Klapper 93 1-2; 4th Geo. B. Nelson, Jr., Winchester, 93 1-2.

Cockerel, 1st Menges, 94; 2d Spring Water Farm, 93 1-2; 3d Elkins 93 1-2; 4th Spring Water Farm, 93.

Pullet, 1st Menges, 95; 2d Geo. B. Nelson, Jr., 95; 3d and 4th, Spring Water Farm, 94.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

Pen, 1st J. Kirkpatrick, Louisville, 182.68.

Mr. Kirkpatrick also won 1st on Cock, 1st, 2d and 3d on Hen, and 1st on Pullet; score, 94% to 89 1-2.

PIT GAMES.

Stag, 1st Jim Wheelhouse & Son.

Pullet, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wheelhouse & Son.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

1st on Cock, 1st and 2d on Hen, and 1st on Cockerel, Jack Harding, Jr., score 94 1-2 to 91 1-2.

HOUDANS.

Cock, 1st Paul Wagner, 90.

Hen, 1st, 2d and 3d Wagner, 94 1-2 to 88 1-2.

Cockerel, 2d Wagner, 88 1-2; 3d R. Tameling, 87 1-2.

Pullet, 1st Tameling, 90.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Pen, 1st Wagner, 186.87; 2d Megowan & Sons, 183.32; 3d W. S. Hendren, 182.37; 4th Hess, 182.17.

Cock, 1st Megowan 92; 2d Wagner, 91; 3d Hess, 89 1-2; 4th Hendren, 89.

Hen, 1st Megowan 94 1-2; 2d E. H. Galusha, Ensley, Ala., 94; 3d Hess, 92 1-2; 4th Megowan 92 1-2.

Cockerel, 1st and 2d Hendren, 92 1-2 and 92. 3d Hess, 89 1-2; 4th Gus Ohlman, 89.

Pullet, 1st Hendren, 94; 2d Hess, 94; 3d Wagner, 93 1-2; 4th Hendren, 93 1-2.

S. C. HAMBURG.

Pen, 1st S. Dittmeier, Louisville, 184.8.

Cock, 1st J. Harding, Jr. 92; 2d and 3d Dittmeier, 92 and 90 1-2.

Hen, 1st, 2d and 3d Dittmeier, 94 1-2 to 92%.

4th Miss Nora Bottorff, 92.

Cockerel, 1st Fred Schrocke, 92.

Pullet, 1st Miss Bottorff, 90.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

Pen, 1st J. L. Ormsby, 190.56; 3d S. A. Noltzger, 189.75; 3d Hess, 188.17; 4th Megowan 187.37.

Cock, 1st Ormsby, 95 1-2; 2d and 4th Hess, 95 and 93 1-2; 3d Noltzger, 94.

Hen, 1st Noltzger, 94%; 2d, 3d and 4th Ormsby, 94 1-2 to 94.

Cockerel, 1st, 3d and 4th Ormsby, 95% to 95%; 2d Noltzger, 95 1-2.

Pullet, 1st and 3d Ormsby, 95 1-2 and 95; 2d Megowan 95; 4th Noltzger.

SILVER DUCK WING GAME BANTAMS.

Pen, 1st Frank Messmer, 187.81.

Cock, 1st Messmer, 93 1-2; 2d Megowan, 90.

Hen, 1st and 2d Messmer, 94 1-2 and 93 1-2; 3d Megowan 92 1-2.

Pullet, 1st and 2d Messmer, 95 and 94%.

RED FILE GAME BANTAMS.

Pen, 1st all to Megowan.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.

Pen, 1st James McLaughlin, 187.87; 2d Ansel D. Woods, Louisville, 187.37; 3d Mrs. B. F. Jackson, 186.31.

Cock, 1st Woods, 93 1-2; 2d McLaughlin, 93; 3d and 4th Mrs. Jackson, 91 1-2 and 88%.

Hen, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Mrs. Jackson, 92 to 83.

McLaughlin, 93%.

Cockerel, 1st and 3d Woods, 94 and 93%; 2d McLaughlin, 93 1-2; 5th J. Kirkpatrick, 92.

Pullet, 1st Woods, 95; 2d and 3d McLaughlin, 85 and 94 1-2; 4th Mrs. Jackson, 94 1-2.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Pen, 1st Megowan 181 1-2.

Cock, 1st E. Golusha, 92; 2d, Megowan, 91.

Hen, 1st Golusha, 92%; 2d, 3d and 4th Megowan, 92 to 90 1-2.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Best Pair, 1st Megowan.

Hen, 1st, 2d and 3d Megowan, 91 1-2 to 89.

Cockerel, 1st T. R. McDonald, 90.

Pullet, 1st McDonald, 93 1-2; 2d Golusha, 92.

BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAMS.

Pen, 1st Megowan, 186.12.

Cock, 1st Golusha, 93.

Cockerel, 1st and 3d Megowan 93 1-2 and 93, 2d Golusha, 92 1-2.

Pullet, 1st, 3d and 4th Megowan, 93 1-2 to 92; 2d Golusha, 93.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.

Pen, 1st C. E. Utz, 187.75; 2d Wagner, 186.81; 3d Megowan 186.44.

Cock, 1st Wagner, 93 1-2, 2d Utz, 90%; 3d Megowan, 90.

Hen, 1st and 4th Wagner, 95% and 95; 2d Megowan 95; 3d Utz, 96.

Cockerel, 1st Utz, 93%; Megowan, 92; 3d Wagner, 90 1-2.

Pullet, 1st, 2d and 3d 94 1-2 to 94; 4th Megowan, 93%.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.

All to Megowan.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.

Pen, 1st Wagner, 186%; 2d Megowan, 182.19.

Cock, 1st Golusha, 92 1-2; 2d Wagner, 91.

Hen, 1st Wagner, 94; 2d Golusha, 93 1-2; 3d Megowan 93%; 4th Wagner, 93.

Cockerel, 1st Wagner, 93; 2d Megowan, 90; 3d Geo. Young, 88 1-2.

Pullet, 1st and 2d Wagner, 94 1-2 and 93 1-2; 3d Megowan, 91.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

By the Association—Sterling silver cup for highest scoring pen, any variety of chickens; J. L. Ormsby, on B. B. R. G. Bantams.

By John B. Caetlman—Silver cup for highest scoring pen, white variety. El McKinster, on White Wyandottes.

By American Restaurant—Silver cup for highest scoring pen, black variety; G. C. Bealer, on Black Langshans.

By Henry Braun—Silver cup for highest scoring pen. Buff variety; Chas. Airgood, on Buff Leghorns.

By W. M. Haldeman, Courier-Journal—Silver cup for highest scoring pen, parti-colored variety; J. L. Ormsby, on B. B. R. G. Bantams.

By Bennett H. Young, Attorney at Law—\$5.00 cash for highest scoring chicken, white variety; Megowan.

By John E. & Frank Walter, Clay-street Brewery—\$5.00 cash for highest scoring chicken, black variety; G. C. Bealer, on Black Langshans.

By Jacob Schulz—One plant, value \$5.00, for highest scoring chicken, Buff variety; Megowan.

By Geo. Schulz—One plant, value \$5.00, for highest scoring chicken, parti-colored variety; J. L. Ormsby, on B. B. R. G. Bantams.

By F. W. Kelsker & Sons—One rocker, value \$5.00, for largest number chickens one standard variety, scoring 90 points or over; C. O. Duffy.

By Pacific Coal Co.—25 bushels coal, value \$3.25, for largest number of birds entered and owned by one exhibitor; Megowan.

By O. M. Wiseman & Son, Jewelers—Silverware, value \$3.50, for highest scoring turkey, male or female; R. A. Owen.

By Boston Shoe Co.—One pair shoes, value \$3.00, for highest scoring duck; Mrs. B. F. Jackson.

By Stewart Dry Goods Co.—One toilet set, value

\$3.00, for highest scoring goose; J. L. Pound.

By Geo. W. Plinke—Silverware, value \$3.00, for highest scoring chicken; Megowan.

By West Disinfectant Co., 146 E. Main, E. F. Dunn, Manager—One gallon can Chloro Naphtholeum, value \$1.50, for highest scoring Black Minorca cock; E. Menges.

By Prager Bros.—Merchandise, value \$5.00, to the exhibitor winning the largest number of first and second premiums, any variety; Megowan.

SPECIAL PRIZES BY STATE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE. Contributed by I. B. NALL, Commissioner.

Best pen Asiatics, not filled.

Best pen Americans, C. O. Duffy, Owensboro, Ky., \$10.00.

Best pen Mediterraneans, John H. Good, Louisville, Ky., \$10.00.

Best pen Turkeys, R. A. Owen, \$10.00.

Best pen Geese, J. L. Ponnard, \$5.00.

Best pen Ducks, Mrs. B. F. Jackson, Eminence, Ky., \$5.00.

Pen of each contesting breed to consist of cock, cockerel, two hens and two pullets—no bird eligible unless it scores 91 or above.

Does Turkey Raising Pay?

Mrs. Logie E. Fletcher, Des Moines, Iowa.

Yes and no. Yes if done properly, and no if done in a slipshod manner. Poultry raisers as a rule do not take kindly to the raising of turkeys, for the reason, they say, they are too liable to die when quite young. It being a well known fact that wandering around in the tall wet grass in the morning kills them off very rapidly. This is because they are not properly mothered. Most people hatch turkeys under hens, and they travel altogether too fast for their young progeny, and thus cause them to die before they are old enough to withstand the unnatural strain.

The better way is to hatch them in incubators and rear them in brooders. Place a wire screen around the brooder until the turkeys are old enough to be permitted to go on the outside, when the fence can be removed. Upon the first appearance of rain they will rush to their shelter and thus be protected from one of their worst enemies. They will likewise seek its protection from any marauding animal or hawk, and your losses from these causes will be very slight. At night the doors can be closed, preventing depredations from rats or other animals, and in the

morning if the weather is unfavorable or the grass is wet the door can be kept closed until such time as it would be advisable to liberate them. As they grow older, they should be well housed, as nothing is so conducive to mortality as cold rainy nights.

By the use of incubators and brooders as above suggested another deadly enemy of the young poults

Have a Look Good People



Have a Look!

At Orange, New York, Where was exhibited more White P. birds in our yards won as follows, viz: White Rocks, cocks, first, second, fourth; hens, first, second, third, fourth; cockerels, first, third, fourth; pullets, first and fifth; pen, first; Silver Cup. On Barred Rocks, second hen and third pen. On Light Brahmas, first and fifth hens.

WE ALSO BREED EXHIBITION

**White and Buff Wyandottes,
Buff Rocks and
S. C. White Leghorns.**

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

REFERENCES:

R. G. Dun or Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, or
Any Bank in York, Pennsylvania.

Plymouth Poultry Co.,

F. E. DAVENPORT, Mgr.,

Box B, York, Pa.

Scratching Shed

**Many Matters of More or Less Interest
to Breeders and Fanciers.**

38 38 38

The Georgia Poultry Herald has moved from Jackson to Perry, Ga.

Mr. B. N. Pierce, justly regarded as one of the foremost judges of poultry in the United States, has retired from the business and will devote all of his time to his poultry journal.

The Scientific American says a foreigner named C. Utescher has invented a new and simple method of preserving eggs. The eggs are first given a thin coating of paraffine and are then immersed in lime water.

Orff's Farm and Poultry Review, St. Louis, in the January number contains several illustrations of C. O. Duffy's big White Rock Farm at Oweshboro, Ky. Also some of Mr. Duffy's prize-winning birds.

President Forbes, of the Alabama State Association, has selected as his executive committee the following: G. W. Gilliam, Arlie Barker, H. J. McCafferty, Jno. A. Linder and W. W. Bussey. The chairman, Mr. Gilliam, lives in Pratt City and is a hustler who never tires. The committee is an excellent one.

At Cincinnati Show, Jan., 1902, J. Z. Bristow, Richwood, Ky., on his Barred Rocks won 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet and 3rd pen. On cocks he won over two \$25 and \$30 birds from noted Eastern breeders, although his cocks were cut from 2 to 2½ on combs, which had been frozen. Frank Miller, Crestline, Ohio, did the judging. Mr. Bristow changes his ad. this month.

Mr. J. H. Davis, the well-known poultryman and writer, has moved from Eufaula, Ala., to Punta Gorda, Fla. Mr. Davis is open to an offer after April 1st, as manager of a poultry plant in some state as far north as Kentucky or Tennessee.

There is a very noticeable improvement in the January number of the Poultry-Belgian Hare Critic, of Birmingham. Mr. R. G. Pierce, the editor, is vice-President of the Alabama Association and is not only an enthusiastic fancier but a very agreeable young gentleman.

I. C. Rutledge, Mulberry, Tenn., has had a good season. He writes: "Have closed out about all my chickens except a few cockerels, thanks to F. F. Have 4 or 5 stay white W. P. Rock cockerels yet at reasonably low prices." Mr. Rutledge's new ad. contains his fine list of winnings at the Huntsville show, of which he has a right to be proud.

Judge E. Dunstan, Winona, Miss., in writing of the lively demand for cockerels this season, says: "Orders are very good, and I do not expect to have one left inside of one month. Am returning a postoffice order to-day, sent for fowls quoted two weeks ago. Business this season has been very good, nothing to complain of. All Lt. Brahma ckls., White and S. L. Wydt. ckls. up in weight are already gone, and in one month expect to be cleaned out of Buff Cochins ckls. We also had a good many orders for exhibition fowls at good fair prices, and I believe every one sold to is well pleased with his purchase."

Blood Will Tell.

By W. R. Brown.

These three little works should be uppermost in the minds of all who look for successful stock, and apply equally to the utility poultry-keeper as the successful exhibitor. It is a sine qua non with breeders of experience that the fascinating hobby of producing good and perfect specimens of our feathered pets depends upon several leading influences, amongst which the chief may be confidently said to be the known influence of pedigrees. It therefore behooves us to look well to good parentage and the points, or rather standard of excellence consequent upon it if we would excel. First of all we should see that the strain from which we are buying is an old and tried one, and second, that the seller is a breeder that may be trusted to sell stock absolutely of the strain he advertises.

"All that glitters is not gold," and all the fowls advertised in our poultry papers are not often the wonderful specimens they are described. Much care should be exercised in the introduction of fresh blood and my advice is to always insist that you buy new birds on the understanding that if they are not satisfactory they can be returned to the seller and your money refunded less the express charges. All reputable fanciers will agree to a like arrangement and we would never send an order to any fancier who would refuse to send birds on such a condition.

There is too much deception in the selling and purchasing of fancy poultry and to a great extent the cause is traced to ignorance of the standard of the breed. Every fancier should purchase a standard and go over the sections of every bird he sells and compare with the standard description.

Kleinberg, Canada.

BROWN LEGHORNS!

(SINGLE COMB)



Eggs that Hatch at \$1.00 per 13.

Cockerels at \$2.00, Pullets at \$1.50.

Special Offer on Incubators.

Circular Free.

E. E. CARTER, 120 Church Place, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Sandy Run Poultry Yards,

W. D. Harrell & Co., Props.

Breeders of prize winning stock of the leading varieties. Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs and Rhode Island Reds. At N. C. Poultry Show at High Point, N. C., we won on Lt. Brahmas 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Black Langshans, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ckl, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st pen. On Black Minorcas, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ckl, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st pen. On Partridge Wyandottes, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. On Buff Leghorns, 1st and 2nd pullet. Besides a lot of specials. No other varieties exhibited. This record has never been equaled by any Southern breeder. Eggs for sale from above winners. Light Brahma, Black Langshan and Black Minorca \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandotte \$3 for 15; Buff and Barred Rock, Brown and White Leghorn, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hamburgs \$1.50 for 15. Some stock for sale yet. Write us. Will do you right.

W. D. HARRILL & CO., ELLENBORO, N. C.

EL. M'KINSTER,

CORYDON, IND.

B. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes.

At Louisville, Jan. 1902, won on Wyandottes 1 and 2 cks, 1; 2, 3 and 4 hens, 1, 2 and 3 pullet, 1 and 2 pen; silver cup special. Highest scoring pen any white variety. On Rocks 1 pul, 1 ck, 2 and 3 hen, 1st pen. Special cut largest number Barred Rocks scoring over 90.

Stock and Eggs For Sale. Circular Free.

English Berkshire Swine a Specialty.

R. L. WILSON,

L. Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.

Won at Louisville, 1902, Lt. Brahmas, 1, 2 and 4 pul.; 1 ckl., 1 hen, 1st pen and 6 Specials. On Wyandottes 1 ckl., 2 pul., 1 special.

Good breeding cks., Wyandottes and Rocks for sale. Registered Poland China Hogs. Box D, Winchester, Ky.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Exclusively.

January 1901, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1 pullet, 1st pen—sweepstake for 10 highest scoring birds of one variety. Dec. 1901, 1st ck, 1 and 2 ckl., 2 and 3 hen, 2 pen, scoring 184% at Birmingham.

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Alabama.

Mammoth - Bronze - Turkeys.

STOCK FOR SALE

Of Extra Size, and Very Best Strains. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address

Mrs. J. J. Holman, Mulberry, Tenn.

FISHING CREEK POULTRY & PET STOCK FARM.

To make room for other stock we are offering a few choice Light Brahmas, Shaw's strain, and White Wyandottes at the very low price of \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Largest and best Belgian Hares for \$2 to \$5 each. Pure bred Pekin Ducks for \$1 to \$3. Will furnish eggs from best strains of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks at \$2.00 per 15. Pekin Duck eggs at \$1.50 per 11. All orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. R. W. ROBISON, PROP., MILLBURYVILLE, GA.
O. A. MUSE, SUPERINTENDENT.



FREE..

THINK OF IT!

By special arrangement you can get all three (3) of the following one year for only 50 cts. Never an offer like this before.

Fancy Fowls, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The leading poultry organ of the South. Three years old, well established and prosperous. 36 to 40 pages each month.

The Poultry Investigator

CLAY CENTER, NEB.

The only exclusive poultry paper published in the west. Original, up to date, instructive. Profusely illustrated and never prints a dead line. Contains from 32 to 40 pages each month.

Michigan Poultry Breeder.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Established 1885. The publisher has devoted 14 years of his entire time and attention to the poultry industry. It's a success—25 pages.

The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which any of them are worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to any one of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.

The TRANS-ATLANTIC Wins!



Bronze Turkeys for Sale.

Read This Testimonial:

Seneca, Fall, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1901. Mrs. Florence Shofner, Winona, Minn. DEAR MADAM:—The Bronze Turkeys you shipped me a few weeks since came in very fine condition, and are not only very fine in plumage and form, but are monsters in size. Of the many birds you have sent me in the past few years, all have been more than satisfactory, and it is a pleasure to buy of one who does not misrepresent her birds. Very Respectfully, GEORGE WOLF.

My yard is headed this season with a young Tom from Mr. Wolf, he pronounced him the cream of his flock. He is sired by the 1st prize cock at M. S. G., is a monster in size and grand in form and color. Mated to hens of extra size. Eggs in season. Address

Mrs. Florence Shofner, Winona, Minn.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and BUFF LEGHORNS.

Ringlet and Cornell strains. Stock for Sale. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

W. F. LILLY, PETROS, TENN.

Breeders' Column.

A Penny a Word

Cards of not less than 25 words will be inserted in this column for one cent for each word, initial or number each time.

Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. These cards offer a medium within the reach of the smallest advertiser. Terms, cash with the order.

Blue Andalusians, winners of nine-tenths of the prizes at Louisville, Ky., show last six years. Eggs \$2 per sitting. J. Kirkpatrick, 1814 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. 1yr

Narragansett Turkeys, B. Langshans, S. C. White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks. Stock and eggs in season. Address Mrs. R. M. Melt, Jett, Ky. 1-2t

Eggs from best Light Brahma stock, with scores, \$3.00 per setting, two sittings for \$5.00. Thos. S. Forbes, 1140 S. 12 St., Birmingham, Ala. 1-2t

Three popular breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes. Information free. Address: J. E. Dailey, Sunset Farm, Box 13, Sunset, La. 12-6t

White Face Black Spanish. Bred them for 40 years without intermission, no other fowls on full range. Circular free. John Bennett, Box 40, Sumner, Ripley county, Ind. 12-4t

For Sale—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm Raised. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting, two for \$1.75. I can please you. Mention this paper. Miss Lorena Smith, Corinth, Miss. 12-6t

For Sale—A few young stock from prize winning Light Brahmas. Score of parents under Felch, ckl, 93% pul., 94% 94 and 93%. Thos. S. Forbes, 1140 S. 12 St., Birmingham, Ala. 1-2t

Gardner & Sinnett, Baldwinville, N. Y., breeders of the Golden Glow Strain of Buff Wyandottes. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Circular free. 1-2t

500 Buff Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cockerels, hens, pullets, \$2 to \$3. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write wants. Milton Brown, Middleboro, Mass. 1-2t

If you wish first-class Light Brahmas or Black Langshan eggs, heavy weight Belgian hares, Buff, Belgian or White English Hares, Angora and Dutch Rabbits, write to Dolan Bros., Avondale, Ala. List of prizes and prices free. 1-2t

Eggs from S. C. White, Black, Brown, Buff, Silver Duckwing, Dominique and R. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Price list free. Sylvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Ohio 1-2t

J. C. Jackson, Versailles, Tenn. Holland J. Turkeys, Embden Geese, White Guinea, Irish Black-breasted Red Games, S. C. W. and B. Leghorns, White and S. L. Wyandottes, old and young stock. Eggs in season. Write for prices. 1-2t

Silver Wyandotte cock (score 86%, cut 4 points—on weight) and five hens for \$5.00. Few cocks and pullets cheap. Black Langshan cockerel and three pullets for \$5.00. You can't beat them at same prices. Be quick and write me. B. B. Corban, Guthrie, Ky. 2-1t

For Sale Cheap—100 S. C. B. Leghorns. Large and extra good layers. Eggs, 15, 75c; 30, \$1.25. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, none better, toms \$3.00, hens \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jennie Wiley, Rural Delivery Route No. 3, Fayetteville, Tenn. 2-4t

Buff Cochins Bantams—At Louisville, Jan. 1902, won 1st and 4th pullet, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 3rd hen, 4th cock, 3rd pen. More premiums than any competitor in a class of 50 birds. A few choice birds at \$2.00 and \$3.00 per pair. They are no culs, but small, heavy-feathered, even colored, fine shaped birds. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. S. Hendren, Nicholasville, Ky. 2-2t

Cheapest, Best—Twenty-five leading varieties. Felch, Upon, Bond, Hawkins, Latham, Empire, Cook, Abbott, Bauscher, Rowland, Jackson and other great English and American strains. Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Sherwoods, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Ducks. Catalogue free. W. E. Hicks, Port Clinton, Ohio, Ky. 2-2t

\$1.00 Eggs—Eight years a breeder. White, Buff and Partridge Cochins, White, Buff, Partridge and Golden Wyandottes, White, Buff and Barred Rocks, White, Buff and Cornish Indian Games, White and Black Langshans, Houdans, Dark Brahmas, S. S. Hamburgs, Blue Andalusians and Black Minorcas. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. J. C. Vanderhoof, Newton, Ill. 2-3t

B. P. Rocks, direct from A. C. Hawkins. Prize-winning pens. Buff and Partridge Cochins, S. C. B. and S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Stock for sale at a low price for quality. Eggs \$2 for 15. A hatch of 10 guaranteed, or order duplicated at half-price. Oakland Poultry Farm, Ruffin, N. C. 2-4t

Single Comb Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wonders and Sherwoods. Catalogue gives description and winnings free. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Hillside Poultry Farm, Cortland, N. Y. 2-3t

Trio each, White Ply. Rocks, Barred P. Rocks, and Black Langshans, at \$5.00 per trio if taken in next 30 days. Poland China Hogs, none better, at reasonable prices. R. H. Martin, Dry Ridge, Ky. 1-2t

90 varieties choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. All combined and very low rates in Our National Colored Descriptive 60-Page Book and mailed for 10c. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa. 6-4t

For Sale—Between 300 and 400 S. C. Brown Leghorns. Young stock. Prices that will interest you. I ship from Knoxville, Tenn. M. S. Copeland, Stanfield, Tenn. 9-4t

Buff Rocks—Winter layers and prize winners. Won at New York State Fair. Write for description and prices. W. B. Trowbridge, Baldwinville, N. Y. 12-1t

Rhode Island Reds—Pan-American prize winners. Lay at 4 1/2 months old. Finest poultry. Eggs of best pens \$2 per 15. Good egg and meat stock \$5.00 per 100. Circular free. Try them. Greenacre Poultry Yards, Natick, Mass. 2-4t

Silver Laced Wyandottes exclusively. Sixteen years a breeder. Fine in lacing, laced wing bars. Birds shipped on approval. Send for circular and show winnings. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. T. D. Blair, Georgetown, Ohio. 2-2t

C. I. Game cockerels. Moore strain, some with score cards. Prices to suit. Eggs from prize winning pens at \$3.00 for 15. H. S. Bradford, Huntsville, Ala. 2-2t

Black Langshans, S. L. Wyandottes, prize winning stock. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. A few birds for sale. Roy Eichberg, 1389 Poplar Street, Memphis, Tenn. 2-3t

For sale—Barred Rock cockerels, Conger strain. \$1.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Sunrise Poultry Farm, Thos. Carver, proprietor, Florence, Indiana. 2-2t

For Sale—A few extra male birds. One each Buff Cochins Bantam cock and cockerel and one each B. Red Game Bantam cock and cockerel. Chas. A. Hess, 700 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 2-2t

Free—Games. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Circular. Heathwoods, Irish and Mexican Grays, Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, Pekin Ducks, Cornish Indians \$2.00. Fowls all times. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y. 2-4t

Three Silver Gape Worm Extractors, unequaled. 25c. Big profits to agents. Sample and particulars 10c. Hundreds of testimonials. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Wm. Halliwell, Davisville, Bucks county, Pa. 2-4t

White Wyandottes exclusively. Pen headed by first prize cockerel. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. R. J. Parrish, 213 Belevs Creek St., Winston Salem, N. C. 2-7t

Eggs for sale from best S. C. B. Leghorn stock. Best egg producers known. Eggs \$1 per 15. \$1.75 per 30. Bernard Hough, No. 20, Waterford, Virginia. 2-1t

Bantams, Bantams, Bantams—Seventy-five (75) prizes at Louisville Poultry Show. Eggs and stock for sale. E. W. Megowan & Sons, 1334 15th Street, Louisville, Ky. 2-1t

B. P. Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.60 per 15. M. B. Turkey eggs \$1.50 per 15. Young toms \$2 each. J. W. Dougan, Williston, Tennessee. 2-6t

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Langshans exclusively. Eggs \$1 per 15. John Milton, Chattanooga, Ky. 2-2t

Silver Wyandottes, good as the best. Eggs now ready for delivery at \$1 for 15. W. H. Lee, Hopkinsville, Ky. 1-1t

For Sale—Buff P. Rock cockerels, Burdick strain, \$1 and \$2 while they last. Eggs in season. B. S. Landram, Wareaw, Ky. 2-2t

If you wish first class Barred Rocks I have them. Fine and large. Hawkins' strain. Eggs, \$1.25 for 15, \$2.00 for 30. S. H. Bass, Gibson, Tenn. 2-3t

Instant—20 nice pure blood S. C. B. Leghorn hens and cock \$15.00, 3 pairs Peafowls \$4.00 a pair. Take 'em quick. C. R. Thompson, Cockrum, Miss. 2-2t

Krak-a-Jak printing for poultrymen. Fine new cuts. Prices low as consistent with first-class work. Send for samples and price list. C. R. Thompson, Cockrum, Miss. 2-2t

Eggs from our celebrated Purity Strain White Wyandottes \$2 for 15. Finer this year than ever. Good hatch guaranteed. Yates Bros., Greenville, S. C. 2-1t

Buff Rocks, blue ribbons and state medal winners, Buff Orpingtons, down-to-date quality. Eggs. Circulars. Kerlin & Son, Pottstown, Pa., First. 2-1t

Thoroughbred White Wyandottes exclusively. 1096 eggs from 50 pullets in January. Limited number of eggs and stock for sale. George K. Wells, Roseland, N. C. 2-1t

C. I. Games, winners of three firsts at Louisville, Jan. 1902, and several other prizes. Eggs for sale. A. D. Woods & Son, 32 and Kentucky streets, Louisville, Ky. 4t

For a dime I will send my poem, 'titled "Our Country's Loss," and my circular of prize winning Black Leghorns. Mrs. J. L. Randolph, Cutler, Ohio. 4-1t

For Sale—Eggs from ideal Buff Cochins. Correct shape and color. Breeding pen scoring from 93 to 96. Eggs \$2.00. Also Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs \$1.50. J. P. Newbern, Trenton, Tenn. 2-3t

Belgian Hares—A few choice hares of fancy strains and beautiful color for sale cheap within the next thirty days. All pedigreed stock and show animals. Cheap. Courier Rabbitry, Williamstown, Ky. 1t

For Sale—Having more incubators than I need. I will sell two of the Cyphers' make, 350-egg capacity, as good as new. Price \$15.00 each. Address, J. L. Shallock, No. 206 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. 2-1t

SORE HEAD—With each purchase of a 50-cent box of Holder's Sure Cure for Sore Head, I will give absolutely free a year's paid up subscription to Fancy Fowls, when purchaser mentions F. F. It is a salve that positively cures sore head and will kill lice, mites and fleas. Will L. Holder, Vasdosta, Ga. 1t

Eggs for hatching from fine prize winning stock. B. P. Rocks, Black Langshans, S. C. B. Leghorns, Red Caps and S. S. Hamburgs \$1.00 per 13. All of these pens mated for best results. M. B. Turkeys of Ferguson and Wolf strain, pen headed by 40 lb. yearling tom with hens weighing 20 to 26 pounds. Eggs \$3 per 11. Valley Poultry Farm, Howe Valley, Ky. 2-1t

POULTRY CUTS at OUT PRICES. Harper Eng. Co., Columbus, O.

ARE YOU

AFTER SOUTHERN TRADE?

If you are you get it by advertising your poultry, Incubators, remedies, Belgian Hares and pet stock in the

DIXIE - HOME,

The only agricultural and home paper published in Alabama. Guaranteed circulation of 20,000. Write for sample copy and rates. Subscription price 50c. per year.

Dixie Home Publishing Company, Birmingham, Alabama.

GAME - BANTAMS.

To parties on the lookout for exhibition stock for the coming fall shows in

B. B. Red Game Bantams

Will do well to address me. I am prepared to supply your requirements in young stock of the kind that will hold their own in the hottest competitions. My prices are reasonable in accordance with quality. The "real thing" is always cheap, anything but the "real thing" in Game Bantams is dear at any price.

Eggs in Season at \$3 and \$5 per Setting of 15.

CHAS. A. HESS, 700 W. B'd'way, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Rosedale - Poultry - Farms.

Birmingham, Ala.

My Barred Plymouth Rocks won first pullet at Birmingham, 1901. White Leghorns of the highest quality, that are as white as snow and are heavy layers. They won 3 out of 5 firsts at the same show; 5th ckl., 3rd, 4th, 5th pullets, at Atlanta, 1901. If in need of breeding stock or show birds, I have them. Three hundred pullets and 50 choice cks. for sale.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ollie Esdale, Birmingham, Ala.

Cokesbury Poultry Yards.

Black Langshans,

(Croad and Paragon Strain.)

We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95%; 2nd, 95%; 3rd, 94%; 4th, 94%. Cockerels—1st, 96%; 2nd, 95%; 3rd, 95%; 4th, 94%; 5th, 94%. Hens—1st, 96%; 2nd, 96%; 3rd, 96%; 4th, 95%; 5th, 94%. Pullets—1st, 96%; 2nd, 96%; 3rd, 95%; 4th, 94%; 5th, 95%. There were over 110 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am booking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 15. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$3 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.

THE WINNERS AT CHARLSTON, S. C., EXPOSITION

JANUARY 23RD TO 31ST, 1902.

Trouche's Black Minorcas

In a strong class I won 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 4th pullet, 1st pen, \$50 Silver Cup offered by the American Poultry Association for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Mediterranean Class; \$25 Silver Cup for the best display. My birds possess large frames—typical Minorca shape, correct color and are bred for eggs as well as the show room. Eggs \$3 per 15.

246 Member American Black Minorca Club. P. E. TROUCHE, CHARLSTON, S. C.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12.⁸⁰

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



ANCONAS!

Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st ckl., 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

FAVEROLLES

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No culls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

Young's Poultry Powder is the only positively known remedy to cure Reup, Cholera and other diseases of fowls. Price, 13¢ per pound. Young's Lice Paint never fails to kill. Kentucky agent: Percy E. Hoge, Jett, Ky.

We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatchers.

JNO. R. YOUNG, Aberdeen, Miss.

BELGIAN HARES

We are now moving our Belgian Hares into their winter quarters and find that we have more hares than we have room for, so

Will Have to Reduce Our Stock.

In order to do this we will make very low prices on all stock for the next 30 days. Here is a starter:

Young Belgians per pair \$1 & \$1.50.

Breeding Does 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

and \$5.00 each.

Bucks same price. Pedigree with all stock.

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Chickens, Turkeys, Hogs.



A fine lot of Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans and C. I. Games from the best matings of the greatest specialists. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from the most noted winners in the South.

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Write and be convinced. Satisfaction or money back.

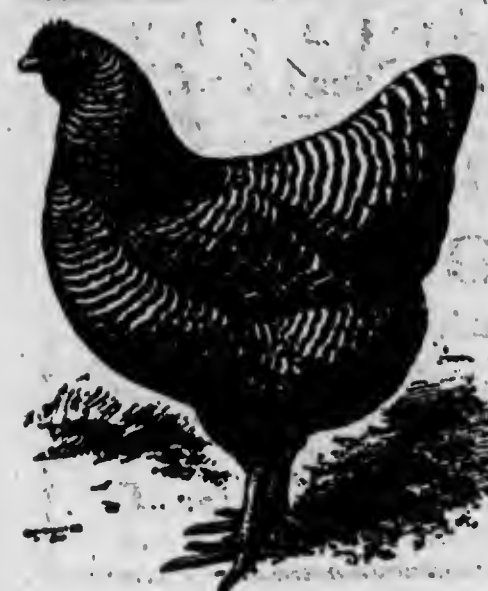
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Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Fine lot of youngsters that cannot fail to please. Prices to suit.

H. M. DALTON, Hopkinsville, Ky.



B. P. ROCKS.

W. W. BUSSEY, BIRMINGHAM, - ALABAMA.

My yards this season contain more high scoring birds than those of any breeder in Alabama. My scores were all received at shows under such judges as I. F. Felch and F. J. Marshall. Cockerels, 94; hens, 94 and 93½; pullets, 94, 94, 93½, 93, 93, 92½ and 92. At Birmingham, Jan. 1901, I took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At New Albany, Ind., 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st pen, 185; 1st hen, 94; tie for 2nd hen, 92½; 3d hen, 92½; 1st ckl., 92½; best display of 10, score 918½. Will have a grand lot of youngsters for spring trade.

Eggs, \$3 Per 13 Delivered.

W. W. Bussey, 1004 13th St., South, Birmingham, Ala.

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—BREEDER OF LINE-BRED—

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

EXCLUSIVELY.

HIGH CLASS STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE

AT ALL TIMES.

Eggs, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30.

Also

Scotch - Collie - Dogs.

CLOSING OUT BREEDS:

Two prize pens of Buff Cochins 1st and 2nd at Atlanta, at \$20.00 a pen. Also 25 or 30 Rhode Island Reds, including 1st and 2nd trios at Atlanta; to close out, while they last at \$10.00 a pen. Am going to breed only Barred Plymouth Rocks this season. My great line-bred strain that I have been for five years perfecting. I won at Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 1901, 1st cock, score 90; 2nd cockerel, score 92; 2nd pullet, score 92, 2nd best display, ten birds, scoring over 90.

Atlanta, Georgia

J. G. COILE & CO.,

MONTICELLO, GA.

Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

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Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

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Also breeders of Gordon setter dogs—best bird dogs on earth.

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POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

My stock have won in all of the best shows of the South during the last five years, scoring from 93 to 94½. Only showed at one show—Gallatin, Tenn.—this season and in a warm class of 100 birds captured first cock 92, first cockerel, first hen 92½, second hen 92½, first pullet 93½, second pullet 93, third pullet 93, first pen 185, third pen 183½, D. M. Owen, Judge. My matings this season are made for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

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Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

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PRATT CITY, ALA.

Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
(R. S. Hickman strain)

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 188½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92. On Buffs I won 1st hen, score 92½, and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins Bantams I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$2 for 15.

Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

Catalogue Free.

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Are what you want if you are looking for the best layers and sure winners. Have never failed to get their share of ribbons at the Louisville Show. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock according to excellence. Get next quick.

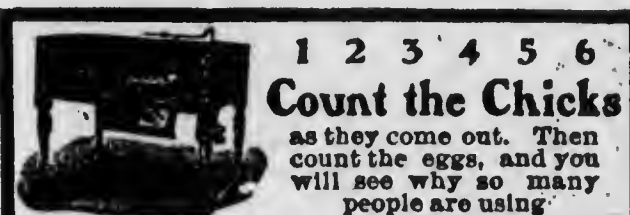
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Belgian Hares, Fancy Pigeons, Pekin Ducks, and W. H. Turkeys,--toms \$2.00 and hens \$1.50 each.

4 Buff Cochins, 1st class, from Manscher.
A Greyhound pup (dog) 10 Mos. old, color money, a beauty, at \$10.00.

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New Green Bone Shell
Cutter for the Poultryman
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horsepower. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.
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Barred P. Rocks, Bk. Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, M. B. Turkeys and Pea Fowls.

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EGGS, \$2.00 PER
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OUR CHICKENS HAVE
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YOUNG STOCK OF ALL FOUR KINDS FOR SALE.

TECUMSEH "CHICKEN ROOST."

White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans B. B. Game Bantams.

I won 26 prizes at 2 shows last season. Won on B. P. Rocks at Atlanta Oct. 14, '9, 2nd and 3d hen, 5th ck.; on B. Langshans, 1st ckl., 1st pul., 2nd hen, 2nd ck., 2nd pul., 3d pul., 1st trio. At Birmingham, Dec. 20, '01, I won on B. P. Rocks 3d ckl., 3d pul.; on W. Rocks, 2nd and 3d ckl., 1st and 3rd hen, 1st and 3d pul., one pen; on B. Langshans, 1st ckl., 1st and 3rd hen, 1st and 2nd pul., 1st pen.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS.



At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.

I offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$3.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 19 '2, won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2d hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 26. Hatching Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.

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Prize Winners. Stock score 93 1-2 to 95.

EGGS \$2. Five nice cockerels, \$2 each. A bar gain in Brown Leghorns to close out

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Molino Poultry Farm,
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff P. Rocks
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Leghorn eggs, special matings, \$1.50, others \$1.00. Buff Rocks and Red Caps, \$1.50 per 15. Price winners at Fayetteville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. Choice stock of all breeds for sale.

2-3t O. T. WILEY, Propr., Molino, Tenn.

Barred P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, and S. C. B. Leghorns.
EGGS \$1.00 per 15, M. B. TURKEYS \$3.50 per 12.

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Is now offering special inducements to quick buyers in

Light Brahmas,
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Also B. P. Bantams.

Order early if you want some of his stock at low figures. His show record has never been beaten by any breeder North or South. Catalogue and winning sheet is free.

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Are coming rapidly to the front.

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Rhode Island Reds,

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PURE WHITE AND EMBDEN GEESSE.

Pekin Ducks, EXTRA LARGE
and of FINE CARRIAGE.
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I Want the Room....
Pen of 6 White Wyandottes, won at Augusta Dec. 1901, cock 2nd, hens 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. pullet 1st cockerel not entered—\$15.00.

Few cocks and cockerels of my famous C. I. Games at \$2.50 each. Almost a clean sweep in the show rooms at Atlanta, Ga., and Augusta, Ga. Troy, Ala., Savannah, Ga., and Columbia, S. C. Fan Tail Pigeons, saddle back, and blues also blue wing turbits as long as they last at \$1.50 pair. Two handsome Angora buck rabbits (one Imp. cost \$20.00) won 1st and 3rd, August 1901, and they go at \$5.00 each. One Collie dog, rick-pet, 1½ years old, exchange for Bantams, Belgian Hares, Rufus Red, Black and White, of the highest quality, full and honest pedigree w/ every hare; prices to suit the times; won gold medal Augusta show Dec. 1901. Highest scoring doe 95 points by Jenkins Agents—"Ovamead" makes her lay; 25c package will make a half-gallon. "Rusthaved" Roup Pills, a sure cure for roup 25c box.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

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Eggs from large, vigorous, STAY WHITE birds, scoring 95 points, \$1.50 per setting. Incubator eggs \$4.00 per hundred.

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48 Eggs 48 Hardy Chicks

DEAR SIR—
The four sittings [52] eggs came all right, set under 4 hens, one hen broke 4 eggs—that left 48 eggs. Yesterday I took off 48 hardy chicks—every egg hatched.
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I am now ready to book orders for eggs from the grandest lot of birds in the history of my business, \$2.00 per setting 15 eggs; \$10.00 per hundred. Young and old stock for sale. Circular Free. Ask for it.

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S. C. Brown Leghorns exclusively.
Member American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club.

ANOTHER VICTORY SCORED.

At The Great Big Show Held at High Point, N. C., by the
N. C. Poultry Association, Jan. 14-17,

I won on **BARRED ROCKS** 1st on Cock, 1st tie cockerel, 1st pen, 2d, 3d and 4th pullet, 3d and 5th hen and silver cup offered by American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, also cash special for best exhibit. On **BUFF ORPINGTONS** I won 1st on cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. At the Charleston, S. C., show I made four entries and won 1st on cock and 5th on hen on Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.50 per setting of 15; or \$4.00 per 30.

A. E. TATE, High Point, N. C.



HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.
WYANDOTTES, SILVER, WHITE
AND BUFF.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Settings, \$10.
2 Settings, \$8. 5 Settings, \$5.
Per 100, \$21.00.

At The Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D. C., in hot competition with over 300 birds, these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen, in each variety. Special for best display in the American Class. Special for best exhibit of Plymouth Rocks. Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the Show—Bantam-excluded!—and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My Buff Rocks, at Boston, 1897, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST write me, I will send you choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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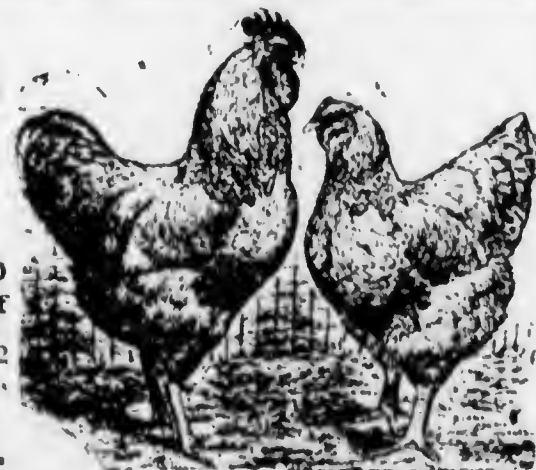
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**Brown's Buff Rocks—
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Eggs From Best Matings \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30
SPECIALS — I am making a specialty of Buff Rocks, have 10 hens, 2 cocks.

Piser strain. Buff Wyandottes includes, 1st pen, 1, 2 pullet, 2 cock, New Albany, Dec. 1901; 1st cock, 2, 3 pullet, 2 hen, 2 pen, Louisville, 1901. \$30 for the lot. Write at once.

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**Standard Poultry Co.,
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Just a few surplus stock left.
First come, first served:

Two M. B. Turkey Toms, \$2.00 each
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One H. P. Rock Cockerel, first-class,
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HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

VOL. VI.

MARCH, 1902.

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First York
First Hagerstown
1901

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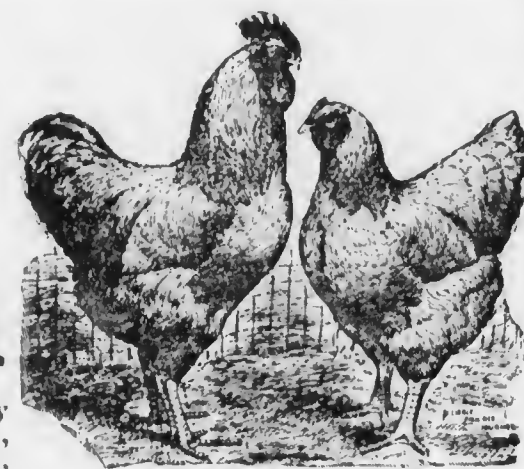


Moore's - Cornish - Indians.

Their top notch quality is known from ocean to ocean. Great were the shows in Chicago, Indianapolis and Memphis last winter and Moore's Cornish Indians were triumphant. Eggs from No. 1 pens \$5 for 15, \$9 for 30; No. 2 pens \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Few males for sale.

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DARWIN'S Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks.

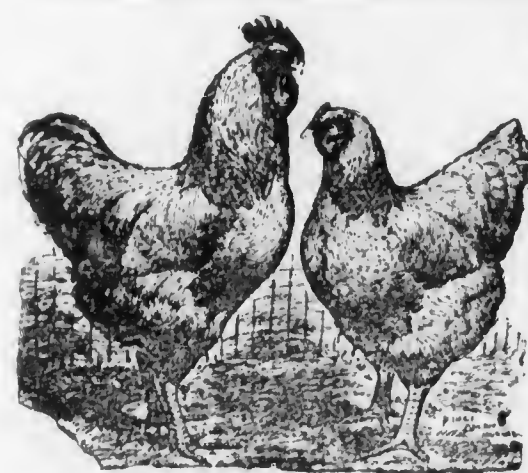


My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you, for I am in the chicken business to stay. My stock is all farm-raised.

GEORGE DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.



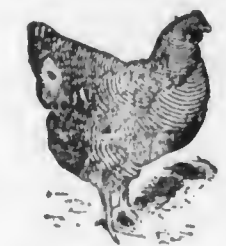
NOW IS THE TIME! HERE IS THE PLACE!

**Brown's Buff Rocks--
--Line Bred For Years.**

Eggs From Best Matings \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30
SPECIALS—I am making a specialty of Buff Rocks. have 10 hens, 2 cocks. Piser strain. Buff Wyandottes includes, 1st pen, 1, 2 pullet, 2 cock, New Albany, Dec. 1900; 1st cock, 2, 3 pullet, 2 hen, 2 pen, Louisville, 1901. \$30 for the lot. Write at once.

J. C. Brown, Box 17, Campbellsburg, Ind.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.



—Ringlet Strain—
**WHITE WYANDOTTES,
S. C. B. LEGHORNS.**

I have mated for this season two of the finest pens of B. P. Rocks I ever owned—one pullet and one cock bred—F. males in pens scoring from 92 to 93½ points. Eggs from these matings \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs from general mating of B. Rocks \$2 per 50, or \$3.50 per 100. A few choice breeders yet for sale. Stay White Wyandottes of the best strains, eggs \$1.50 per 15. S. C. B. Leghorns that are good layers, eggs, \$1.00 per 15. My birds always get a liberal share of ribbons. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

B. N. PARKS, Fayetteville, Tenn. R. F. D. No. 1.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, MULBERRY, TENNESSEE, I. C. RUTLEDGE, PROP.

My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas 1st ck, 1st hen and pullet on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st ck, 1st hen and pullet on W. P. Rocks, 1st ck, 1st hen and pullet, and pen on White Wyandottes, 1st ck, 2nd ck, 2nd pul, 1st pen. Showed no C. I. Games. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 25. I also breed Duro-Jersey swine. Pedigree with a very hog. I bred Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, Mulberry, Tenn.

MY RECORD SUSTAINED.

On 34 entries at Louisville, Jan. 1902, I won 20 regular premiums and 12 specials. A few fine M. B. toms yet at \$5; 4 S. C. W. Leghorns at \$5; some S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels \$2 to \$3 each; 2 Buff Cochins cockerels \$2 each. Eggs for sale from prize winning pens of B. P. and W. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, B. Langshans, Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin Ducks.

MRS. B. F. JACKSON, Eminence, Ky.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Exclusively.

"As good as in the north."—I. K. Felch.

My winnings at all the big shows have not been surpassed.

Huntsville, Ala., 1900, 1st ck, 1st pullet, 1st pen, 2nd and 3rd hen. Birmingham, Ala., 1st and 2nd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, tie for 1st pullet, 2nd and 3rd ck. Inter-state Fair, Atlanta, Ga., 1901, 1st and 2nd hen, no male exhibited. Troy, Ala., 1901, 1st hen, 1st ck, 1st pen, 2nd and 3rd pullet. Birmingham, Ala., 1901, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen.

Some good cockerels and pullets for sale reasonably. Eggs from same birds I hatch from \$2.50 per 15 delivered.

W. A. MAHAFFEY,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

WISE MEN

CHANGE! FOOLS NEVER DO.

In the last twelve years MAPLEHURST has shipped hundreds of birds and sittings of eggs into nearly every American State and Territory, besides Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Only two have ever been returned to us—in one of these the wrong birds had been sent by mistake. You will consider this record all the better and more remarkable when you know (1) that we pay the charges one way if found unsatisfactory, (2) that 75 per cent of these sales brought us only \$1.50 a piece for turkeys and 75c each for other poultry. Now we have made some radical changes and improvements that we firmly believe will prove to the best interest of all concerned. Henceforth by only keeping 4 to 6 top birds in each pen, and liberally culling out for the market all ordinary eggs and stock, and by not doing such a large business, we shall be able to serve a smaller number of good patrons even better and more promptly than ever before.

No more eggs sold for less than \$1.50 per 15, \$3 per 30. No M. B. Turkeys for less than \$5 per pair, or other fowls below \$3 a pair. Remember, however, that on all orders for 4 or more birds or sittings of eggs, that we prepay express and always guarantee safe delivery. Further, if you are not satisfied we pay cost one way on sending other eggs of equal quality at half price. Will make any reasonable concession to please a customer.

Look up this space next month. Am going to leave this morning for Kentucky to buy a car load of Registered stock and poultry.

Can sell at a bargain, 1 Registered Short Horn Bull, No. 10542, whose grand-sires are the Scotch bull Knight of the Plow & Barrister; 2 South Down lambs 2 Poland China boars ready for service and entitled to register. Write at once and make offer to

MAPLEHURST,

Russellville, Tenn.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

Pen headed by 1st prize cockerel at Atlanta Ga. Females scored to 93. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Pure Ringlets. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

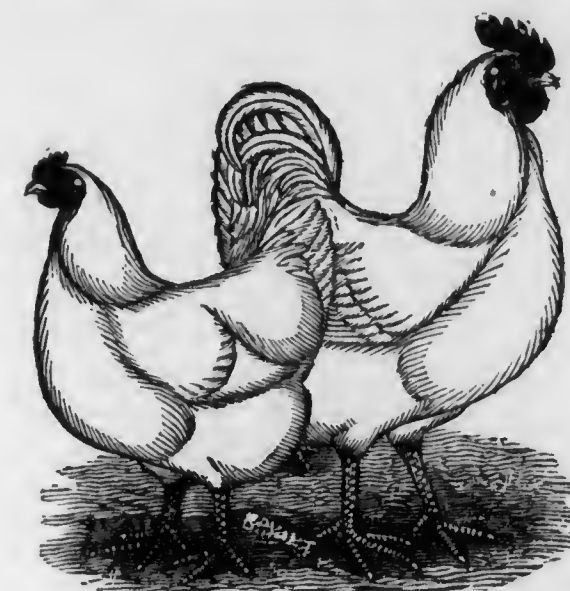
E. C. LILLY, 2 B. St., Petros, Tenn.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

EGGS \$1.00 PER 15.

Some nice old and young stock at bargain price. Breeding pen headed by a number one cockerel from R. E. Jones. Also few Back Langshan cockerels \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. B. CORBAN, Guthrie, Ky.



Duffy's Rocks Victorious

At the Great Kentucky State Show at Louisville, January, 1902.

**Largest Class of White Plymouth Rocks
Ever Shown in the South or West.**

A. C. HAWKINS, Judge.

DUFFY'S Won as follows: First and third cock, first, second and fourth hen, tie for first, won second cockerel had 4 ckls. tie for third, lost by weight; first, second and fourth pen. Won 12 specials and \$10 cash state donation; had heaviest White Rock hen in show (10 1-2 lbs.), largest display, highest scoring hen, 95, cut 1 1-2 on dirty plumage, caused in shipping, which would make her score 96 1-2 by A. C. Hawkins, who was judge. Won fine Rocking Chair for largest number birds scoring over 90 points, and all classes competing; Leghorns and Bantams being twice as large.

Duffy's Rocks Always Win and Always Will.

Eggs \$3.00 Per 15.

C. O. Duffy, Largest Breeder of White Rocks in the World.
OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY.

Send for FREE BOOKLET. A Postal Will Bring it.

THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

—OF—

Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge, Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.

**ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.**



**JNO. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.**



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

Eggs

FROM HIGH SCORING PRIZE WINNERS.

114 PREMIUMS WON IN 3 SHOWS

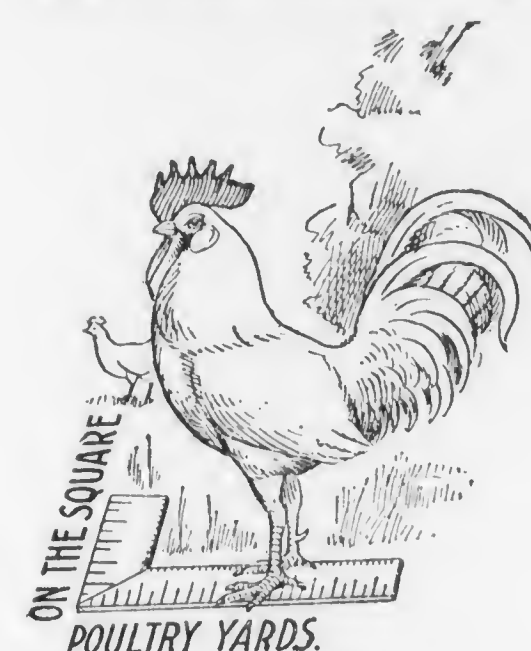
Buff Orpingtons, Barred P. Rocks, Cor. Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black Cochins Bantams, Silver Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Entire satisfaction or money back.

Archdale Poultry Yards, Archdale, N. C.

O. E. WILSON, Prop.

CATALOGUE

Free.



SPECIAL SALE
Cockerels!

A few choice Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels for \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Three Houdan cockerels for \$2.00 each. First come, first served.

“ON THE SQUARE”

PAUL WAGNER, PROPRIETOR,
Corner 18th & Harney Sts.
LOUISVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

Poultry Yards.

PHIL HORN, MANAGER, YARDS
One Mile BEYOND
JACOB PARK ENTRANCE.

S. C. B. Leghorns.

I have disposed of all of my Black Minorcas, and shall sell my Houdans as soon as possible. With this additional pen-space I will be better situated to satisfy the wants of my numerous customers. Parties wishing to buy eggs for hatching would do well to place their orders at once, as I have never been able to furnish the demand.

Although my stock is of the highest quality, my price on eggs will remain the same.

Pens No 1 and No. 2, \$2.00 per 15 eggs; assorted from different pens, including pen Nos. 1 and 2, \$1.50 per 15 eggs.

The Cyphers Incubators



Are the world's standard hatching machines. They are in use in twenty Agricultural Colleges and Schools in the United States and Canada.

They are self-regulating, self-ventilating and need no added moisture.

We are shipping them to every country where poultry is grown.

For proof of their good qualities send ten cents in stamps for our 180 page book, No. 92. Complete catalogue for 1902.

THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

Chicago, Ill.,
325 Dearborn St.Buffalo, N. Y.,
Factory and Home Office,
Cor. Court and Wilkeson Sts.Boston, Mass.,
34 Merchants Row.New York City,
8 Park Place.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

Young and Old Stock for Sale.

Young stock are sons and daughters of a line of first prize winners. Sire at 18 months old weighed 46 pounds and has won five first prizes in the leading shows in the South. He is fine in plumage and large bone and imports his good qualities to his offspring. Grand sire, 1st prize winner, weight 45½ pounds at 17½ months old. Great grand sire, 1st prize winner, weight 46 pounds at 18 months old. From prize winning, fine bred hens. These are bred for size and plumage. I also have a fine lot of B. P. Rocks, Ringlet Strain; Black Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and B. C. Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed and birds as represented in every particular. For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

Prop. Booneville Poultry Yards, Booneville, Tenn.



READY

to give satisfaction by furnishing eggs from Hollyrood's White Wyandottes. Selected \$2.50, unselected \$1.50. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, selected from cockerel and pullet line, \$2.50, unselected, \$1.50. We won at New Orleans, Atlanta, and Troy, 1901. Fishel and Empire White Rocks, also Buff C. Bantams, eggs \$1.50 per 15. A few cockerels and pullets left. Young Poland China hogs. Prices reasonable.

HOLLYROOD FARM,
J. G. BRUCE, Mgr.
Crescent, La.

Write for Circular and mention Fancy Fowls.



POULTRY, EGGS
AND HOGS.

I have extra large and snow white White P. Rock hens and pullets, mated to cockerels scoring from 92 to 96 points. Can furnish eggs from these grand birds for \$1 for 15, or \$5 per hundred. Guarantee a good hatch. Can also furnish a few fine pullets and cockerels reasonable. Have a few Chester White gilts left. Am looking orders for Chester White pigs and Scotch Collie puppies. Also have 1 pen of 4 yearling Light Brahma hens and 1 yearling Light Brahma cock. Felch strain and handsome birds, can offer reasonable to quick buyers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

F. A. McCOY, EMINENCE, KY.

ALL VARIETIES
ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES

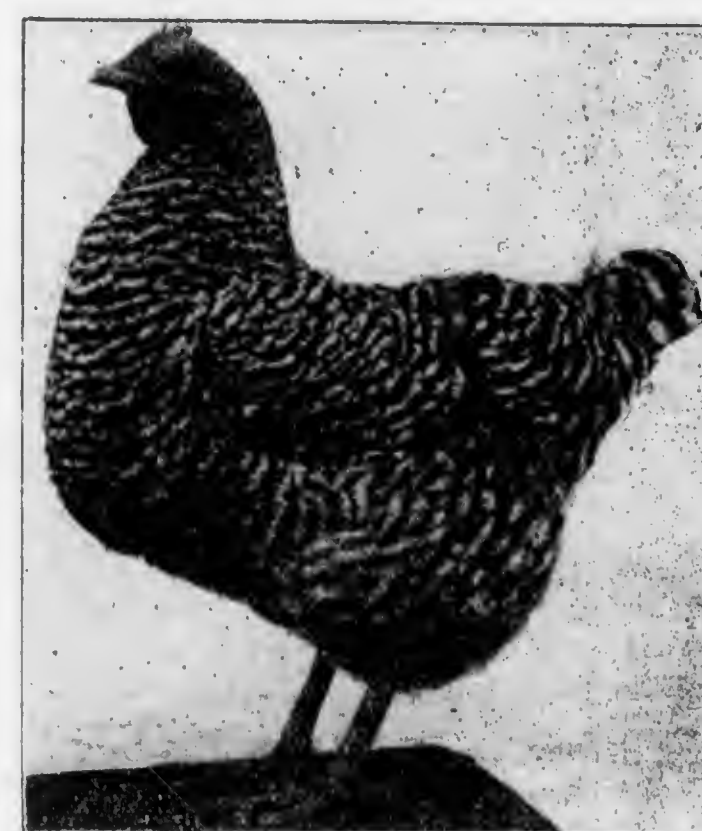
DO YOU WANT TO
START IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS?

After March the 1st we will sell young chicks, ten days old, hatched from eggs from our best pens, at TWENTY-FIVE cents each. No orders received for less than ten chicks. Orders booked now for early shipment. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free.

PLYMOUTH POULTRY CO.,

F. E. Davenport, Mgr.

Box B., York, Pa



First Prize Pullet Cincinnati, score 94½, B. N. Pierce, judge.

MY BARRED ROCKS

Don't have to go W-A-Y back and sit down; they stand in the front ranks.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan 14th to 18th, 1902, the largest show ever held in Cincinnati, my birds won 1st, 2nd, 3rd on cocks, over one cock that cost \$30, and one cost \$25. My old cocks had their combs badly frozen—cut 2 to 2½ on combs. Weight of cocks 10½, 11, 12½ lbs. Won 1st pullet, weight 9 lbs.; 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 3rd breeding pen. I bred every one of my winners except 3rd cock, Jan., 1902, and 2nd hen, 1900. My birds have won in four States since August, 1901, in my hands and my customers hands. I practice the double mating as I have never been able to produce a winner by the single mating. I still have some choice males and females for sale reasonable. I have three yards mated to produce cockerels, and three for pullets. Eggs from these yards, the same I set from, \$2 per setting. If eggs should be wanted from any special yards \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated circular giving my past winnings.

J. Z. BRISTOW,
Richwood, Boone County, Ky.

Clearing Sale

—OF—

BARRED ROCKS,

To reduce stock down to breeders
I offer for quick acceptance—

20 yearling hens.....\$2.00 each
12 fine light pullets, some with score
cards scoring 91 to 93.....2.00 each
20 young pullets now weigh about five
pounds, of best breeding and will
make fine show birds.....1.50 each
15 cockerels, big showy fellows.....2.00 each

The above lot can't be beaten for
quality and would cost three times
the money elsewhere.

My stock were "in the money" at
Atlanta, Troy and Birmingham.

Cyphers Incubators T. J. Rountree,
At Factory Prices. CLEVELAND, TENN.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
WYANDOTTES.

Choice young stock for sale
At prices that will make you buy.
For an Honest Deal, address

GLENRAVEN POULTRY YARD,
W. H. Rogers' Prop., Leeville, Wilson Co. Tenn.

Eggs From Exhibition
Barred P. Rocks, M. B. Turkeys, Pekin
Ducks and White Guineas



With Grand Show Records.
Reasonable Prices.
Write for Circular, it's FREE!

W. E. Pyles, May's Lick, Ky.

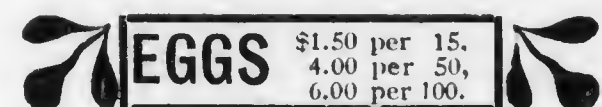
CHAMPIONS OF THE SOUTH. FARR'S Silver Laced Wyandottes

Winners of 46 regular and special prizes in five shows, Brown, Lea, Felch and Marshall, judges. At Birmingham, 1900, 2d ckl, 1st and 3d pullet, 2d hen, 1st pen. Huntsville, 1901, 2nd ckl, 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 2d pen. Alabama State Fair, 1900, 2d ckl, 1st hen, 2d pullet, 1st pen. Birmingham, Jan. 1901, 1st ck, 1st ckl, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen, sweepstakes for the 10 highest scoring birds in the show, any variety. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st ck, 1st ckl, 2nd ckl, 2nd hen, 2nd pen. My famous 94 point cock has never been beaten. Pullets score 92½, to 94½. Hens 92 to 91. Cockerels 91 1-2 to 93 1-2. You don't beat them. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Express prepaid.

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Ala.

Old Dominion Poultry Farm, Negro Arm, - Va.

THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. P. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE FARM RAISED AND PROLIFIC LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.



Prices of stock on application. Prompt shipments. Write your wants.

J. H. SLEDD,
Agents Prairie State Incubators.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO 1901.

S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

None Better than the Best but Better
Than the Rest.

I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-paged new circular, free stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America. Standard strain. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

WAGNERIAN!

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.



LINE BRED.
Prize Winners.

A Few Good Cockerels For
Sale. Eggs \$1.50 per
15 Eggs.

C. A. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Silver... Wyandottes

At Corydon, Ind., Dec. '01, won 1st hen, 2nd ck, 2nd hen, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st pen. At Louisville, Jan. '02, won 1st, 3rd and 4th pullets, 3rd cockerel, 2nd pen. Stock for sale. Eggs from both Silver and White Wyandottes.

S. DUNCAN, Duncan, Ind.

THE SAME OLD STORY! Jones' Wyandottes and Sebrights Win!

At Indianapolis, Dec. 4-10, 1901, I won the long end of all premiums, in hot company. Winning 1st and 4th cocks, 1st, 4rd and 4th hens, 4th cockerel, 1st and 4th pullet and 2nd pen in Silver Wyandottes. First, 2nd, 3rd cocks, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hens, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen in Golden Wyandottes. First ckl., 1st and 2nd hen, 1st 2nd, 3rd pul., 1st pen in Black Wyandottes. First ck., 1st and 4th hen, 1st and 2nd ckl., 1st pul., 1st pen in G. S. Bantams. Second ck., 1st and 2nd hens, 1st and 2nd ckl., 1st and 2nd pul., 1st pen in S. S. Bantams.

A Record Unsurpassed By Any Wyandotte Breeder In This Country.

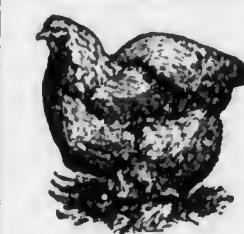
This big win in addition to my long list of winnings at St. Louis, Springfield, Louisville, and many other large shows only prove that THE WORLD'S RECORD is upheld from year to year. When you buy get the best. Jones' always win for him and in the hands of his customers. Remember I furnished six of the Chicago winners last season.

Head of Grand Ones For Sale.

Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse and Embden Geese, Imp. S. Collie Dogs.

Big Circular That Tells It all for a Stamp.

Eggs, \$3.00, Two Sitzings for \$5.00.
R. E. JONES, BOX F, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.



200 CHOICE BIRDS!

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and C. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.



Fancy Fowls.



Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., MARCH 10, 1902.

No 3

Comb Defects.

Side sprigs on a comb are a serious defect, and it is not advisable to use a bird in the breeding yard that has them as they are very apt to "show up" on the combs of the chicks from such birds. We have experimented with such birds and have found that even where this defect did not show up very strong in the chicks of the first season, yet by the use of these chicks the next season, the side sprigs would be very numerous. It is better not to make use of a bird that has them, unless such a bird is one of unusual merit otherwise. Then one might be excused for taking chances in using it. But as a general thing one must avoid such defects if possible, they will be numerous enough without breeding from birds that have them.—Poultry Herald.

Transfer Notice.

Cleveland, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1902.

This is to certify that I have this day sold and shipped to W. F. Lilly, Petros, Tenn., Buff Leghorn cockerel winning 1st prize at Atlanta, Ga., show, fall of 1901, also three pullets mated with said cockerel scoring 93 to 93½.

P. H. WALKER.

Mrs. J. R. Whitthorne, Shelbyville, Tenn., resumes her ad. this month, offering Belgian Hares, Black Langshans, Barred Rocks and Buff Cochins Bantams. She sells eggs at \$1.50 to \$2.

Ouachita Valley Poultry Farm.

The above plant, one of the largest and most complete plants in the South, is located at Camden, Ark., the county seat of Ouachita county, on the banks of the beautiful Ouachita river. Mr. G. W. Brown, a famous breeder and expert judge, and proprietor of above farm, writes he has received many inquiries in regard to the pronunciation



SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE PULLETS

Second prize at Birmingham, Ala., 1901, score 93½. Owned by W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, Ala.

of the name of his plant, and sends the following, which explains itself: "My farm and large poultry plant takes its name from the county in which it is located—Ouachita county—and for the benefit of your readers and my many customers not acquainted with the name, please state 'tis an Indian name and should be pronounced as Washita, or Washitor."

Mr. Bridge in Trouble.

Mr. H. A. Bridge, former secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association, of Columbus, O., is in very serious trouble. His successor was elected last October and Mr. Bridge was found to be short in his accounts for an amount estimated at from \$2,500 to \$3,000. He has been indicted by the grand jury and will be prosecuted by the guaranty company on his bond. His only property, a small house and lot, was found mortgaged for \$1,400, almost its full value. Mr. Bridge appears to be in very serious trouble, unless he has friends who will come to his assistance.

Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn., are new advertisers with us this month. They have those two magnificent breeds, Barred P. Rocks and White Leghorns. Try them for eggs by the setting or the hundred.

Mrs. L. T. Hagan, Winchester, Ky., begins a new ad. this issue. She makes a specialty of Black Langshans and offers some very choice stock at low prices. Also eggs very reasonably.

P. L. Hennessy, Caroleen, N. B., says he had a Barred Rock pullet last season that laid 110 eggs from Jan. 15 to May 25.

Turn to page 23 and you will see our special offer to club raisers. If you want a setting of fine eggs this will surely interest you.

A TRIP TO THE MARY L. POULTRY PLANT.

Cost Of Plant \$100,000. Last Year's Sales \$41,000.

I had read so much about the Mary L. Broiler and Egg Plant of Sidney Ohio, valued at \$100,000, I was filled with a great desire to see this the largest broiler plant in the world.

I left Hopkinsville Feb. 18th reached Sidney that night. The following morning I visited the plant which is located on a large farm near Sidney. It is an ideal place for such a plant; it has a fine elevation, overlooking the beautiful Maimi river which winds so gracefully through that part of Ohio.

Mr. Laughlin, the designer, owner and proprietor, is not unknown to the readers of Fancy Fowls, not as a poultry man, but as maker of John Laughlin's school desks, used in nearly every public school of the South. When Mr. Laughlin disposed of his interest in the desk business, he decided to enter the poultry field for pleasure and profit. He spent six months visiting poultry plants in the U. S. and a great many in Europe, but found nothing to help him, so he returned to design one according to his own ideas. His idea was to raise broilers and furnish eggs for

market the entire year. There has been a slight change in his plan of operation. The plant was built to turn out 300 large broilers a day to be shipped alive, but the owner found it would be more profitable to increase to 600 squab broilers per day sent already dressed to our large Northern and Eastern cities.

The construction of the "Broiler Factory," is entirely original. The leading idea is that the chicks shall never be touched by hand from the first day until they are killed. The chicks go into a nursery room and move along in a systematic progression. The whole plant was planned with that end in view.

The buildings are very substantial, as they are made of stone and brick.

Mr Laughlin's office is in the broiler plant. I met him personally and he very kindly showed me through his immense plant, which he named for his daughter. The broiler house, where chicks are raised is 840 ft long, horseshoe shape. Going from the office we entered a large storage room in which grain, etc., was kept; descending into the basement, I was shown into a large boiler room from which steam pipes lead to different parts of the building for heating; we then passed into the incubator cellar in which there are thirty 3000 eggs Prairie State Incubators. These are heated by natural gas

as are all of the boilers. These incubators run steadily at full capacity and are so managed as to give the same hatch on each of the twenty-one days. The newly hatch chicks are placed in a broad cage, which sets on a small handcar; on this they ride to the elevator by which they are lifted to the nursery on second floor.

As I have previously stated the nursery is planned so that chicks are not handled. The nursery is built on the same plan as the broiler room, only on a smaller scale. The chicks leave elevator and enter the horseshoe shaped nursery, which is divided into thirty pens. On the floor of the first pen is canvas which is placed there to prevent chicks from eating the sand that is on the floor. This canvas is changed every day. Over these pens four steam pipes are placed for heating; they are placed lower over the first section of pens than over the second and third sections. The chicks are moved a pen each day. A gate leads from each pen and they are gently driven into the new pen each day until they have passed through the thirty pens. They are then driven on elevator and lowered to the long brooder house or big horseshoe.

This is also divided into pens 14 x 16 feet in size; these are heated by natural gas. In each pen is a circular hovel of galvanized iron 3 ft. in diameter, about 16 inches from the floor; under these are two jets of gas. The circular hovels reflect the heat on the chicks' backs as nature furnishes. Every thirty eight feet there is a cold air duct which is two inches above the floor, that carries off the cold air. Large windows on the side furnish light and ventilation. As I have stated, this was planned for broilers, the "squabs" do not make the journey around the horseshoe, but at seven weeks old are driven to the picking room, where they are prepared for

market. The method of killing is by severing the veins in the roof of the mouth with a sharp knife and piercing the brain with an awl to deaden conscious life. After all animal heat leaves the body, they are given to the pickers and pinners; they are then dressed, plunged into hot water and then placed in a tank of cold ice water, where they remain over night. They are packed next morning and shipped.

To the left of the broiler plant is another stone and brick building 537 feet long by 38 feet wide, which is the "laying house". Through the center is a four-foot walk, with 30 pens seventeen feet square on each side. Fifty Brown Leghorn hens are kept in each pen. These pens are ventilated and lighted by windows on the sides. At the time of my visit the old stock had been sold and was being replaced by pullets. These hens have a run of a yard 17 by sixty feet. Mr. Laughlin said, from his 3000 hens he gets 200 dozen eggs daily. In the basement of the laying house are boilers an engine to furnish power for the machinery for grinding and cutting food. The equipment consists of a boiler for cooking the food, a mill for cracking or grinding corn, a power bone cutter and a clover cutter with other apparatus. All grain is ground here. The cracked corn being sifted into different sizes for chicks. The smaller chicks are fed cracked corn about the size of a pin head. About 250 pounds of green bone are cut and fed three times a week. The laying hens get a mash at night made of whole oats steamed until soft, mixed with bran and cut clover. The roof space of the long laying house is fitted up for a huge pigeon loft and arrangements are being made to place 60,000 pigeons in these soon. This house also has a large amusement hall elegantly fitted for the pleasure of his

daughter and her friends.

In a frame house 90x13 are kept 900 Barred Plymouth Rocks to produce eggs for incubators. This is divided into three pens 30x12 each, with range of several acres. To every ten hens he allows a mald bird. There is in reserve enough male birds so that a change of males can be made every two weeks. In that way he has a vigorous male, that shows no preference and secures more fertile eggs that produce stronger chicks. When asked if he lost many chicks from disease, his reply was, "I have not lost a single chick from disease. Of course I do not always secure strong chicks and some die of mere weakness." When the question was asked if his business paid, Mr. Laughlin replied: "It is my Klondike." He said, "I get \$5 a dozen for my chicks;" and in answer to my incredible stare he quietly handed me several letters containing orders for chicks and still more important the check for the money before they left the plant. Mr. Laughlin also said his sales of broilers and eggs was about \$41,000 a year.

The operating expenses including food, labor, fuel, etc., had so far been covered by his admission fees, which is 35 cents a person.

The Big 4 railroad runs excursions to Sidney with the Mary L. Poultry plant for the attraction, and there are as many as a thousand people at one time shown through this immense plant.

That the Mary L. Poultry plant is successful there can be no doubt. It has been in existence four years and is now running at full capacity and can not supply the demand. If the poultry fancier would like to hear music that is entrancing, let him visit the Mary L. Poultry Plant and a chorus 27,000 voices strong will soothe him with one of the sweetest songs he ever heard. Such was the attraction at my visit,

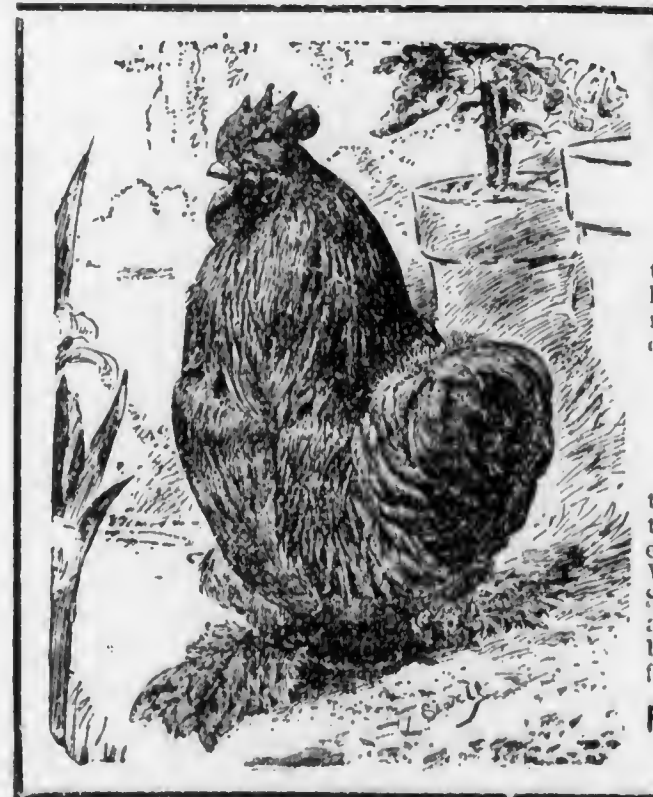
ARCHIE HIGGINS.

GOOD WORK.

The Va. Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the above association new officers were elected for the next term, that is to March 1st, 1903, namely as follows: President, W. B. Blount; 1st Vice-President, E. D. Moore; 2nd Vice-President, C. G. M. Fisk; Treasurer, J. C. Rothschild; Secretary, F. S. Bullington. J. Jenkins, Chairman of Executive Committee. The success of their first show, given during carnival week last fall, has been the means of making many new fanciers, and has caused a revival of the Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Industry in Virginia, and especially in and around Richmond. New members are being enrolled and we would be pleased to hear from all breeders and fanciers of thoroughbred stock in Virginia or elsewhere who wish to become a member of our association. We have lively meetings. Papers on different subjects are read and increase the interest in our members. Already arrangements are being made for their second annual exhibition to be held along in December. The success of our last, in paying off all premiums within ten days after show, and having a good surplus over will be the means of a large exhibit in Richmond at our next show. We want the co-operation of all breeders throughout the South at our next show; let them send us a good string of birds, which will be taken care of in the best manner. We wish to see many of them here with us, and we will see that they will go home rejoicing over the good time they have had after a short stay with us. We also extend a hearty welcome to all associations who wish to hold their meeting here in Richmond during our show, and would be pleased to have visiting fanciers with us at any time. If information is desired same can be had by addressing our Secretary, F. S. Bullington, Box 328, Richmond, Va. Meetings are held on first and third Thursdays in each month at 8:30 p. m.

B.



BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

THE BEST THAT MONEY AND EXPERIENCE COULD PRODUCE.

They must be sold at once, regardless of their value. Birds that are fit to win, some that have won, and all of them direct descendants of my famous "Woodcock" (see cut) the champion of Cochin Bantams and a winner of 17 first prizes.

Each, \$1.50 to \$2.00.
Pairs, 3.00 to 4.00.
Trios, 4.50 to 6.00.

My Old Gold Strain need no recommendation, they travel on their merit and have never failed to please, and win the highest honors wherever exhibited, for my customers as well as myself. Winners of Silver Cups, Silver Medals, Trophy Spoons and other specials. You can order direct and be sure and get something good. One pair blacks and one white pullet also for sale. Booklet free. Address,

F. S. BULLINGTON, Box 329, RICHMOND, VA.
(Secy. Va. P. P. & P. S. Assn.)

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY
FANCY FOWLS COMPANY
 212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:
ONE COPY ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE : 25 CENTS

TO ADVERTISERS.

The advertising rates given on this page will be rigidly adhered to. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance. Short term advertisements must be accompanied by the cash. Postage stamps are acceptable for small amounts. Advertisers who do not pay their bills are not wanted and will not be retained. Advertisements may be forwarded up to the 5th of the month, but all changes of standing cards should be in by the 1st.

RED WRAPPER.

If your paper comes in a red wrapper your time is out and it will be stopped unless you send in your re-newal. Look out for the red wrapper.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 month.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
1/2 inch	\$1.00	2.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
1 inch	1.50	4.00	6.00	10.00
2 inches	2.50	6.00	10.00	15.00
3 inches	4.00	10.00	12.00	20.00
5 inches	5.00	12.00	15.00	24.00
1 column	6.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
1 page	8.00	20.00	35.00	50.00

Breeders Cards, uniform in style and without display, one cent per word each insertion, cash in advance. Numbers and initials count as words. Terms annual cards quarterly in advance.

MARCH, 1902.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Clark's "Rules of the Cock Pit," with FANCY FOWLS one year, for 40 cents. Or sent as premium for two new subscribers.

The little advertisement (in breeder's column) brought me numerous inquiries.—J. L. Shallcross, Louisville, Ky.

J. W. Tanner, Paris, Ky., and not J. Z. Bristow, Richmond, Ky., won 2nd Barred Rock pullet at Cincinnati. Mr. Bristow won 1st and 3rd pullet.

J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn., is a Brown Leghorn specialist who never fails to please his customers. He looks well to the quality of his stock and by straight-forward dealing has extended his business from year to year, until he cannot supply the demand for stock. He is now ready to supply those who want eggs for early hatching.

I want to congratulate you on your paper as an advertising medium, writes W. W. Bussey, Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 18. I have sold all of the young stock that I could spare and will have to get you to call attention to the fact that I will only have to offer, for the remainder of the season, eggs from the best matings ever gotten together in Alabama.

I. C. Rutledge, Mulbery, Tenn., has closed out all his surplus stock at good prices and writes that he is still getting lots of inquiries for stock. Mr. Rutledge has some very choice birds in the four popular breeds Lt. Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes and C. I. Games. His yards are mated this year with prize winners and he can fill your egg orders with entire satisfaction.

W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, Ala., writes under date of Feb. 25: "Please say in your next issue that I have no more stock for sale, can only furnish eggs balance of the season. Never have heard of such a demand for good Silver Wyandottes as this season. I have been returning money orders for stock I could not supply and FANCY FOWLS stands head in bringing inquiries."

According to the Quincy, Ill., Daily Herald of Feb. 14, the Geo. Ertel Co. the day before made the largest shipment of incubators on record. Twelve hundred incubators were shipped, going to Winnipeg, Australia, South Africa, South America, New Zealand, Europe and to all parts of the United States. The shipment was made the occasion of a street parade, the procession of loaded trucks traversing the principal streets of Quincy.

J. H. Sledd, Negro Arm, Va., makes a specialty of White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, of which he has choice pens. He has been in the business many years and has been very successful in breeding his favorites. His ad. will be found in FANCY FOWLS.

C. S. Pumphrey, Valley Poultry Farm, Howe Valley, Ky., has some good stock in five popular breeds, from which he offers eggs at only \$1.00. He also breeds Bronze Turkeys, selling turkey eggs at \$3 per 11.

W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C., are getting eggs right along now and made one shipment of 200 eggs to New York a few days ago. They are ready to fill orders from their prize winners.

I have had good results from my ad. in FANCY FOWLS. Am receiving nice orders for Buff Leghorns, by the trio, pair and single birds, as well as for eggs. —P. H. Walker, Cleveland, Tenn.

J. C. Brown & Co., Campbellsburg, Ind., are closing out their Buff Wyandottes and have a few choice ones left at bargain prices.

The best way to treat the "Red Albumen" fraud is to quit talking about it.

The Partridge Plymouth Rock is the very latest. Two of them were exhibited at the Chicago show last month.

Now that Buff Orpingtons have been admitted to the Standard, this new breed may be expected to have a genuine boom.

This is the month to get up your clubs. Send the names in as you get them and when you have secured enough, order the eggs you want, dollar for dollar.

Judge Theodore Hewes has left the Reliable Poultry Journal and purchased an interest in the Inland Poultry Journal, recently acquired by Mr. J. W. Alves.

There are some soft snaps in our premium egg offers. For instance, we will send you a sitting of Jno. W. Tanner's best \$5 Barred Rock eggs for a club of 20 subscribers.

Now that the show season is over the pens have all been mated up and a lively egg trade will be at hand as soon as spring opens. April and May are the months for hatching out next season's winners.

Although there was a clash in the dates of the New York and Boston shows there were 1,200, exhibitions at the two—700 at Boston and 500 at New York. Both shows were financial successes.

Look out for the red wrapper. If your paper comes wrapped in red this month your time is out and you must send us a quarter to keep on the books. We stop all papers when they are out. Don't let yours run out.

The Belmont Farm, in Georgia, lost 3,000 chickens, nearly large enough to market, in a fire that destroyed the \$5,000 brooder house. The stock and \$800 worth of incubators were saved. The loss estimated at \$7,500 was insured for \$4,000.

The Plymouth Poultry Co. of York, Pa., at Orange, won many valuable prizes, getting the silver cup for the largest exhibitor of White Rocks. Their showing was mostly in the American classes, although they showed a few White and Cornish Indian Games, winning something in every class.

Geo. W. Brown, Camden, Ark., renews his ad. again this year and makes some very taking propositions to those in search of something strictly first-class in the way of eggs. Mr. Brown has a show record that few breeders can equal and his plant is one of the largest in the Southwest.

We have had so many premium eggs tendered us by our friends, who are anxious to help extend the circulation of FANCY FOWLS, that we are now in a position to furnish almost any kinds of eggs ordered by club raisers. We want it understood, however, that we reserve the right to select the breeder from whom the eggs will be ordered. We are, though, glad to have suggestions and can in most instances accede to the wishes of the club-raiser. If you are at work on a club, it will help matters to let us know in advance and tell us what eggs you want. Perhaps we can by correspondence arrange to suit you exactly.

A successful fancier in New York, in sending in a subscription to FANCY FOWLS, says he is thinking of locating somewhere in Kentucky. It is strange that more of the northern people do not turn their eyes southward, to escape the frozen north. The central south, States like Tennessee and Kentucky, is an ideal locality for the thoroughbred poultry business. The spring season is a full month earlier than in New York and the egg season is in its height by the first of April. Come south, brother, and cast your lot in God's country.

T. C. Dolan, Avondale, Ala., has originated what he believes is a pure strain of Buff Belgian Hares that will breed true to color. They are sports from the Rufus Reds, but the specimens at the Birmingham show last winter were almost a pure buff. Mr. Dolan is confident he can breed out the slight trace of black remaining on them and place upon the market a genuine novelty in Belgian Hares. He has several pairs of breeding stock.

The February number of Fanciers' Gazette contains nearly fifty photographic representations of prize-winning birds in the recent shows. The collection is the largest lot of pictures from life that any poultry journal has ever given at one time. This journal is one of the best of the older papers, being in its 20th volume. We can club it with FANCY FOWLS at 60 cents for the two.

The White Wyandottes, that came into such wide popularity five or six years ago, show no signs of losing their hold on public favor. We can't understand why they should be preferred by so many people over the other Wyandotte breeds, but they are to-day one of the strongest competitors the Barred Plymouth Rocks have to watch out for in the show rooms.

A club of a dozen subscribers can be easily secured in almost any neighborhood, and the club-raiser will get not a mere commission, but for the next 60 days we will send to all such club-raisers eggs to the full value of amount remitted. You get the eggs by simply paying the express.

NEW OFFICERS

Annual Meeting of the American Buff Wyandotte Club.

At the annual meeting of the club, held in Chicago, January 23rd, 1902, the election of club officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following, viz: President, L. C. Piser, Shushan, N. Y.; vice-president, Henry Hess, Winona, Minn.; secretary and treasurer, W. R. Wooden, Battle Creek, Mich.; executive committee, L. C. Piser, Henry Hess, W. R. Wooden, M. F. Norris and E. S. Tarbox; honorary vice-presidents, W. C. Ellison, Georgetown, Ohio; A. P. Groves, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. S. Mattison, South Shaftsbury, Vt.; D. C. Harrold, Elwood, Ind.; B. H. Smith, Coldwater, Mich.; Andrew Riddell, Cossayuna, N. Y.; J. J. Williamson, Cleburne, Tex.; Mrs. J. M. Denison, Elgin, Ill.; S. L. Shotwell, Escondido, Cal.; Frank Dutcher, Hopedale, Mass.; M. F. Yegge, Dewitt, Ia.; Mrs. E. W. Orr, Clay Center, Neb.

The meeting was well attended, enthusiastic, and in every way a success.

The treasurer's report showed an increase in membership during the past year of 100, making a total membership of 151; also a balance of cash on hand, after payment of special cash premiums, of \$101.34.

The secretary was instructed to prepare and issue a new catalogue on or about September 15, 1902.

It was also decided to offer a club silver cup in all States having a club membership of ten or more for best display of Buff Wyandottes by a club member, and at such show in such State as the majority of the State members might decide. The following States have ten or more members at the present time, viz: Massachusetts, Illinois,

New York, Indiana and Ohio. Following closely are Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, with nine, seven and six members respectively. Iowa and Minnesota each have four.

Club members will note that this provision offers an opportunity to greatly increase the interest in this variety, and should make an effort to see that the membership in these respective States is sufficient to take advantage of it.

It is confidently expected that the rapid growth of the club will continue for the coming year and that the result of the club's effort will still increase the popularity of the variety.

Much has been done the past year, and more can be done in the year to come, if each individual club member will lend his effort to help add to the great interest that is at present being given to the Buff Wyandottes.

It is hoped that the next annual meeting can be arranged for at some point accessible to both the West and the East.

Brother fancier, with the above advantages that are set forth, if you are not already a member of the club send your name and dollar to the secretary and thus be identified with the poultry world. If you are a member, "put your shoulder to the wheel" and do your share in increasing the club's membership to \$300. Become an active member and thus enjoy a "fraternal" life to its fullest extent.

W. C. ELLISON,

Honorary Vice-President.

LATE WINNINGS

Of Golden Plume Poultry Yards, J. W. L. Thompson, Proprietor, Burlington, N. C.

Alamance county fair, Burlington, N. C., Oct. 15-18, 1901, 12 entries; 12 prizes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—1st ck;

1st, 2nd and 3d hen.

Buff Cochin Bantams—1st ck; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st ckl, 1st, 2nd and 3d pullet.

At North Carolina State fair, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 22-26, 1901. 9 entries; 9 prizes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—1st ck; 1st, 2nd and 3d hen.

Buff Cochin Bantams—1st ck; 1st hen; 1st cockerel; 1st pullet.

At Piedmont Park poultry show, Winston-Salem, N. C. Oct. 20 to Nov. 3, 1901. 10 entries; 10 prizes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—1st ck; 1st, 2nd and 3d hen.

Buff Cochin Bantams—1st and 2nd ck; 1st and 3rd hen; 1st ckl; 1st pullet.

At Charlotte poultry show, Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 7-10, 1902. 14 entries; 12 prizes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—1st ck; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st ckl; 1st and 2nd pullet; 1st breeding pen.

Buff Cochin Bantams—1st and 4th hen; 1st and 4th pullet; 2nd breeding pen.

At North Carolina poultry show, High Point, N. C., Jan. 14-17, 1902. 16 entries; 16 prizes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—1st ck; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st ckl; 1st pullet (tie), 2nd, 4th and 5th pullet; 1st breeding pen.

Buff Cochin Bantams—2nd and 3rd ck; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st ckl; 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st breeding pen.

Indian Game Club Officers.

The Indian Game Club at its meeting Jan. 15, in New York, elected H. A. Kirby, Providence R. I. President; L. B. Richardson, Chicago, Ill. Jno. A. Buckner, Kansas City, Mo., and E. B. Underhill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Vice-President; C. S. Whiting, Darien, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer. W. S. Templeton, Dakota, Ill., H. M. Carpenter, Ossining, N. Y., and Geo. W. Kinzer, New Holland, Pa., constitute the Executive Committee.

STATE OFFICERS

Of the American Poultry Association
Elected at Charleston.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CALIFORNIA.

Chas. R. Harlan, San Jose., O. T. Albee, Lawrence.

CONNECTICUT.

Geo. W. Mitchell, J. F. Cran-
gle.

DIST. COLUMBIA.

Geo. E. Howard.

GEORGIA.

Geo. M. Downs.

INDIANA.

Ben. S. Myers, Daniel Chris-
tian, U. R. Fishel.

ILLINOIS.

Miller Purvis, Frank Heck,
Horatio N. Norton, Frank B.
White, J. W. Miller.

IOWA.

F. H. Shellabarger, W. S. Rus-
sell.

KANSAS.

W. A. Doolittle.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A. R. Sharp, C. H. Latham, H.
S. Ball, W. F. Whiting, Philan-
der Williams.

MARYLAND.

John L. Cost.

MISSOURI.

Henry Steinmesch, C. A. Emry,
Adam Thompson.

MICHIGAN.

F. L. Sewell, Geo. S. Barnes,
James Tucker.

Virgil C. Gillman.

NEW JERSEY.

Geo. Purdue, H. V. Crawford.

NEW YORK.

F. B. Zimmer, Grant M. Cur-
tis, E. B. Thompson, T. F. Mc-
Grew, E. E. Howell, J. H. Santee,
Jas. Sprakers, J. H. Drevenstedt,
Geo. H. Burgett, D. Lincoln Orr,
E. H. Knapp.

OHIO.

Ira C. Keller, Chas. McClave,
Geo. G. Brown, Julius Frank.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A. P. Graves, A. F. Cooper,
Theo. Whittman, F. G. Bean.

RHODE ISLAND.

H. S. Babcock, Wm. M. Hewes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dr. S. T. Lea, Theo. E. F.
Holzhanser.

CANADA.

R. Oke, Sharp Butterfield.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

F. L. Mattison, South Shafts-
bury, Vt.; Wm. E. Bright, Wal-
tham, Mass.; Fred Houdlette,
Melrose Highlands, Mass.; M.
F. Morris, New York; E. G.
Roberts; F. J. Marshall, Atlanta,
Ga.; D. T. Heimlich, Jackson-
ville, Ill.; Henry Hales, Ridge-
wood, N. J.; D. A. Nichols, Mon-
roe, Ct.; Thos. Biggs, Iowa; A. E.
Blunk, Johnstown, N. Y.

CUP COMMITTEE.

D. A. Nichols, J. C. Pratt, A.
F. Pierce.

The La Fleche.

By W. R. Brown, Kleinburg, Ont.

In Canada or the United States this variety cannot claim to be a popular fowl, the climate of France being more suitable to it. Breeders here have difficulty in rearing these fowls to maturity, and this alone would account for their unpopularity, although there are some hardy strains which do well and can be termed good, all-round, utility birds. As a table fowl the La Fleche is delicate and juicy and when fattened for market command a high price. As a layer this fowl does not rank high; certain strains may lay well in the same sense that certain strains are hardier than others, but generally speaking it is not a good layer. With judicious selection and breeding the La Fleche might be wonderfully improved, but with so many splendid breeds at hand it is not likely that this will be accomplished to any great extent. If crossed with Indian Game; Brahmas or Langshans, the result

would make a good table fowl and hardiness would also be gained and in this direction fanciers might well launch out. The La Fleche, as we find it to-day, is very tall, close in feather, green black plumage like the Langshans. The breast, which is carried well forward, is full, the thighs and shanks long and well set. In both sexes the comb consists of two red spikes up-right and fairly large and some smaller spikes in front of them. Cocks of this variety weight 8 or 9 lbs. and the hens slightly less. Keep well in mind the following points when selecting your breeders: Size, whiteness of ear lobe, absence of crest, and a good colored and close set plumage. It is also well to look well after the constitution of the stock and to keep free from birds which have suffered from leg weakness or any attacks of rheumatics. In closing will say, with so many other better breeds available, no man should go in to breed La Fleche, as too many hindrances are against him.

Favus, or Sore Head.

Favus is a disease of the scalp, caused by a vegetable parasite, and the treatment recommended is an ointment composed of two per cent carbolic acid and vaseline. The "carbolyzed" vaseline of the drug store is the substance used. Sore head prevails in southern states more than in the north, and sometimes much difficulty is experienced in its cure. Good results will also result if the carbolyzed vaseline is reinforced by cedar oil, such as an ounce of the carbolyzed vaseline, a teaspoonful of cedar oil, and a level tablespoonful of cedar oil, and a level tablespoonful of finely pulverized sulphur. Apply once a day until the difficulty is removed. It will also cure the scabby legs in poultry. Apply the remedy moderately warm.

Tell them you saw their ad, in
FANCY FOWLS.

CINCINNATI POULTRY ASSOCIATION, Held at Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 14 to 18, 1902.

Reported by W. C. Ellison, Georgetown, O.

The show was a great success, a surplus was carried over for the next annual show to be held January 13 to 17, 1903. A series of annual shows to be held at Music Hall is assured.

The entries included about 1,000 in poultry and pigeons, over 150 in Belgian and about 100 cats.

The poultry was well arranged in neat coops furnished by Association and was classified one bird to each coop only. The hall was tastefully decorated in the National colors, bunting and flags being used.

The Belgian Hare Club decorated their department in red and green crepe paper trimmed with evergreen.

The Cincinnati Chapter of the Beresford Cat Club had their room draped in oriental rugs with groups of palms, and visitors and exhibitors pronounced it as fine an exhibition of cats as was ever given in this country.

The awards in the poultry department were placed by judges F. C. Shepherd, of Toledo, O.; Wick Hathaway, of Madison, O.; Frank Miller, of Crestline, O., and W. C. Ellison, of Georgetown, O., and were as follows:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
J. Z. Bristow, Richwood, Ky., 1, 2, 3, cock; 2 hen; 1, 3 pullet, 3 pen.

J. H. Smith, 1, 2, 3, 4 cockerel; 2 pen.

J. W. Tanner, Paris, Ky., 5 cockerel; 1, 3, 4 hen; 2 pullet; 1 pen, and special for best ten.

W. E. Pyles, Mayslick, Ky., 4 pullet.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Mrs. J. H. Grebaugh, 1 cock; 1 pullet.

W. C. Wiley, 2 cock.
C. M. Kinniken, 1, 3 ckl; 2 hen; 1 pen.

W. S. Paullin, 2 ckl; 1 hen.
J. & C. Bruck, 4 ckl.
C. C. Meyers & Son, 3, 4 hen.
R. H. Martin, Dry Ridge, Ky., 2 pullet.

Jos. C. Seger, 3, 4 pul; 2 pen.
BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Edw. Musselman, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.
Zach Fletcher, 1 cockerel.

R. H. Markward, 1 ck; 3 ckl; 2 pen.

W. C. Wiley, 1, 4 pul; 2 ckl; 1 pen; special for best ten.

B. L. Schmied, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 pul.

Ernst Beyer, 3 cockerel.
A. E. Brooks, 2 pul; 3 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.
H. B. Clark, 1 ck; 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 pul; 1, 2 pen.

Zach Fletcher, 1 ckl.
W. K. Lewis, Dry Ridge, Ky., 3 ck; 1, 3, 4 pul; 3 pen.

Fred H. Fuchs, 4 cock.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

F. G. Phillips, 1 pullet.
SILVER WYANDOTTES.

F. D. Blair, Georgetown, O., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF COCHINS.
H. H. McGovney, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

Jos. Magele, 2 cock; 2 hen.
BLACK LANGSHANS.

J. A. Ruffner, 1 ck; 1 ckl.
R. H. Martin, Dry Ridge, Ky., 2 ckl; 1 pul.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.
R. S. Holmes, 2 ckl; 3 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen.

Wm. S. Paullin, 3 cock.
B. L. Schmied, 1 ck; 1, 3 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 hen.

Len Lanius, 3 hen.
H. Pfaunkuchen, 2 cock.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.
J. A. Sanders, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

Chas. Kern, 3 ckl.
W. H. McBurney, 3 pullet.

F. L. Harris, 2 ckl; 4 pul.
BUFF LEGHORNS.

John Ertel, 2 cock.
C. W. Denz, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

G. G. Meyers & Son, 1, 2 hen.
Len Lanius, 1 cock.

BLACK MINORCA.
J. C. Barnes, 1 pullet.

J. & C. Bruck, 1, 2 hen.
G. G. Meyer & Son, 3 hen.

WHITE MINORCA.
F. D. Schaefer, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul, 1 pen.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.
Jos. Schwarz, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3, 3 pullet.

HOUDANS.
John Blackburn, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

B. B. RED GAMES.
Ed. J. Pfeiffer, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

CLEBURNE PIT GAMES.
Col. J. M. Arnold, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.
Jos. D. Weber, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2 pullet.

ENGLISH RED CAPS.
Jos. D. Weber, 1 cock; 1 hen.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.
Alex. Selmer, 1, 2, ckl; 1, 2 pul.

WAITE LANGSHANS.
G. G. Meyer & Son, 1 hen.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
W. E. Pyles, Mayslick, Ky., 1 cock; 1 hen.

Chas. Brown, 3 ck; 4 pul, tied 3.
B. H. Snyder, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pullet.

J. W. Tanner, Paris, Ky., 2 cock.
WHITE PEKIN DUCKS.

W. E. Pyles, Mayslick, Ky., 1 young drake; 2 old drake; 1, 2 old duck.

Ernst Beyer, 1 old drake, 1 young duck.
MUSCOTY DUCKS.

Dr. N. G. Senour, 1 dr; 1 dck.
BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Jos. D. Weber, 1 ck; 4 hen; 4 ckl, J. B. Deacon, Jr., 2 cockerel.

C. L. Dosch, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 2 pul.
Ernst Beyer, 1, 3 pullet.

E. M. Barnes, 2, 3 hen.
B. B. RED BANTAMS.

Howard E. Brooks, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen.
PIGEONS.

DARK BROWN ARCHANGELS.
J. W. Speed, all firsts.

WHITE POUTERS.

J. W. Speed, 1 ck; 1 hen.

Ernst Beyer, 2, 3 cock.

WHITE FANS.

J. W. Speed, 1, 2 cock.

HOMERS.

Charles Ellsworth, 1, 2 blue ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 blue check ck.

Gus. E. Kauffman, Cincinnati, O., 1 black check ck; 1 blue check hen.

Dr. M. M. Kerr, 1 red ck; 2 blue check hen.

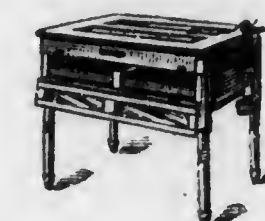
Look Well to Your Shipments.

We are going to give a lot of people some free advice. We know that it is needed, and by some it may be heeded. It is in the nature of a remonstrance against shipping poor stock, and especially when a reasonable price has been paid. We have wished hundreds of times that various breeders could have overheard remarks made about them in our presence and have seen as we have how they have effectually and everlastingly killed themselves in a business way in that locality. Every time a breeder sends out a bird he is putting out an advertisement, the power of which for good or bad can hardly be estimated. We have known of a single shipment into a locality of fanciers to influence additional orders for from five to ten times the amount of the original shipment, and we have seen the original shipment divert a half dozen orders which the breeder would have received had he been more particular to give value received. These experiences are met with almost daily during the show season, when we are coming in personal contact with breeders at the shows and in their yards. We could cite numerous cases which have come to our notice recently, but the assurance of the existence of these conditions should be sufficient to cause those to think who wish to build up a profitable and ever increasing

business. We are all aware of how numerous is the fellow who "wants to win," and how difficult it is at all times to send him the necessary bird or birds. The long price usually offered in cases of this kind is tempting, and it is exceedingly difficult to get our courage up to the point of declining the order when there is just a little doubt whether we can satisfactorily fill it. There is a certain class of buyers whom no breeder can satisfy, but in most cases they can be singled out by a careful analysis of their letters. It is much better to pass these by, for no matter how much of a bargain they get they will be dissatisfied and will never cease to speak disparagingly of the seller and his stock. By so doing they will do him far more harm than the small amount received will do good, and hence it is well to steer clear of him. The same result is obtained when the buyer has legitimate cause for complaint, although his work is all the more effective. A dissatisfied customer is more to be reckoned with than any other unfavorable feature of the business. Better refund his money without argument than to antagonize him. He then has no cause for complaint, and if he is in the wrong those who are familiar with the deal will appreciate your spirit of fairness, and it will surely be the means of increasing your business in that neighborhood. A "knocker" can do you more harm in a minute than an advertisement can do you good in a year. There may be a "sucker" born every minute, but you will not have much chance at him if the entire fraternity are waiting for a chance to read your pedigree to him. It is a good plan to always give an absolutely correct description of a bird and aim to give just a little better one than is promised. If this is conscientiously done there will be few customers who will not favorably advertise you

and not only intrust future orders to you, but will be the means of throwing other business to you by their favorable reports of your stock and methods.—American Poultry Journal.

The Demand For Incubators.



Professional breeders in competing for prizes at the great shows generally exhibit artificially hatched poultry. The demands of chicken growers and breeders for very simple but reliable incubators grow greater each year. George H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., manufactures incubators built on scientific principles and made of materials especially designed for the service they are to give, and so simple that they can be operated by anyone. They are of different sizes, the 50-egg, known so favorably the poultry world over as the Wooden Hen, and the 200-egg, being an enlargement of the former. In these incubators heat, moisture and ventilation are automatically and perfectly controlled. They are surprisingly cheap, the price is only \$12.80 for a first-class 200-egg incubator, which is claimed to hatch every fertile egg.

To anyone interested in chicken raising or breeding of any kind, circular and catalogue will be mailed free upon request.

The Bone Cutter.

Mr E. C. Awkerman, of Indiana, wrote that he got 72 dozen eggs since last November to March 3rd, from a pen of 13 pullets since he used the Bone Cutter made by Wilson Bros. He said the Cutter runs easier than he expected and cuts finer. The construction of the cutter is simple, nothing to get out of order and that he can cut enough green bones in 5 minutes to last 50 chickens two days. Wilson Bros., Easton, Pa., manufactured the Bone Cutter. (See Adv.)

BOWEL TROUBLE IN FOWLS.**Some of The Causes and Some Remedies.**

One cause of diarrhoea is coarse or half-cooked food. Too much bran, or only warming it with tepid water, leads to diarrhoea. The safe plan, to avoid this danger, is to bake, in milk pans for at least one hour, all chicken mash. I take no chances from half-cooked food, and am sure, from my own experience, that it pays well to take the extra time involved.

Avoid feeding sour milk to very young chicks, if it, in hot weather, is likely to produce bowel trouble. The abuse of grit will loosen the discharge from the bowels.

A sudden shower sometimes so chills young chicks as to produce diarrhoea.

Chicks with diarrhoea should first of all have a comfortable place to rest in. This does not mean they are to be coddled. They are to have a good chance to get in the open air and on clean earth if they wish, with just as free an opportunity to get into a warm brooder when they so desire. The food should be either dry grain, with plenty of the right sized grit, well cooked mash that is not constipating. Mash to be of this character should contain less bran and more middlings and be mixed with milk and baked.

Hens have diarrhoea from improper feeling. Irregular, careless giving of food, too much today, too little to-morrow, none at all the next day, upsets crop, gizzard and bowels.

Another source of bowel trouble is filthy drinking water. It is not enough to add each day water to that left over from the day before, never cleaning the dish. Water vessels should be rinsed every day and filled with fresh, clean water, not forgetting

a weekly scalding in warm weather.

Old hens that have been over-fat and are breaking down as a result, often have a bad smelling diarrhoea.

Hens running wild on the farm, having full liberty to forage for themselves, seldom have diarrhoea, but it appears confined and dependent upon man for food and drink.

Give every bird with diarrhoea the chance to get at growing grass, if in the season of it; feed dry grain, largely wheat; add one teaspoonful tincture iron to each quart of drinking water, and give in earthen vessels. If the attack of diarrhoea is sudden and acute, give one teaspoonful castor oil and follow it in an hour with three grains Dover's powder.

Diarrhoea is seen in some cases of scrofula, consumption and tuberculosis and will be considered in connection with those diseases. — American Poultry Journal.

VALUE OF THE TRAP NEST.**It Is Not Such a Lot of Trouble, Either.**

The advent of trap nests has been the means of more good in poultry culture than any other invention of recent years, writes M. K. Boyer in New England Homestead. Before its introduction the poultry breeder made entirely too much guess-work. For instance, the problem of increased egg production was solved on a "hit-or-miss" plan. Breeders selected such birds as, in their opinion, showed the best laying qualities, and while in some cases they succeeded in picking out the cream of the flock, in many instances they were misled. Repeated experiments with the trap nest proved the fact that in many cases the best specimen in the flock is about the poorest specimen in outward markings. Two years ago I discovered that the finest hen in my Light Brahma yard, a hen that was to exhibit, only laid 11 eggs during the entire year. Is such a hen worth keeping? In the same pen a hen that would be disqualified by any judge laid 150 eggs. The trap nest picks

out your best hens. The poultrymen's motto should be, "Breed from the best."

The trap nest arrests the egg eater. Sentence should be pronounced upon such at once. It picks out the drones, enabling you to get rid of unprofitable stock. It not only selects your best layers, but it gives their record. It avoids crowding in the nest, guarding against breaking of eggs. It tells which are your best winter layers, which lay the most fertile eggs, the most perfectly shaped eggs, and which are your brown-egg layers. Other advantages that might be mentioned are that by frequent handling, as is the case by taking hens off the nest, the hens become more tame, and are less likely to scare. All poultry breeders know that excited hens are unprofitable layers. By handling hens, too, the breeder is able to quickly determine the fowl's condition, note the first sign of sickness or injury.

In short, by the use of the trap nest the breeder can keep in touch with the individual hen, know her good and bad qualities, and satisfy himself of her general condition. I know of no other system that will give such practical lessons as these nests, and the common verdict by all who have used them is that the only guidepost to successful work and a building up of a profitable laying strain is the careful use of some well developed trap.

The only objection that seems to be aimed at the use of trap nests is that they "require much attention." I visit my pens every hour, and stop only at those traps that are closed. To look after fifty nests does not take five minutes, and probably would not take that long were the nests not located in different houses on the farm. Not more than three-quarters of an hour in the day is consumed at this work, and I asked the question, "Could this time be put to more profitable use?" In knowing which are the unprofitable hens one is enabled to market them. This not only saves feed but gives the workers of the flock more room. This thinning out prevents overcrowding, which means better health, better laying and stronger fertility, paying twofold for the little time spent in their care.

BUZZARDS.**A Never Failing Object of Interest to Visitors at Charleston, S. C.**

The Knoxville Sentinel publishes the following from a correspondent:

Of all the odd pets I have ever seen or heard of, it seems to me that Charleston's pet buzzards go up at the very top of the list. These buzzards are not only allowed to roam about the streets and market place at will, but their lives are protected by law. Recently I made my first visit to Charleston in order to attend the opening of the great Exposition in that city, which, by the way, let me say here is an enterprise of great magnitude and most worthy of the praise and hearty support of the people of the entire country. While on the spot I determined to investigate and find out for myself about these strange pets of the city authorities.

I had always understood that Mr. Buzzard made his headquarters about the central market, which is situated on one of the principal streets, near the United States Custom House, and between the Charleston Hotel and the celebrated old church of St. Michael's. One bright morning I started out. To my great astonishment I soon walked right up to a flock of these ebony birds, picking at bones or loose scraps of meat, and moving about on the market pavement in quite a leisurely way as unconcerned about the life around them as chickens in a farmer's barnyard. The crowds of people going in and out of the market paid no more attention to these feathered monsters at their feet than we do to as many English sparrows on our streets.

I slowly drew nearer and nearer, all the time watching them closely, for I had never been so near birds of this feather and odor in my life. I was surprised to find the sight so bewildering as well as entertaining. To me they seemed not only to be leisurely engaged in eating their morning repast, but were at the same time imitating many of the different characteristics of the human family. Their actions were so true to nature in many phases of human life that I almost felt I was

witnessing a real play, the pavement before me the stage. Soon it occurred to me that buzzards, perhaps, first became welcome visitors in the streets of Charleston some hundreds of years ago, not as scavengers, as the modern Charlestonian will now tell you, but simply to entertain the people by their many odd and clever acts. I will here note a few of their performances, which I witnessed that morning.

One seemed to be the wag of the flock and would raise one wing much higher than the other, and in a swaggering zigzag walk across the street, which act seemed at least highly satisfactory to himself. Another would hold his wings in a most graceful position and give a few steps of that old-time favorite dance known as the minuet. Others would stand very erect while putting the tips of their wings close around their feet and letting the upper parts stand out a little, giving them the appearance of imitating the members of the United States Supreme Court in their official gowns. Others appeared like prim, dignified widows in deepest mourning and with hearts bowed down with sorrow. Some looked like haughty bondholders with no poor kin and plenty of money to burn. Others gave an appearance of being poor and proud and were just certain they belonged to the very first families of the land, and that in their veins flowed purer blood and more of it than any other buzzards in the whole flock, while others cut the old-fashioned "pigeon wing" with its many variations.

No wonder they are so haughty and without regard for the rights and feelings of others, for they have a trust founded upon the richest scavenger business in one of the oldest cities of the land, and theirs was, perhaps, the first trust in America. Trust magnates among men are always supposed to be defiant, and why should not they be likewise among buzzards?

I had not been looking at their entertainment long before they seemed to recognize me as a stranger fresh from the country, for Charleston people never appear to notice them any more than they do the cobblestones in the streets. They shot at me about the most de-

fiant looks I ever had. I was plainly shown that they regarded me as an intruder meddling with the affairs of my superiors and the sooner I would get about my business the better. Some of them acted as if they were enjoying among themselves a little bit of fun at my expense.

An old Charlestonian told me that the buzzards held undisputed rights there long before the Civil war, but during that period they entirely deserted the city. Soon after peace was declared they returned to their old haunts and again engaged in their old occupation in helping the best they knew how to keep Charleston clean. Their work must continue to be satisfactory to the people or the buzzard family could not continue to hold their jobs.

Black Leghorn Hen Turns White.

MR. EDITOR;—I write you to tell you of a Black Leghorn hen I have, now seven years old. At her first molt she showed probably one-eighth white in her plumage, and in every molt until the summer of 1900, when she was almost a pure white with a small straight comb and white legs. At first her comb was large for a Leghorn, but at present it is not three-fourths of an inch high.

On her molt last fall quite a number of black feathers appeared. This hen has been one of my best layers, both summer and winter. Usually she begins laying about Dec. 1st and continually lays about four eggs a week until she molts. Of course she will at times take a rest for a few days, and then she will go at it again. She is now laying on an average four eggs a week, and has since Dec. 10. How is this for a hen seven years old in April next? In her third and fourth years she hatched and reared a brood of chicks, the only time she has been broody. —A. S. Hoffman Farm Poultry.

See our liberal offer to club raisers on page 23. This is a good opportunity for you to get a setting of fine eggs without costing you a cent.

N. C. POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

First Show Was Held At High Point, N. C., January 14th to 17th.

To say that the N. C. Poultry Association show was a success from start to finish, puts it very mildly. One thousand bright new coops had been made in up-to-date style and arranged in the large warehouse in an artistic manner, this together with the beautiful and profuse decorations in national colors, and each coop containing as fine specimens as is seen in any show room made a picture lovely to behold and long to be remembered.

Dr. Stephen T. Lea, of Hodges, S. C. and F. J. Marshall, of Atlanta, Ga., were the judges. They gave entire satisfaction to all. Much to their credit as well as the management, the ribbons were all in place the second day of the show.

The list of specials was unusually large and valuable. Beautiful pieces of furniture, from dining chairs up to Golden Oak Dressers and suits given by the various Manufacturers of High Point and many useful articles given by citizens and parties interested made this a very attractive feature.

The silver loving cup value \$25.00 offered by the American Plymouth Rock Club, for the best Barred Plymouth Rock cock, Cockerel Hen and Pullet was won by Vernon Hall Poultry Farm, High Point N. C.

The Archdale Poultry Yards Archdale, N. C., won the special on display and collection, which was a handsome range offered by the Chattanooga Stove Co. Chattanooga, Tenn., these well known yards also won 63 premiums on 60 entries.

Many more valuable specials were given but space forbids going into details.

The ribbons were exquisite in design and much appreciated by

the winners.

The birds shown were pronounced by many to be the finest specimens ever exhibited in the state and exhibitors found ready buyers for their surplus stock at fancy prices.

Mr. Jesse A. Harrill, of Ellensboro, N. C., who was superintendent of the show, rendered valuable service and deserves the thanks of each exhibitor. Wherever poultrymen see Mr. Harrill's name for Supt. they may rest assured that their birds will be well taken care of and properly returned.

The citizens of High Point deserve much praise for their liberality in giving the association such substantial support and their hospitality to breeders and visitors. On account of this it was unanimously decided to hold the show here again next year.

Following is a report of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Poultry Association, held in High Point January 17th, 1902:

Meeting called to order by President A. E. Tate, who made a nice talk to the large crowd of fanciers present. Talks were made by several members, after which the regular business was taken up, and election of officers resulted as follows:

President—A. E. Tate, High Point.

Vice-President—T. P. Dillon, Monroe; H. P. Richardson, Raleigh; J. P. Kerr, Biltmore.

Secretary—R. L. Simmons, Gastonia.

Assistant Secretary—O. E. Wilson, Archdale.

Treasurer—A. V. Sapp, High Point.

Superintendent—J. A. Harrill, Ellensboro.

Assistant Superintendent—C. B. Butner, Rural Hall.

Executive Committee—B. S. Davis, Charlotte; J. P. Kerr, Biltmore; H. P. Richardson, Raleigh; Jno. F. White, Archdale; F. L. Bost, Concord; W. B. Alexander, Charlotte; A. E. Tate, High

Point; C. C. Randleman, Randleman; J. W. L. Thompson, Burlington; R. L. Simmons, Gastonia; F. P. Dillon, Monroe; I. F. Lucas, Lucama; O. E. Wilson, Archdale; J. A. P. Wolff, Rural Hall; R. L. Abernathy, Hillsboro.

Committee on Rules and Regulations—A. E. Tate, R. L. Simmons, J. A. Harrill, O. E. Wilson, H. P. Richardson.

Secretary and Treasurer made their annual report.

R. L. Simmons was instructed to correspond with judges for next show.

Finance committee reported, which showed the association in good condition. All debts will be paid and a sum left in treasury. This is encouraging and shows that the association is conducted on business principles and by competent officers.

Next show will be held at High Point, N. C., Jan. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1903.

THE AWARDS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

A. E. Tate, High Point, N. C.—1 ck, 3, 5 hen; 1ckl tie, 5ckl: 2, 3, 4 pul, 1 pen.

A. V. Sapp—2, 3 ck, 1 hen, 1ckl tie, 1 pul, 2 pen.

R. C. Charles—4ck

C. C. Randleman—2 hen, 2, 3 ck, 3, 4 pen.

O. E. Wilson—Archdale, N. C. 4 hen.

J. F. White—5 pul.

Isley—5 pen.

W. D. Harrill—4 ckl.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Golden Plume Poultry Yards, Burlington, N. C., 1 ck, 1, 2 hen, 1 ck; 2, 4, 5, pul, 1 pen.

Isley—2 ck, 1, 3 pul, 3 hen, 2 pen.

J. M. Wilhelm—2 ckl.

Harrill—3 ckl.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

O. E. Wilson—1 ckl, 2 pul.

Isley, 2 ck, 1 hen, 1, 3, 4 pul, 1 pen.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

Bost—1 ck, 2, 3, 4 pul.

Ferree—I, 2, 3 hen.

Wilson—1, 2 ckls, 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

All to Harrill.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Wolff—1 ck, 1, 2 hen, 3ckl, 1 pul

tie, 2 hen.

Verdery—2 ck, 2, 4 hen.

Isley—3 hen, 2 ckl, 2 pul.

Wilson—1ckl, 3, 4, 5 and tie 1 pul, 1 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Ferree—1 ck, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul, 1 pen.

Harrill—2 hen.

Wilson—1 ckl, 4 pul.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

A. E. Tate—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul.

Wilson—2, 3, 4, 5 hen.

BUFF COCHINS.

Wilson—1 ck, 5 hen, 1 pul.

Watts—2 ck, 1, 2, 3, 4 hens, 1 ckl, 1 pen.

LT. BRAHMAS.

Harrill—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1, 2, 4, 5 pul, 1 pen.

Wilson—2 ck, 2 hen, 3 pul.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Harrill—1 ck, 1 hen; 1, 2, 4, 5 ckls, 1, 3, 4 pul, 1 pen.

O'Conner—2, 3 hen.

Henderson—2 ckl, 2 pul.

BLACK MINORCAS.

All to Harrill.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

Morris—1 ck, 2 hen.

Booth—2 ck, 1 hen, 4 ckl, 1, 2 pul.

Randleman—3, 5 hen, 3, 4 pul.

Wilson—4 hen, 1 ckl, 5 pul.

Belmont—3 ckl, 1 pen.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS.

All to Dillon.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

Butner & Sons—2 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 3, 4 pul.

Wilson—1 ck, 2 hen.

Harrill & Co—1, 2 hen.

C. I. GAMES.

Butner—1 ck, 2, 3 ckls, 3 hen.

Watts—2 ck, 1 hen, 1 pul tie, 2, 3, 4 pul, 1 pen.

Verdery—2 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul tie.

Wilson—4, 5 ckl, 5 pul.

S. S. HAMBURG.

All to Butner.

HOUDANS.

All to Butner.

B. C. BANTAMS.

H. H. Verdery—1 ck, 3 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pul.

Golden Plume—2 ck, 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 2, 3 pul.

BLACK C. BANTAMS.

All to O. E. Wilson.

PIT GAMES.

All to E. P. Hancock.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

All to T. L. Bost.

PIGEONS.

Blue Homers—All to Wolfe, Red Cherckers—1st, F. T. Thompson, Swallows—1st, Wolfe, Black Magpies—1st, Wolfe, Red Magpies—1st, Wolff. Blue Checkers—All to Thompson.

BELGIAN HARES.

Buck, 1st & 2nd, L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., 3rd D. O. Cecil. Doe, 1st Verdery; 2nd, 3rd, 6th, Cecil.

FOOD VALUE OF EGGS.

It Is Greater Than That Of The Best Beef.

A. C. True, director United States experiment stations, gives the following interesting data of the food value of eggs as compared with meat: "For food purposes hens eggs are most common, although the eggs of ducks, geese and guinea fowls are used to a greater or less extent. More rarely turkey eggs are eaten, but they are generally of greater value for hatching. Judged by available statistics, eggs compare favorably with the more common animal foods, and it is shown that the high food value of eggs is appreciated, and that they constitute one of the very important articles of diet in the American household. In many of the dietary studies made in the United States, data were recorded of the cost of different foods and the relative amount of nutritive material contributed by each in proportion to the total cost. Compared with other foods at the usual prices, eggs at 12 cents a dozen were found to be a cheap source of nutriment; at 16 cents per dozen they were fairly expensive, and at 25 cents per dozen and over, they were very expensive. Eggs are also valuable for giving variety to the diet, and for furnishing a light, easily digested, vitrogenous food, especially suited for breakfast or

other light meal, an important item for those of sedentary habits. The statement is so frequently made by housekeepers that eggs at 25 cents a dozen are cheaper than meat is true in one sense—not, of course, with reference to the total amount of nutriment obtained for the money expended, but because a smaller amount of money is necessary to furnish a meal; that is to say, whereas at least one and a quarter pounds of beefsteak, costing 25 cents, at 20 cents per pound, would be necessary to serve five adults; in many families five eggs, costing 10 cents, at 25 cents per dozen, would serve the same number, and probably satisfy them equally well; if the appetites of the family are such as to demand two eggs per person, doubling the cost, the cost is still 20 per cent less than that of the steak."

Big Broiler Plant to Be Started.

Archie Higgins has sold out his interest in the cigar factory of Higgins & Co., and is preparing to start a large broiler and fancy poultry plant two miles south of this city on the Ferd Schmitt farm. Mr. Schmitt will be interested with Mr. Higgins in the business. Mr. Higgins has just returned from a visit to one of the largest plants of the kind in the United States, located at Sidney, Ohio. He obtained much valuable information and made a close study of the details of the business. The erection of the main building, which will be 700 by 38 feet, will be begun this week, and Mr. Higgins, who will personally manage the plant, expects to begin operating his incubators by the 10th of March. The plant will be called the "Shiela B Poultry Plant" and will be made one of the largest in the South. It will be located on a farm of 160 acres, two miles south of town. Besides raising broilers on a large scale, the plant will raise fancy poultry, Belgian Hares and Pheasants.

There is big money being made out of this business in many parts of the country, and the promoters of this new enterprise will no doubt make a distinct success of the undertaking.

Blue Andalusians.

This is a breed which is not very much known throughout the South and West. In spite of the fact that like all of the Mediterranean breeds it is in many ways particularly suited to the Southern climate.

If you will allow me the space, Mr. Editor, I should like to say something of the place this Blue Andalusian occupies as a utility and fancy fowl.

In size it occupies a middle position among the Mediterraneans, larger than the Leghorns and smaller than the Minorca. In good condition it is a respectable table fowl, it has not the fancy points required by the broiler men, &c, but if properly raised and conditioned it will please you about as well when cooked, as the greatest number of breeds, and for the ordinary trade (and that is what most people depend on) it will hold its own according to size with any of them. It is a bird which matures early, is hardy and easily raised, it begins to lay quite early and from that time on, if properly cared for, will keep it up winter and summer without any more trouble. It is practically a nonsitter like the other Mediterraneans. It has no superior as an egg producer—the eggs being large and pure white. They will stand confinement well, as they are not either nervous or flighty, but where they have range they are good foragers and will pick up everything that time and range affords. To have said, without more description that from a utility point, they are pure Mediterraneans might have been enough, and still, if we were to compare them closely with the other breeds of this class, we should see they have an individuality of their own, which is to say the least quite favorable, but comparisons are not always pleasant, and interested parties

soon find out these particulars when desired.

As a fancier's fowl, it has had one advantage, that is, it has rarely been bred by anything but true fanciers, and for this reason all good strains are reliable; the culls going where they belong. Among fanciers there are different tastes, some holding to one breed and others to many classes and breeds; however, there is a fundamental principle which holds good among all chicken lovers, that any breed that is to hold its own must be strong in utility points as well as in ornament. Long before most of us have become fanciers, we had grounded into us the idea that chickens were the source of eggs, and of broiled, boiled and roast chicken, otherwise we might in our enthusiasm for the beautiful forget that they were anything more than shape station and feathers. The Mediterraneans are so well known that the mind naturally thinks of them in connection with the word chicken, and whether we are fanciers in other directions or not, their type has its place absolutely and permanently established in the minds of all rational chicken fanciers. What makes the Mediterranean attractive as a class to the fancier is the graceful shape and elegant style. In shape the lines are mostly sweeping curves, finely proportioned, and clean cut in outline; the style or carriage is vigorous and upright, being in keeping with the size and showing to best advantage the graceful shape. To clothe this particular size and shape with the most appropriate and beautiful colors becomes the work of a true artist and only through the artistic sense and the artists who have it and have cultivated it can we appreciate what this task means. A successful breeder may be nothing of a fancier, for he may know nothing more about his fowls than how

to breed them and in a general way prefer them to some other breed as being more attractive in his eyes; he follows the fancier. If he is wise, will recognize that he is only a follower and to his trade. To clothe a bird with color means first that the color will enhance to the greatest possible extent the grace of shape, beauty of station and harmonize with the size. If you apply this principle to the Mediterranean breeds you will see the difference in shape and size they are so appropriately colored as to be almost beyond improvement. In each case, becomes with most of us merely a question which we prefer. The Andalusian would look abused in the feathers of any other breed of Mediterranean. To give you illustrations of this, take such a small thing seemingly in shape as whether the comb follows the shape of neck or stands out straight from the back of the head, and you will soon see how one style emphasizes the beauty of the Leghorn and the other the beauty of the Minorca; or the bright gay colors of the Brown Leghorn would not suit the Andalusian in either shape or size, neither would the color of the Minorca. But we do not all fancy alike, so we may want a different style from either, and in this difference of taste there is room for the Andalusian, and I should say large room, when it comes to occupy its true place.

Artists have always been partial to the shades of the different colors, similar to what is known to "terra cotta" in red color; they mostly use these shades as ground colors and heighten them by lines and contrasts in bright tints. This is the system which is followed in the make-up of the Blue Andalusian. To have clothed the bird in a simple dull blue or even bright blue would not have helped, but marred the shape, &c. To get this blue color so universally attractive to the artistic

eye, and at the same time help to beautify the shape, has been a matter of artistic skill not excelled in the make-up of any other breed. The clean cut dark lacing adds detail to the grace of shape, and gives life to the color. In the males the contrast of the glossy, dark hackle back and saddle with the blue laced breast and body is simply a stroke of genius. To go into details as to shape color, utility and breeding of the Andalusian would take considerable space, so I will leave the subject for the present, in hope that I may have suggested something to any fancier, whether of this breed or any other.

FANCIER.

WONDERFUL PIGEONS OF MODENA

Like Regiments In The Air They Obey The Commands Of Their Owners.

Some years ago, a traveler, in visiting the ancient city of Modena, found himself at sunrise in one of the tall towers with which the city abounds, says C. F. Holder in the Ledger Monthly. His object had been to see the city at early dawn, when the rising sun rolled away the grim shadows and illumined the tall tower of the Cathedral St. Germain and other noted buildings.

As he stood looking out upon the city and upon the distant mountains, he observed near him a young man in a peasant's dress, holding in his hand a long staff from which depended a flag. The traveler supposed he was signaling—a supposition which was justified a moment later when the young man leaned out of the casemate and waved the flag. Following the direction of his glance, the stranger saw to his amazement a cloud of pure white pigeons come flying down out of the sky, apparently in obedience to the command or signal. On they came like a band of light; then, when near the tower, suddenly turned and,

sweeping around, alighted all about the man, who turned, with speaking countenance and flashing eyes, to the stranger. The holder of the flag was a pigeon-flier of Modena, and soon a remarkable exhibition was given of his power over the birds.

After the latter had rested a few moments, their owner again raised his flag, and the observer now saw that several towers in the vicinity were similarly occupied. It was, in fact, a field day for the famous pigeon-fliers of Modena. The moment the flag was raised the flock of white pigeons sprang into the air, rising higher and higher in graceful turns; now disappearing; now flashing out into the sunlight as though some one had scattered a handful of newly minted silver coins into the air. Having reached a certain height, a motion of the flag caused them to wheel and sweep along the sky in a given direction with wonderful grace and regularity of motion, until another motion of the flag caused them to change their course.

The stranger observed that the other pigeon-fliers were now waving their flags, indicating the direction to be taken by the birds of their respective flocks. The flocks were of different colors—some pure white, others mottled, and others again blue, the combination of colors presenting a most effective contrast and grouping against the sky. A regular programme was evidently being carried out, and the various groups of pigeons were going through an introductory salute—crossing each other, plunging down from great heights; others moving around in great circles, presenting a series of aerial evolutions bewildering to the eye.

The control the flagman had over the birds was little less than marvelous. If a flock was sweeping down like a group of meeters, a motion from a flag in

the hands of the owner would suddenly arrest the flight, the birds rising as suddenly as though stopped by a wall, taking the new direction indicated by the flag.

The pigeon-fliers of Modena may well be said to have produced an art and are known as Triganeri, while the pigeons are called Triganica. Modena has always been famed for its pigeons, and less than a century ago there were at least one hundred well-trained flocks, which were a constant delight to the people, and to strangers who traveled long distances to witness the remarkable sight of thousands of birds going through seemingly, marvelous evolutions at the commands of their owners, who simply waved different colored flags. At the present day few, if any, well-trained flocks are to be seen, but in the last century the individual bands were formed all over the land, and there was great rivalry between the several owners. Two methods of guiding or signaling the birds were employed—one being by flags, and the other by certain whistles, the birds being guided by sound. In the fourteenth century, when the sport had reached its highest perfection, the Triganieri used the bugle. The birds were perfectly tame, and as their owners moved among them they crowed about alighting on their heads or shoulders.—Exchange.

Buff Wyandotte Club Meeting.

The American Buff Wyandotte Club met in Chicago Jan. 23, and elected new officers as follows: L. C. Piser, Shushan, N. Y., president; Henry Hess, Winona, Minn., vice-president, and W. R. Wooden, Battle Creek, Mich., Secretary. The meeting was well attended and an increase of 100 in the membership was reported for 1901. A new catalogue will be issued by Sept. 15 and silver cups will be offered in all States having ten members.

Pennsylvania's Largest Fancy

✱ ✱ Poultry Plant. ✱ ✱

About one and one half miles from the thriving city of York, Pa., is located the plant of the Plymouth Poultry Co., sixty acres devoted exclusively to the raising of exhibition poultry. Nothing but Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are to be seen on this plant. Twelve pens exhibiting Barred Rocks, eight mated for the producing of winning male birds for next winter's shows, and four pens of the best pullet breeders you would find in a month's travel. Among these birds you will find the birds which comprised the first and third pens at New Jersey's greatest show,



OWNED BY PLYMOUTH POULTRY CO.

White Wyandotte cock, Joseph, winner of more first prizes and sire of more blue ribbon winners than any bird that ever lived. As a cockerel he was head of 1st pen at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., and at Philadelphia. As a cock he was head of first pen at Boston, thirty-five pens competing. Head of first pen at Madison Square, 1901. First cock at Philadelphia, 1902.

held at Orange, N. J., Dec. 10-14, 1901; also the second hen at Orange and the first prize cock at Hagerstown last fall. Next are the White Rocks, twelve pens in all, headed by the birds which won at Orange, N. J., in the largest collection of White Rocks ever seen in any show, cock, first, second and fourth; cockerel, first, third and fourth. In these pens you also see the first, second, third, fourth and fifth hens, the first and fifth pullets and the first pen at Orange, second and fifth pullets and second pen at Philadelphia. Last but not least in quality, in the Rock class, are the Buffs. Ten pens and easily the finest lot taken altogether we have ever seen. The head of one of the pens in particular caught my eye, a magnificent bird weighing about twelve pounds, Buff all over, not a black feather in tail or wing, and the

most perfect comb ever seen on a Buff Rock, one that would make a Barred Rock (the most typical of all the Rock family) turn green with envy. The heads of the other pens were all fine birds, but not one of them could touch "Old Homestead,"



PROPERTY OF PLYMOUTH POULTRY CO.

which the company value at \$200. The females were all good, most of them being entirely free from any color other than Buff. In those pens I did not see a single bird with a ticked hackle and I consider this one of the best features of this collection, as it is one of the hardest evils to breed



PROPERTY OF PLYMOUTH POULTRY CO.

out of a flock of Buffs. I was next introduced to the Wyandotte classes, of which the Whites are always the first to receive mention. There were nine pens of the White beauties, one of which is headed by that grand old cock, "Joseph," winner

of more first prizes and sire of more blue ribbon winners than any other bird in America, mated to him is first hen at New York, 1901, and six other very fine females, which should produce stock to sustain the best reputation of their sire, easily the finest specimen of a White Wyandotte male that ever lived. The other eight pens were headed by good typical birds, not one of which would score less than 92 points. The females were an exceptionally good lot, no brassiness or cream in plumage or quill, and their manager told me that not one of them could be bought for less than five dollars and many of them not for several times that amount. Ten pens of Buffs I next interviewed and a finer lot one could not wish to see. The male birds are all a fine lot, and the females—well say! did you ever see a large collection of solid buff birds? If not, it will certainly pay you to visit this plant, and if you see nothing but the Buff Wyandottes, you will have something to tell your children and your grandchildren, (if you are as fortunate as I am and live so long) about, in the far away future, as you sit of an evening toasting your shins before an open grate, with a copy of FANCY FOWLS and a mug of good cider to keep you company.

This company raises exhibition stock only, and a bird which is not considered worth at least \$5.00 never leaves the farm alive, unless appropriated by some of the gentry whose smiling countenances beam at us from the confines of the rogue's gallery. In the near future I may be able to send you some views from this plant, as I am now finishing some snap shots taken while there, and will also be able to tell you how they feed and care for poultry to obtain best results on Pennsylvania's largest strictly fancy poultry farm.

H. E. N. THUSIAST.

Sore Head.

The best method of checking sore head, if caused by impure or impoverished blood, is to confine the afflicted fowls in dry, shady coops, and wash the heads in warm water and castile soap, drying the same with soft flannel and anointing with carbolic vaseline.

Feed lightly on stale bread soaked in milk, into which is mixed a pinch of pulverized sulphur.

Add a few drops of tincture of iron to drinking water, and a cure will be effected in a few days.

Feed sulphur and give iron in the drinking water, and a cure will be effected in a few days.

Feed sulphur and give iron in the water to the well fowls, and disease will be checked.

If the sore head is caused by mosquitoes bites, which become poisoned by the dew, drive the

pests from the poultry house by burning sulphur on an old tin plate in the house just before the fowls go to roost.

A few handfuls of pennyroyal burnt will also keep mosquitoes from the house.

Carbolic acid sprayed over the roosts will also keep them from annoying the fowls.—M.B.Breeder.

Can We Govern Fertility In Eggs?

Many are now thinking about filling their incubators with eggs and are wondering how and where to get enough fertile ones to do the business.

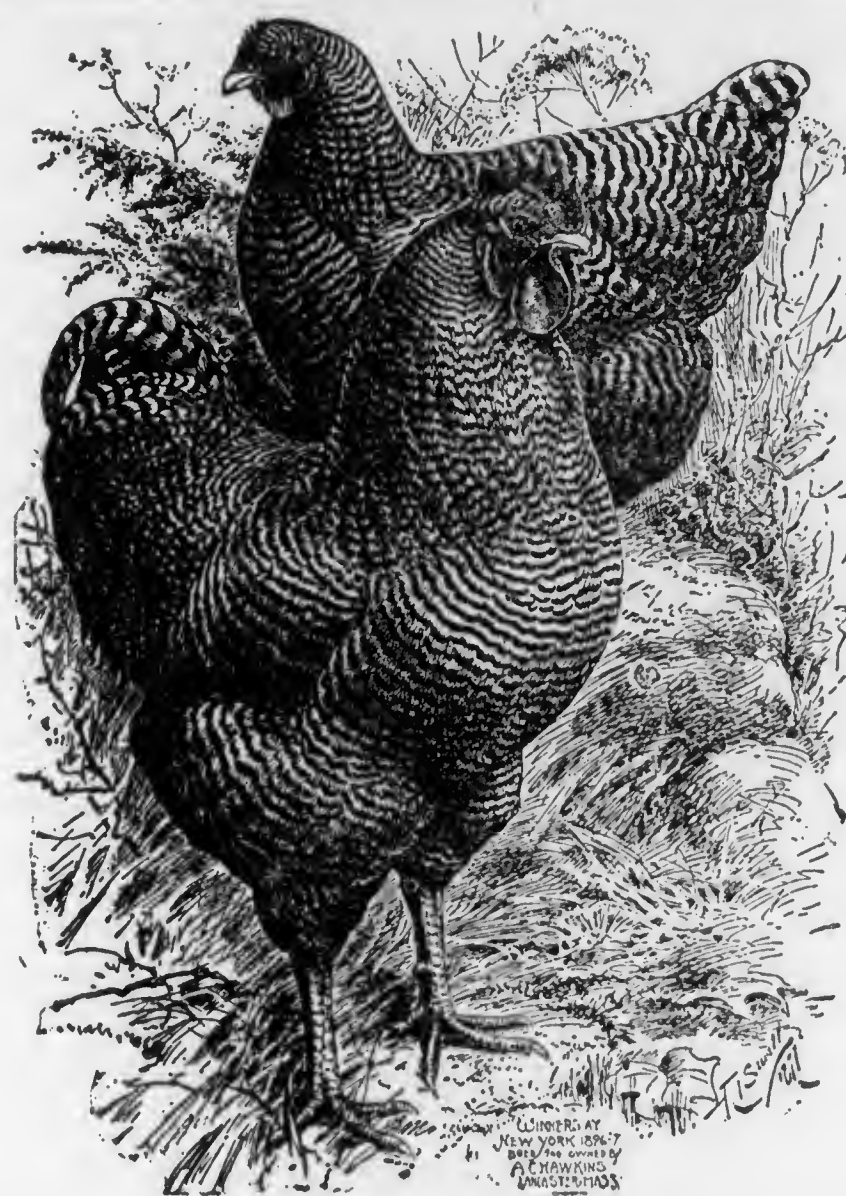
If they raise their own it should not be a difficult job to have them fairly fertile.

If we want fertile eggs early we must follow the natural conditions of summer as far as possible. Feed a variety of grains, but do not mix them together, feed each grain separate on different days, this makes a change for the biddies which they relish more than if all were mixed together. Make the fowls work by throwing the grain into the deep litter. Exercise is very important. Also feed green bone or meat meal of some kind, and some green food, as clover meal, cabbage, apples, etc. Feed a mash once a day, preferably at noon. Fowls should not be compelled to grind all their food. They do better and lay more to have part of it done for them. I am sure two-year-old hens will give more fertile eggs than younger ones and their eggs will hatch stronger chickens.

If you mate two vigorous cockerels to about twenty hens, keeping one shut by himself, and changing them every other day, it will assist in getting more fertile eggs, but in mating in this way be careful to have both cockerels brothers, and as nearly alike in size, shape and color as possible for best results. Gather eggs promptly on cold days, never letting them get chilled, do not keep them over ten days before setting. I think by using good care and judgment we can govern the fertility of eggs to a great extent.—E. E. Lawrence, in Practical Poultryman.

The Egyptian Goose.

This is the most beautiful specimen of all our standard geese. They are of medium size, about fifteen to twenty pounds per pair. They are narrow in build, rather long in legs for a goose, plump and well formed; the color of the head is black and gray, they have reddish color about the eyes, bill is bluish-red, eyes bright orange, neck and back gray and black, breast chestnut bordered with gray, body divided between gray and black and buff, shoulders white striped with black, wing-feathers black, tail glossy black, thighs buff, shanks reddish-yellow.—The Feather,



PAIR OF HAWKINS' WINNERS.

A. P. R. CLUB.

Eleventh Annual Meeting Of The Club.

At the 11th annual meeting of the American Plymouth Rock Club at Philadelphia Dec. 28th, 1901, the following officers were elected; President E. A. Kegley Cedar Rapids, Ia. Vice-Presidents F. J. Marshall, W. S. Russell, J. Y. Bicknell, J. F. Crangle D. T. Heimlich, E. B. Thompson and J. M. Rapp, Executive Committee A. C. Smith, C. H. Welles, W. B. Gibson, H. S. Fletcher, Wm Towler, F. H. Shallabarger, A. E. Tate. Secretary and Treasurer, H. P. Schwab. Honorary Vice-President Mrs O. A. Damon, Mrs E. J. George, Miss Cora A. Rickards, Mrs Robert Holloway, Mrs R. Waldron, Mr. F. B. Zimmer, P. Williams, S. S. Noble, A. B. Shaner. State Vice-Presidents, L. N. Cobbledick, Calif; J. M. Holt, Ia; G. J. Gleason, Ill; E. S. Aldrich, Ind; J. C. McBurney, Kans; R. C. Brady, Mich; C. O. Brown, Md; V. Brad-

ley, Mass., N. S. Beadsley Minn; E. W. Durham, Mo; M. S. Gardner N. Y; B. S. Davis, N. C; Chas McClave, O; A. W. Marburger Pa; C. W. Gribble, Texas; C. J. Devlin, Canada.

Officers reports shows the club to be in excellent condition and 1901 a most prosperous year; 204 new members were elected making a grand total of 728 members.

It was decided to offer special prize ribbons to best shaped and colored male and female at shows where 2 or more members compete. Silver Cups will be offered as usual, place for competing to be selected before Sept 1st.

The club's new catalogue tells all about us and everything pertaining to Banded Plymouth Rocks. It is mailed free for 4 cents to pay postage, come with us. Membership will prove beneficial to you. The initiation fee is \$1.00 annual dues 50 cents. Lady breeders are admitted free, write today.

Fraternally Yours,
H. P. Schwab, Sec'y & Treas.
Rochester, N. Y.

Wants Uniform Judging.

By J. R. Barrett, Russellville, Ala.

Dear Sir:—If you will be kind enough to give me space in your valuable paper, I will ask for some information along the following lines. Are the poultry shows of to-day encouraging the fanciers or discouraging them? I say the latter, for this simple fact; The judges are further apart in their scoring than a dunghill is from a 90 pointer. Now this sounds just like a man had failed to win in a show, and was hot at the judge, and no doubt some of the fanciers will say. "Another chronic kicker heard from." But say what they may, here is my cause for making the above statement. I started in the fancy poultry business five years ago, subscribed for three good poultry journals, and bought a Standard. The first two shows afterward, I attended but did not take any chickens. Then I decided I could tell what would do to show under about six different judges, since, and now have 73 score cards.

Now to the point: I have cards of the same chicken, from 10 to 30 days apart under different judges, that vary from 3 to 5 pts; for example I have a cock that was scored in Nov. and cut half on comb, again in Dec., under different judge and cut one on comb, then again in Jan. under the same judge that scored him in Nov. and cut two on comb. Besides, this one cut one-half on eyes, the other passed them and there was from 2 to 2 1/2 difference in the score each time, and he was in good condition all the time. All the cards I have vary about the same way, some being cut one on shape of breast and color checked and the same bird within 30 days under different judge will be checked on shape of breast and cut one on color. Again I entered two chicks, one with what my Standard teaches a

fairly good B. P. Rock comb, but had two badly crooked toes. This bird was cut 2 on comb, legs and feet passed. The other has a Leghorn shaped comb very thin with 6 pts, but has good legs and feet. This bird was passed on all head pts, and cut one and one-half on legs and feet. Another case is a chl. I raised last year, that by accident got one toe cut off close to foot, but was otherwise considered by Mr. C. M. Sherrod, who now owns him, (and I consider good authority) a first class exhibition chl. This bird was cut good and heavy in every section except legs and feet, which were passed. Now where is the encouragement coming to an amateur fancier? I hope some Judge, (who will call me a chronic kicker) will be kind enough to explain to me through FANCY FOWLS why the Judges are so far apart on such sections as comb, legs and feet and shape within a few days I say that if the judging is continued in future as in the past few years, the Poultry Show, will be a thing of the past and when the show is killed the fancy will be no more. Hoping to hear from those that agree or disagree with me on this subject, I am for more uniform judging.

J. R. Barrett,
Russellville, Ala.

Testimonials.

Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Booneville Tenn., Dear Madam:—I received the M. B. turkeys and B. P. R. cockerels in good condition and am well pleased with them. Enclosed you will find check for same and I will do what I can to sell some more turkeys for you. Every one that has seen them says they are the finest they ever saw by far.

Yours Very Truly,
J. H. Wilson.,
Milner, Ga.

The following letter from one of our advertisers, shows how

EGG PREMIUMS.

Here is Your Chance to Get Eggs For Nothing.

We have received so many requests for premium egg propositions that we have concluded to adopt this method of raising clubs again this spring. These propositions have brought us in many clubs in previous seasons and have proven so popular with our patrons that many of them have already tendered eggs for premiums without solicitation. With eggs at hand and club-raisers ready and anxious to secure them, it only remains for us to announce the propositions, which will be open for ninety-days only, from Feb. 10. We are prepared to supply almost any kinds of eggs wanted. Three grades will be handled, those selling for \$3, \$2 and \$1.50 or less.

For a Club of 12 subscribers we will give as a premium a sitting of \$3 eggs, any variety on our list.

For a Club of 8 subscribers a sitting of \$2 eggs, variety to suit.

For a Club of 6 subscribers we give a sitting of \$1.50 or \$1 eggs, depending on the variety selected.

All eggs sent out will be from the yards of some one of our patrons and will be guaranteed as represented. In ordering, it will be better where it can be done, to give first choice and second choice. In the leading breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Langshans, etc., we can always supply what is wanted but if unusual breeds are desired it may be necessary for us to correspond with breeders before filling the order. As delays are sometimes caused by the rush of business in the height of the egg season, it is better to get in clubs as early as possible. It is permissible to send in the remittance for the club in advance of the names, but the entire club must be sent in before May 10th.

Those wanting to raise clubs will be supplied with sample copies and given any further information desired.

Express charges are to be paid by the club-raiser.

one order from the first insertion of a modest ad. paid for the ad. for more than a year:

"I received a nice order to-day from Mississippi, through FANCY FOWLS (first insertion of ad.) for three pullets and a cockerel at a good price. One was my third prize pullet at Birmingham, scoring 93 points. Orders for eggs are starting off very satisfactory. W. A. MAHAFFEY, Birmingham, Ala." Feb. 4.

Here is another satisfied customer:

"We find your journal a valuable advertising medium. I think it deserves the support of fanciers. It has assisted me very much in selling my hogs."

F. A. McCov,
Eminence, Ky. Feb. 3.

Buff Orpingtons.

One great point of the superiority of the Buff Orpingtons over any other breed of fowls is their wonderful laying qualities. In this respect they surpass even the Leghorns, being everlasting layers; in size they compare favorably with the large breeds, cocks weigh 10 to 12 lbs., hens 7 to 9 lbs., and for table use they cannot be excelled. They are deep in body, broad and of good long breast, not very high on the legs. Chicks are exceedingly hardy and grow very fast, and it is possible to raise about every chick as far as disease is concerned.

These fowls breed remarkably well to color, which is a rich buff throughout. They are very tame, a low fence being sufficient to keep them enclosed. It is not necessary if one has the Buff Orpingtons, to keep a small breed for eggs and a large breed for the table, as the Buff Orpingtons comprise all these most valuable points. They came from the union of a Golden Spangled Hamburg Male with Dorking Hens. The progeny of this union was mated to a Buff Cockerel Male.

Scratching Shed

Many Matters of More or Less Interest
to Breeders and Fanciers.

White Wyandottes forged ahead of the Barred Rocks in some of the largest shows this season. At Chicago, for instance, there were 243 White Wyandottes and only 224 Barred Rocks.

"The Cow Pea" is the title of the latest publication issued by the Experiment Farm of North Carolina State Horticultural Station, it discusses the value and uses of this important crop, the Cow Pea. Every farmer can get a copy free by writing to the Superintendent of Experiment Farm, Southern Pines, N. C.

W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C., are celebrated all over the South for their Black Langshans and Black Minorcas especially. They are prepared to fill orders for eggs from their prize winners at Charleston. They are also one of the first firms to push the new Partridge Wyandottes in the South.

Judge E. Dunstan, Winona, Miss., has broken the record in disposing of his surplus stock. As early as Feb. 21, he wrote us: "We have sold every White Wyandotte and S. L. Wyandotte cockerel we raised last year; also every Light Brahma and Buff Cochins cockerel up to weight that we can spare. Have only a few pullets of each kind left and a few late hatched Light Brahma and Buff Cochins cockerels that we expect to keep over for next year."

Mr. Dunstan is to the front this month with a new ad. for the egg trade and is ready for the rush of early orders.

At Middletown, O., Dec. 12-16, H. B. May, Judge W. C. Ellison, won on Buff Wyandottes 1st pul. score 94, 3 pul. score 93½, 4 ckl. At Georgetown Dec. 18-20, won 1st ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, hen; 1, 2, 3, ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4, pul; 1st pen.

Also sweep stakes special in all Buff varieties.

A. J. Lawson, Dare, Tenn., has been making some sales of White Wyandottes in Kentucky through his ad. in FANCY FOWLS and is pleasing his customers immensely. He has pure Duston stock in his pens and is devoting all his energies to one breed; he is confident he has only the best.

Mrs. Juliet R. Whitthorne, Shelbyville, Tenn., has returned home from an extended visit and writes us: "I am at home again and will now be able to give more time to my poultry and Belgians. I have a promising outlook for both and find a ready and increasing sale for my hares. I have received many flattering testimonials from those to whom I sold eggs last season."

The ever popular S. C. Black Minorcas are in greater demand than ever this season. In fact it is this year just as it is every year—the supply of Black Minorcas is not equal to the demand, always active and ever increasing. Geo. B. Nelson, Jr., of Winchester Ky., is a breeder and exhibitor of this popular breed and guarantees to please those who entrust their orders to him. He changes his regular ad. this month and is now ready for a rushing egg trade.

There is a lively and growing demand for S. C. B. Leghorns in the South. This is one variety that is no longer an experiment. It has won its way to a lasting place in the good opinion of the fanciers. Here is an extract from a letter from one of our patrons who is an exclusive breeder of these "egg machines."

"I am glad to report business booming. There seems to be a large demand for good birds and eggs and your people are finding out that J. H. Henderson's S. C. Brown Leghorns always satisfy."

"I have mated up with great care, my pens for the season of 1902 and can say with a degree of pride and a great deal of satisfaction that I have never during my eight or ten years experience in mating S. C. B. Leghorns seen better birds than my yards contain this season."

We call attention to change of ad. of Mr. W. E. Pyles, of May's Lick, Ky. He is one of the oldest breeders of fancy poultry in Kentucky and has been advertising in FANCY FOWLS almost from the first issue and writes that it has made sales for him in almost every state in the South and several in the North. His fowls have been winners wherever shown. At Cincinnati, Jan. '02, he won 1st Mammoth Bronze turkey tom score 97, 1st hen 98; 1st young Pekin drake and duck, 2d old drake and duck and 4th Barred P. Rock pullet. Mr. Pyles sends out circulars giving full descriptions, prices, etc; write him for one. It will interest you.

Boston set the pace this season, being only 648 entries behind the great Pan-American exhibit, the largest ever seen in America. The entries at Boston were 6,240, at Chicago 3,955, at New York 3,346, at Philadelphia 3,056.

See our offer to club raisers on page twenty-three.



"JEANETTE,"
First prize hen, scored 94½ points at
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6, 1902.

Barred P. Rocks.

We won on our Rocks, 1st ck, 1st ckl. and 1st pul. at Louisville Inter-State Fair, held Oct. 1st, 1901.

At the Kentucky State Poultry Show, held in Louisville, Jan. 6, 1902, we won 1st hen, 3rd cock, and 2nd pen, and three other specials on our Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs, \$2.00 Per 15.

Orders Booked Now for Spring Delivery.

POPE & POPE, Louisville, Ky.

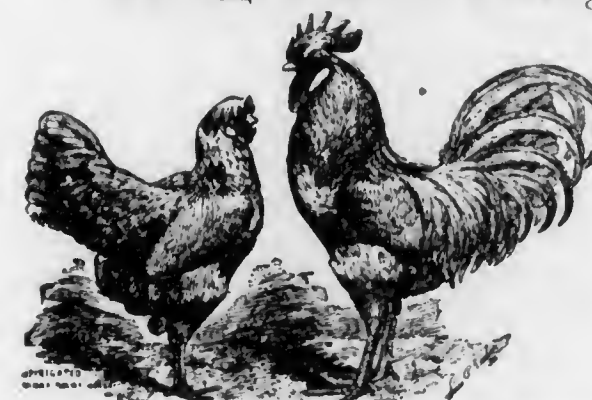
Correct in principle. Exact in operation. Absolutely self-regulating and the simplest, surest, most durable hatcher ever made. Praised by thousands of successful poultry raisers. The

Victor Incubator

leaves nothing to chance—hatches every egg that can be hatched. Needs no watching. The perfect product of science and long experience. Guaranteed positively as represented or money refunded. Free catalogue illustrated by photographs telling how to get increased results from almost any machine, for 6 cts. Write to-day. We pay the freight.

Geo. Ertel Co.
Quincy, Ill.

High-Scoring, Prize-Winning BUFF LEGHORNS



Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks for sale at \$1.50 per 15.
#2—I also breed and sell Chinese Pheasants.

Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.

My show record for the past year is as follows: Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1901. Scored by Judge Felch. Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in April, '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea. Won four 1st and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. '01. Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third prize at Troy, Ala., Nov. '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea.

Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks
P. H. WALKER, Cleveland, Tenn.

The "Common Sense" Remedies, Cholera Cure and Insect Extreminator,

Are perfection if properly used. Hundreds of testimonials from America's leading poultrymen, who claim they are making poultry breeding easy and profitable by their use. I use no other preparations and have neither disease, mites nor vermin. So can you. C. C. is a specific for cholera and roup. A trial of either by mail for a dime. Satisfaction guaranteed and you get your money back if you want it. Agents outfit \$3.50. \$5.00 CASH! \$3.00 to the 1st, \$2.00 to the 2nd party who reports the largest per cent. of fowls raised by using C. C. Try it once. You will never do without it again. C. C. 35c lb; 3 lbs. \$1.00; 1 lb. 50c by mail. One can put in 25 lbs. meal and bran in the best chick food I ever used. I use it for turkeys. Insect Powder 25c lb; 40c by mail; 3 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$1.00. Try a 10c sample. Put in a pepper box; dust setter and little chicks. Insect Powder improved and perfected. Agents wanted. Yours for success.

MRS. ELLA THOMAS, Quaries, Mo.

LET ME TELL YOU!

WE HAVE SOMETHING WE WANT TO

Give, Tell and Show

All those who anticipate buying, which will do your very soul good, such as

Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, C. I. Games,
Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, Pit Games,
Pekin Ducks, Wild and Bronze Turkeys.

We know just how to appreciate your position. You, of course, want to start right, and get the best, the cheapest. Listen—We don't say it boastfully, yet our show record proves to be the best ever made in all the Southwest—must naturally have as good, if not the best. And, if favored with your order, we will honestly and truly give you the very best your money can buy, and will please you or refund every cent. What more could any one ask or do? Eggs \$3.00. Stock \$2.00 and up.

OUACHITA VALLEY POULTRY FARM, G. W. BROWN, PROP., CAMDEN, ARK.

BLACK - LANGSHANS.



Hens, pullets and cockerels for sale at \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Nice, pure bred stock.

MRS. L. T. HAGAN,
WINCHESTER, KY.

WHITE....

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

An elegant lot of young breeding ckls., Frank Heck and Mrs. W. H. Magruder strains, will sell while they last at

Eggs From B. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorns and S. C. B. Minorcas at \$2 per 15.

First-class birds, in fine condition.

Standard Poultry Co.,

Box C, - Hopkinsville, Ky.

STAY WHITE WYANDOTTES

FARM
RAISED



The kind that have the Wyandotte shape, with pure white plumage and yellow skin. The kind that gives me eggs when the snow is on the ground. Extra fine females, all up to weight. First pen headed by 1st prize cock, of Birmingham, Jan. 1901. No. 2 headed by a fine cockerel just from Duston. Eggs from either or both pens \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 30.

White Hill Poultry Yard,
A. J. LAWSON, Propr., Dare, Tenn.

GAME - BANTAMS.

To parties on the lookout for exhibition stock for the coming fall shows in

B. B. Red Game Bantams

Will do well to address me. I am prepared to supply your requirements in young stock of the kind that will hold their own in the hottest competitions. My prices are reasonable in accordance with quality. The "real thing" is always cheap, anything but the "real thing" in Game Bantams is dear at any price.

Eggs in Season at \$3 and \$5 per Setting of 15.
CHAS. A. HESS, 700 W. B'd'way, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Rosedale - Poultry - Farms.

Birmingham, Ala.



My Barred Plymouth Rocks won first pullet at Birmingham, 1901. White Leghorns of the highest quality, that are as white as snow and are heavy layers. They won 3 out of 5 firsts at the same show; 5th ckl., 3rd, 4th, 5th pul., at Atlanta, 1901. If in need of breeding stock or show birds, I have them. Three hundred pullets and 50 choice ckl. for sale.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ollie Esdale, Birmingham, Ala.

Cokesbury Poultry Yards.

Black Langshans,

(Croad and Paragon Strain.)

We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95%; 2nd, 95%; 3rd, 94%; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96%; 2nd, 95%; 3rd, 95%; 4th, 94%; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96%; 2nd, 96%; 3rd, 96%; 4th, 95%; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96%; 2nd, 96%; 3rd, 95%; 4th, 94%; 5th, 95%. There were over 110 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am booking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 15. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$3 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hedges, S. C.

THE WINNERS AT CHARLSTON, S. C., EXPOSITION

JANUARY 23RD TO 31ST, 1902.

Trouche's Black Minorcas

In a strong class I won 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 4th pullet, 1st per \$50 Silver Cup offered by the American Poultry Association for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Mediterranean Class; \$25 Silver Cup for the best display. My birds possess large frames—typical Minorca shape, correct color and are bred for eggs as well as the show room. Eggs \$3 per 15. 2-6t Member American Black Minorca Club. P. E. TROUCHE, CHARLSTON, S. C.

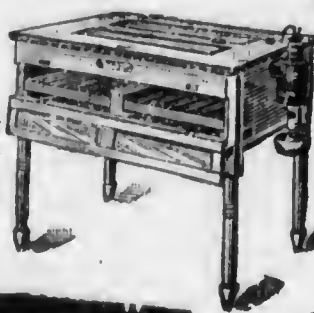
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.⁸⁰

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.⁸⁰. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



ANCONAS!

Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st ckl., 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

FAVEROLLES.

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No culls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

Young's Poultry Powder is the only positively known remedy to cure Roup, Cholera and other diseases of fowls. Price, 33c postpaid. Young's Lice Paint never fails to kill. Kentucky agent: Percy E. Hoge, Jett, Ky. We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatches.

JNO. R. YOUNG, Aberdeen, Miss.



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We are now moving our Belgian Hares into their winter quarters and find that we have more hares than we have room for, so

Will Have to Reduce Our Stock.

In order to do this we will make very low prices on all stock for the next 30 days. Here is a starter:

Young Belgians per pair \$1 & \$1.50.
Breeding Does 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and \$5.00 each.

Bucks same price. Pedigree with all stock.

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Chickens, Turkeys, Hogs.



A fine lot of Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans and C.I. Games from the best matings of the greatest specialists. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from the most noted winners in the South.

Registered Berkshire Hogs, as fine as can be found anywhere.

Write and be convinced. Satisfaction or money back.

Sunnyside Poultry Yards,

C. Frank Pittard, Prop., Rural Delivery Route No. 6, Pulaski, Tenn.

FORTY COCKERELS.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Fine lot of youngsters that cannot fail to please. Prices to suit.

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E. P. ROCKS.

W. W. BUSSEY,
BIRMINGHAM, - ALABAMA.

My yards this season contain more high scoring birds than those of any breeder in Alabama. My scores were all received at shows under such judges as I. F. Felch and F. J. Marshall. Cockerels, 94; hens, 94 and 93½; pullets, 94, 94, 93½, 93, 93, 92½ and 92. At Birmingham, Jan. 1901, I took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At New Albany, Ind., 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st pen, 185; 1st hen, 94; tie for 2nd hen, 92½; 3d hen, 92½; 1st ckl., 92½; best display of 10, score 918½. Will have a grand lot of youngsters for spring trade.

Eggs, \$3 Per 13 Delivered.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks,

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HIGH CLASS STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

Eggs, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30.

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Scotch - Collie - Dogs.

CLOSING OUT BREEDS:

Two prize pens of Buff Cochins. 1st and 2nd at Atlanta, at \$20.00 a pen. Also 25 or 30 Rhode Island Reds, including 1st and 2nd trio at Atlanta; to close out, while they last at \$10.00 a pen. Am going to breed only Barred Plymouth Rocks this season. My great line-bred strain that I have been for five years perfecting. 1 won at Birmingham, Ala., Dec., 1901, 1st cock, score 90; 2nd cockerel, score 92; 2nd pullet, score 92, 2nd best display, ten birds, scoring over 90.

Atlanta, Georgia.

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Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

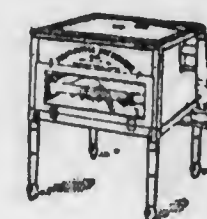
EGGS \$2 PER SITTING, TWO FOR \$3.50.

Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

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is the only incubator on the market that heats the corners first. It is self-regulating, self-ventilating and requires no supplied moisture. It has been pronounced by poultry experts to be the most successful hatcher yet invented. We pay freight to any railway point in the United States. Send for free catalogue. THE HIAWATHA INCUBATOR CO., Hiawatha, Kansas.

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That closes and opens automatically. No fighting or breaking eggs when it is used. In five seconds it can be changed to the BEST TRAP NEST ever made. A boy ten years can make them. State, County and Individual rights for sale. Send for Circular.

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High Class White Wyandottes.

Have 40 splendid bred birds for sale, Duston strain. Paid Duston \$25.00 for cock. Will sell cheap, two to five dollars per bird. Correspondence solicited. No better stock anywhere.

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F. E. DAVENPORT, Manager.

BARRED P. ROCKS

AS BRED BY
CLOVERBLOOM POULTRY YARDS

Have won their share of first; second, third and fourth prizes at the Louisville show for the last consecutive years. This in competition with Memphis, Bloomington, Indianapolis, Chicago and Boston winners are the best that could be bought. They won the Silver Cup, 1902, for largest number of B. P. Rocks scoring 90 or over, the most valuable prize in show. Some nice pullets and hens for sale cheap. Four hens scoring 92 $\frac{1}{4}$, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 93 by Bridge, and one pullet 91 by Hawkins; all five for \$12. Eggs \$2 per setting.

Cloverbloom Poultry Yards,
Benj. H. Baker, Prop. Thruston, Ky.

BROWN LEGHORNS!

SINGLE COMB.

Eggs that Hatch at \$1.00 per 13.

Cockerels at \$2.00, Pullets at \$1.50.

Special Offer on Incubators.

Circular Free.

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Sandy Run Poultry Yards,

W. D. Harrill & Co., Proprs.

Breeders of prize winning stock of the leading varieties. Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs and Rhode Island Reds. At N. C. Poultry Show at High Point, N. C., we won on Lt. Brahmas 1st cock, 1st pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Black Langshans, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ckl, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st pen. On Black Minorcas, 1st and 2nd ckl, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen. On Partridge Wyandottes, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. On Buff Leghorns, 1st and 2nd pullet. Besides a lot of specials. No other varieties exhibited. This record has never been equaled by any Southern breeder. Eggs for sale from above winners. Light Brahma, Black Langshan and Black Minorca \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandotte \$3 for 15; Buff and Barred Rock, Brown and White Leghorn, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hamburgs \$1.50 for 15. Some stock for sale yet. Write us. Will do you right.

W. D. HARRILL & CO., ELLENBORO, N. C.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio, twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drevenstedt, Shellabarger, Scudder, Kellar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st ckl, 1st pul, 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st ckl, 1st pul, at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th ckl, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, 92, 92; 1st and 4th pul, 94, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2nd ck, 91; 3rd hen 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1st and 2nd pens, 186 $\frac{1}{2}$, 184 $\frac{1}{2}$, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st ck, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4th ckl, 93; 1st hen, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1st and 2d pul, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, faced wing pairs and open faced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. S. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

R. L. WILSON,
L. Brahmas, (Shaw-Fishel Strain), S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.

Won at Louisville, 1902, Lt. Brahmas, 1, 2 and 4 pul.; 1 ckl., 1 hen, 1st pen and 6 Specials. On Wyandottes 1 ckl., 2 pul., 1 special. Good breeding ckl., Wyandottes and Rocks for sale. Registered Poland China Hogs, Box D, Winchester, Ky.

Eggs for Hatching

FROM FINE PRIZE-WINNING STOCK

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Red Caps and Silver Spangled Hamburgs \$1.00 per 13. All of these pens mated for best results. M. B. Turkeys of Ferguson and Wolf strain, pen headed by 40 pound yearling tom with hens weighing 20 to 26 pounds. Eggs \$3 per 11.

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Mammoth - Bronze - Turkeys

STOCK FOR SALE.

Of Extra Size, and Very Best Strains. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address

Mrs. J. J. Holman, Mulberry, Tenn.

FISHING CREEK POULTRY & PET STOCK FARM.

To make room for other stock we are offering a few choice Light Brahmas, Shaw's strain, and White Wyandottes at the very low price of \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Largest and best Belgian Hares for \$2 to \$5 each. Pure bred Pekin Ducks for \$1 to \$3. Will furnish eggs from best strains of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks at \$2.00 per 15. Pekin Duck eggs at \$1.50 per 11. All orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

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DEAR MAMAM—The Bronze Turkeys you shipped me a few weeks since came in very fine condition, and are not only very fine in plumage and form, but are monsters in size. Of the many birds you have sent me in the past few years, all have been more than satisfactory, and it is a pleasure to buy of one who does not misrepresent her birds. Very Respectfully,
GEORGE WOLF.

My yard is headed this season with a young Tom from Mr. Wolf, he pronounced him the cream of his flock. He is sired by the 1st prize cock at M. S. G., is a monster in size and grand in form and color. Mated to hens of extra size. Eggs in season. Address

Mrs. Florence Shofner, Winona, Miss.

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EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs from pen headed by cockerel of the noted "Whittaker Strain" from Williams & Co. Buff clear to the skin. \$2.00 per 13; \$4.50 per 30.

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BLUE RIBBON POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, 1 won first cock, 92; first hen, 93; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge P. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen. D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 1901, won first cock, 92; first, second and third hen, score 92; first, cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 93; third pullet, 93; fourth pullet, 93; fifth pullet, 93; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owen, Judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 95; by Judge C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

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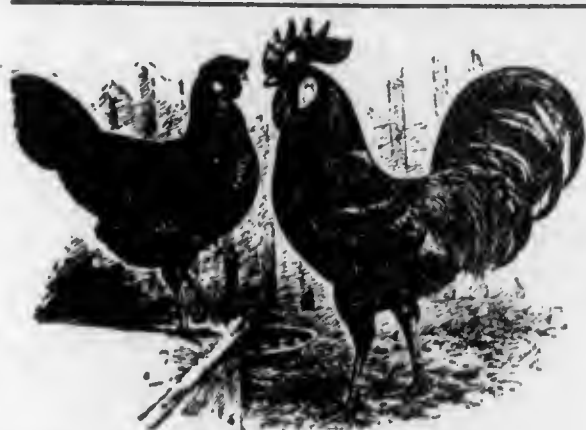
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Barred P. Rocks and Belgian Hares.
Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

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Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
[R. S. Hickman strain]

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 188; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92. On Buffs I won 1st hen, score 92; 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins I won 1st pullet, score 93; 2nd pullet, score 90.

Eggs from these birds at \$2 for 15.

Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

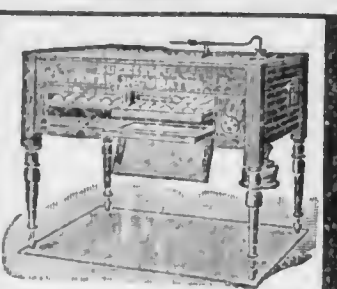
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Are what you want if you are looking for the best layers and pure winners. Have never failed to get their share of ribbons at the Louisville Show. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock according to excellence. Get next quick.

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Belgian Hares, Fancy Pigeons, Pekin Ducks,
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4 Buff Cochins Hens, 1st class, from Bauscher.
A Greyhound pup (dog) 10 Mos. old, color
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Belgian Hares, prize winners at Atlanta, Ga., and Shelbyville, Tenn., October 1901. No finer Belgians in the South. Also a choice lot of Black Langshans, Barred P. Rocks and beautiful Buff Cochins Bantams. My Bantams won at Atlanta Oct. 1901. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2 per setting of 15.

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EGGS PER SETTING \$2.50.
Our Stock is Direct From E. B. Thompson.

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EGGS, \$2 00 PER
SETTING OF 15
YOUNG STOCK OF ALL FOUR KINDS FOR SALE.

TECUMSEH "CHICKEN ROOST."

White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans B. B. Game Bantams.

I won 26 prizes at 2 shows last season. Won on B. P. Rocks at Atlanta, Oct. 14, '9, 2nd and 3d hen, 5th ck.; on B. Langshans, 1st ck., 1st pul., 2nd hen, 2nd ck., 2nd pul., 3d pul., 1st trio. At Birmingham, Dec. 20, '01, I won on B. P. Rocks 3d ck., 3d pen; on W. Rocks, 2nd and 3d c.; 1st and 3d hen, 1st and 3d pul., one pen; on B. Langshans, 1st ck., 1st and 3d hen, 1st and 2nd pul., 1st pen.

MRS. S. J. FEARING, Tecumseh, Alabama.

High-Scoring Prize-Winning

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.

I offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$3.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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S. C. B. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY.

At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 19, 2, won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 20. Hatching Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.

NELSON'S... BLACK MINORCAS.

WINNERS AT HAMILTON, O., and LOUISVILLE, KY.

My Black Minorcas were winners at Hamilton, O., and Louisville, Ky., this year, scoring 9 1/2 to 95. There are none finer anywhere. Eggs \$2. Fair hatch guaranteed.

GEO B. NELSON, Jr., Winchester, Kentucky.

(State Vice-President of Black Minorca Club.)

Molino Poultry Farm, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff P. Rocks and English Red Cops.

Leghorn eggs, special matings, \$1.50, others \$1.00. Buff Rocks and Red Cops \$1.50 or 15. Prize winners at Daytonville, Tenn., and 1st at Ala. Choice stock of all breeds for sale.
My B. Leghorns are Teuney & Harrington's strains—B Rocks, Burdock's Nuggels.
O. T. WILLEY, Propr., Molino, Tenn.

Barred P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, and S. C. B. Leghorns.
EGGS \$1.00 per 15, M. B. TURKEYS \$3.50 per 12.

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Winona Poultry Yards

Are now mated for the egg season of 1902 with as grand a lot of

Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

As ever graced the yards of any breeder North or South.

Why not buy from the best stock obtainable, that has been line bred for years and get the benefit of our experience? Eggs \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 20. Our catalogue is free.

E. DUNSTAN, WINONA, MISS.
Mention FANCY FOWLS. 3-12

Narragansett Turkeys

Are coming rapidly to the front.

Barred P. Rocks,

Sid Conger, W. E. Bright and E. L. Miles stock.

Rhode Island Reds,

A very popular variety East. PURE WHITE AND FINE SIZE Embden Geese.

Pekin Ducks, EXTRA LARGE and of FINE CARRIAGE. MRS. F. S. WILSON, KEENE, KY.

CANADA'S BEST Brown Leghorns,

Rose and Single Comb.

"Down to date" in size, style and color. Also one p. n Black Minorcas, Pitt's great English strain. Eggs for sale from matings that are guaranteed to produce winners. Introduce our hardy Canadian blood into your yards. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed.

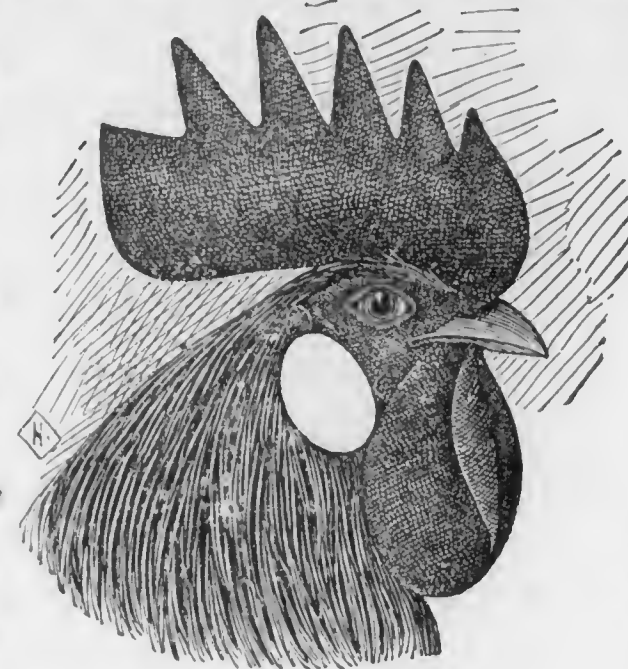
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Eggs from large, vigorous, STAY WHITE birds, scoring 92 to 95 points, \$1.50 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per hundred.

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U. S. Agr'l Dept.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY.

Cocks for Sale
Hens for Sale
Ckls. for Sale
Pullets for Sale

Extra Good
Quality, Strong
and Vigorous Farm
Raised Fowls.

My Circular is Free, ask for It! My matings this season are superb. I shall confidently expect eggs from these matings to produce a large per cent. of very high scoring thoroughbreds. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting, \$10.00 per 100.

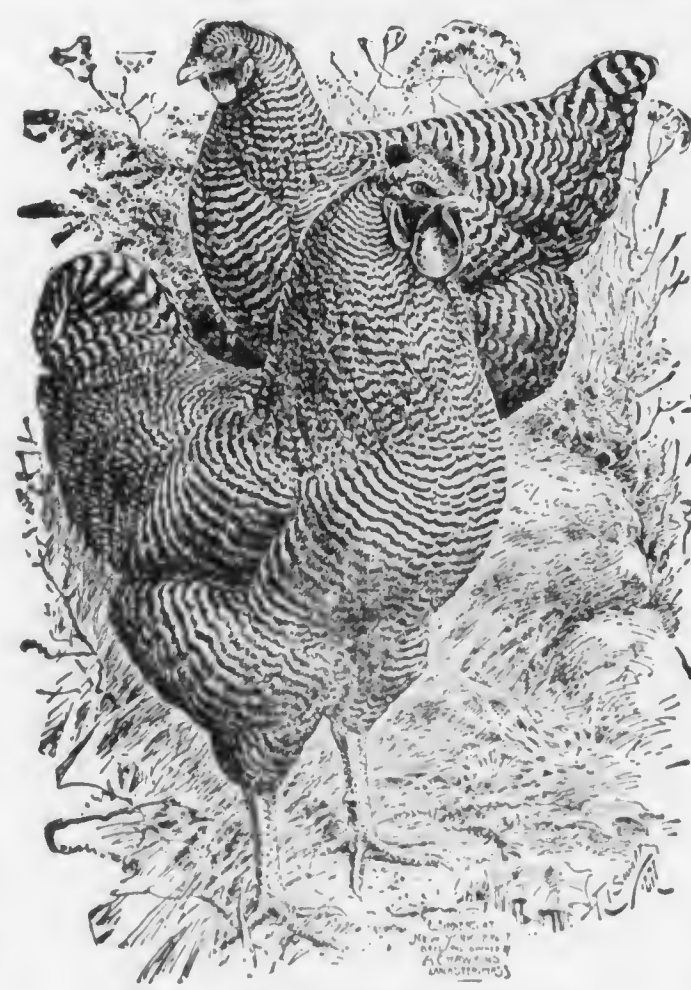
J. H. HENDERSON, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Member American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club.

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At The Great Big Show Held at High Point, N. C., by the
N. C. Poultry Association, Jan. 14-17,

I won on **BARRED ROCKS** 1st on Cock, 1st tie-cockerel, 1st pen, 2d, 3d and 4th pullet, 3d and 5th hen and silver cup offered by American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, also cash special for best exhibit. On **BUFF ORPINGTONS** I won 1st on cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. At the Charleston, S. C., show I made four entries and won 1st on cock and 1st on hen on Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.50 per setting of 15 or \$4.00 per 30.

A. E. TATE, High Point, N. C.



Winners at New York, from Life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.
WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE
AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sitings, \$10.
2 Sitings, \$8. 5 Sitings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Partridge excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My **BUFF ROCKS**, at Boston, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box F. F. Lancaster, Mass.



Buff Wyandottes.

The Paragon strain are true to shape and rich Golden Buff in color. In my breeding for fancy points I have, i.e., or lost sight of utility, therefore have one of the greatest egg producing strains in existence. Write for illustrated circular, describing stock, matings, show winnings, etc. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. W. C. ELLIOTT, Box 8, Georgetown, Ohio.

Oak Lawn Poultry Yards.

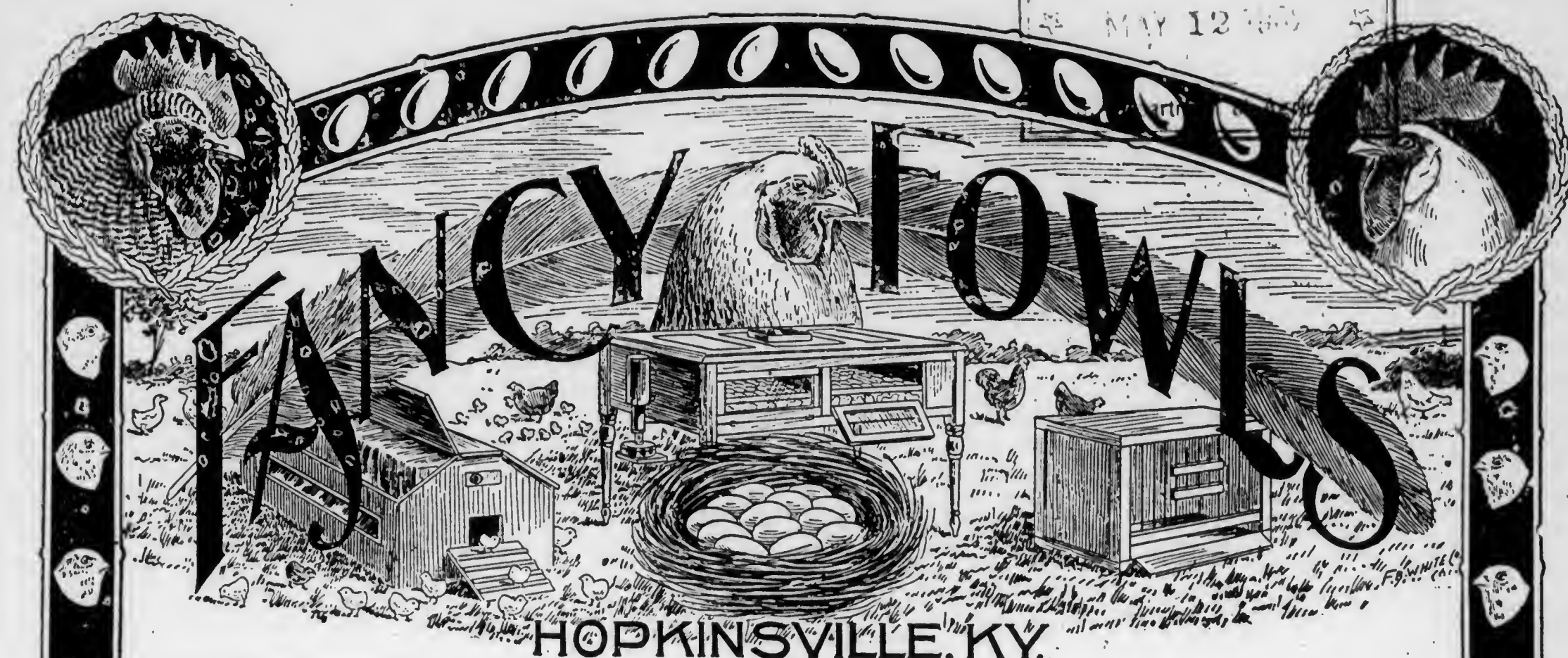
OUR ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

Won at Louisville Ky. State Show first pen, second and third hen, second cockerel and first pullet. **White Wyandottes** were the **Center of Attraction**, winning everything in sight. Also winning 2d and Silver Cup special for highest scoring pen white variety. Likewise at **Corydon, Ind.**, our birds were, unsurpassable, made a clean sweep, with strong competition. Barred Rocks scored 92 to 93½, White Wyandottes 94 to 96½, by A. C. Hawkins and G. P. Green. Eggs from our choice matings \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Circular free.

E. L. MCKINSTER, Box 144, Corydon, Ind.

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MAY 12 1902



VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1902.

NO. 4.



ONE OF W. A. MAHAFFEY'S PRIZE WINNERS.

SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS.

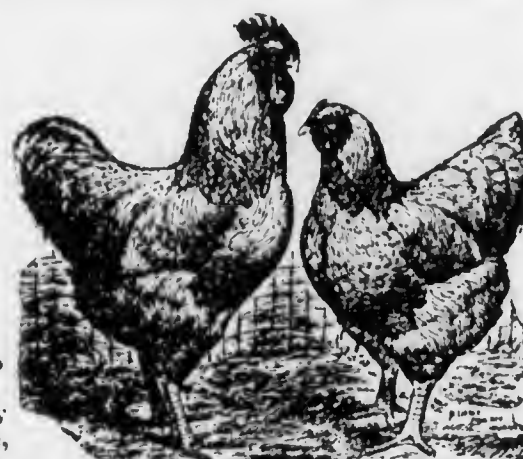


Moore's - Cornish - Indians.

Their top notch quality is known from ocean to ocean. Great were the shows in Chicago, Indianapolis and Memphis last winter and Moore's Cornish Indians were triumphant. Eggs from No. 1 pens \$5 for 15, \$9 for 30; No. 2 pens \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Few males for sale.

CARL C. MOORE, Box 92, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

DARWIN'S Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks.



My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cockerel, tie 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you, for I am in the chicken business to stay. My stock is all farm-raised.

GEORGE DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.

THE WINNERS AT CHARLSTON, S. C., EXPOSITION

JANUARY 23RD TO 31ST, 1902.

Trouche's Black Minorcas

In a strong class I won 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 4th pullet, 1st pen \$50 Silver Cup offered by the American Poultry Association for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Mediterranean Class; \$25 Silver Cup for the best display. My birds possess large frames—typical Minorca shape, correct color and are bred for eggs as well as the show room. Eggs \$3 per 13.

2-6t Member American Black Minorca Club. P. E. TROUCHE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.



—Ringlet Strain—
**WHITE WYANDOTTES,
S. C. B. LEGHORNS.**

I have mated for this season two of the finest pens of B. P. Rocks I ever owned—one pullet and one chl. bred—Females in pens scoring from 92 to 93½ points. Eggs from these matings \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs from general mating of B. Rocks \$2 per 50, or \$3.50 per 100. A few choice breeders yet for sale. Stay White Wyandottes of the best strains, eggs \$1.50 per 15. S. C. B. Leghorns that are good layers, eggs, \$1.00 per 15. My birds always get a liberal share of ribbons. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

B. N. PARKS, Fayetteville, Tenn. R. F. D. No. 1.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS,

MULBERRY, TENNESSEE, I. C. RUTLEDGE, PROP.

My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas 1st chl, hen and pullet; on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st chl, pul. and pen; on W. P. Rocks, 1st chl, hen and pullet, and pen; on White Wyandottes, 1st chl, 2nd chl, 2nd pul, 1st pen. Shown no C. I. Games. Egg \$1.50 for 13, 2.50 for 25. Also bred Duroc-Jersey swine. Pedigree with every hog. Herd headed by "Sensation 11." I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, Mulberry, Tenn

MY RECORD SUSTAINED.

On 31 entries at Louisville, Jan. 1902. I won 29 regular premiums and 12 specials. A few fine M. B. toms, yet at \$5; 4 S. C. W. Leghorns at \$5; some S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels \$2 to \$3 each; 2 Buff Cochins cockerels \$2 each. Eggs for sale from prize winning pens of B. P. and W. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, B. Langshans, Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin Ducks.

MRS. B. F. JACKSON, Eminence, Ky.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Exclusively.

"As good as in the north."—I. K. Felch.

My winnings at all the big shows have not been surpassed.

Huntsville, Ala., 1900, 1st chl, 1st pullet, 1st pen, 2nd and 3rd hen. Birmingham, Ala., 1st and 2nd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, tie for 1st pullet, 2nd and 3rd chl. Inter-state Fair, Atlanta, Ga., 1901, 1st and 2nd hen, no male exhibited. Troy, Ala., 1901, 1st hen, 1st chl, 1st pen, 2nd and 3rd pullet. Birmingham, Ala., 1901, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen.

Some good cockerels and pullets for sale reasonably. Eggs from same birds I hatch from \$2.50 per 15 delivered.

W. A. MAHAFFEY,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

WISE MEN CHANGE! FOOLS NEVER DO.

In the last twelve years MAPLEHURST has shipped hundreds of birds and sittings of eggs into nearly every American State and Territory, besides Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Only two have ever been returned to us—in one of these the wrong birds had been sent by mistake. You will consider this record all the better and more remarkable when you know (1) that we pay the charges one way if found unsatisfactory, (2) that 75 per cent of these sales brought us only \$1.50 a piece for turkeys and 75c each for other poultry.

Now we have made some radical changes and improvements that we firmly believe will prove to the best interest of all concerned. Henceforth by only keeping 4 to 6 top birds in each pen, and liberally culling out for the market all ordinary eggs and stock, and by not doing such a large business, we shall be able to serve a smaller number of good patrons even better and more promptly than ever before.

No more eggs sold for less than \$1.50 per 13, \$3 per 30. No M. B. Turkeys for less than \$5 per pair, or other fowls below \$3 a pair. Remember, however, that on all orders for 4 or more birds or sittings of eggs, that we prepay express and always guarantee safe delivery. Further, if you are not satisfied we pay cost one way on sending other eggs of equal quality at half price. Will make any reasonable concession to please a customer.

Look up this space next month. Am going to leave this morning for Kentucky to buy a car load of Registered stock and poultry.

Can sell at a bargain, 1 Registered Short Horn Bull, No. 16502, whose grand-sires are the Scotch bull Knight of the Thistle & Barrister; 2 South Down lambs, 2 Poland China boars, ready for service and entitled to register. Write at once and make offer to.

MAPLEHURST,

Russellville, Tenn.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. BUFF LEGHORNS.



Pen headed by 1st prize cockerel at Atlanta, Ga. Females scored to 93½. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Pure Ringlets. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

W. F. LILLY, 2 B. St., Petros, Tenn.



Duffy's Rocks Victorious

At the Great Kentucky State Show at Louisville, January, 1902.

Largest Class of White Plymouth Rocks Ever Shown in the South or West.

A. C. HAWKINS, Judge.

DUFFY'S Won as follows: First and third cock, first second and fourth hen, tie for first, won second cockerel had 4 ckls. tie for third, lost by weight; first, second and fourth pen. Won 12 specials and \$10 cash state donation; had heaviest White Rock hen in show (10 1-2 lbs.), largest display, highest scoring hen, 95, cut 1 1-2 on dirty plumage, caused in shipping, which would make her score 96 1-2 by A. C. Hawkins, who was judge. Won fine Rocking Chair for largest number birds scoring over 90 points, and all classes competing; Leghorns and Bantams being twice as large.

Duffy's Rocks Always Win and Always Will.

Eggs \$3.00 Per 15.

C. O. Duffy, OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY.

Largest Breeder of White Rocks in the World.

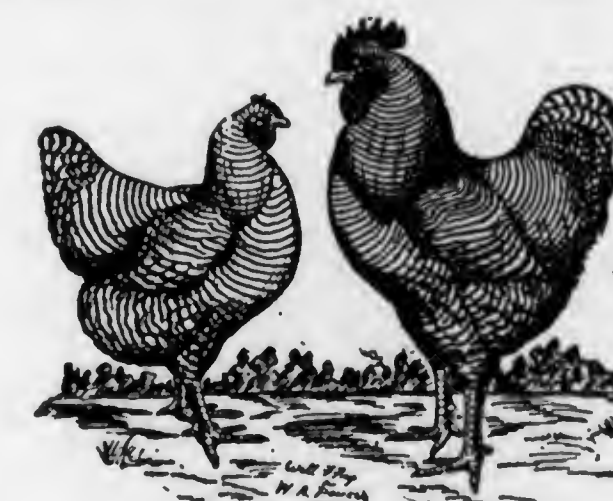
Send for FREE BOOKLET. A Postal Will Bring it.

THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

—OF—

Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge. Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.

**ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.**



**J. N. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.**

Eggs

FROM HIGH SCORING PRIZE WINNERS.

114 PREMIUMS WON IN 3 SHOWS

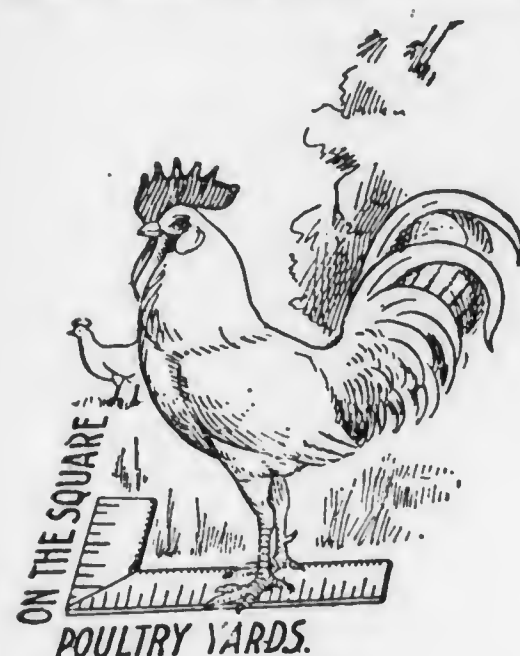
Buff Orpingtons, Barred P. Rocks, Cor. Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black Cochins Bantams, Silver Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Entire satisfaction or money back.

Archdale Poultry Yards, Archdale, N. C.

O. E. WILSON, Prop.

CATALOGUE

Free.



POULTRY YARDS.

SPECIAL SALE

Cockerels!

A few choice Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels for \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Three Houdan cockerels for \$2.00 each. First come, first served.

"ON THE SQUARE"

PAUL WAGNER, PROPRIETOR,
Corner 18th & Harney Sts.
LOUISVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

Poultry Yards.

PHIL HORN, MANAGER, YARDS
One Mile BEYOND
JACOB PARK ENTRANCE.

S. C. B. Leghorns.

I have disposed of all of my Black Minorcas, and shall sell my Houdans as soon as possible. With this additional pen-space I will be better situated to satisfy the wants of my numerous customers. Parties wishing to buy eggs for hatching would do well to place their orders at once, as I have never been able to furnish the demand.

Although my stock is of the highest quality, my price on eggs will remain the same.

Pens No. 1 and No. 2, \$2.00 per 15 eggs; assorted from different pens, including pen Nos. 1 and 2, \$1.50 per 15 eggs.

The Cyphers Incubators



THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

Chicago, Ill.,
325 Dearborn St.

Buffalo, N. Y.,
Factory and Home Office,
Cor. Court and Wilkeson Sts.

Boston, Mass.,
24 Merchants Row.

New York City,
8 Park Place.

Are the world's standard hatching machines. They are in use in twenty Agricultural Colleges and Schools in the United States and Canada.

They are self-regulating, self-ventilating and need no added moisture.

We are shipping them to every country where poultry is grown.

For proof of their good qualities send ten cents in stamps for our 180 page book, No. 92. Complete catalogue for 1902.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and Pea Fowls. No more stock for sale, but plenty of eggs at reasonable prices. Turkey eggs from two magnificent flocks. Blood from 1st prize winners only. Weight and plumage a combined specialty. Won every first and grand sweepstakes at Atlanta, Ga.'s great poultry show, Oct. 1901. In 1902, 2nd on cock and hen; 1st on chl. and pul.; special, \$5, at Atlanta, also at same place 1899, 1st on cock and hen. I have never bred from a tom that weighed less than 46 lbs. at 18 months old. Eggs from these pens \$5.00 per dozen, or 50 cents each for less numbers. Buff Orpingtons \$3, Cook strain; B. P. Rocks, "Rinclet" strain, \$1.50; B. Langshans, Myer-Robinson blood, \$1.50 per 15. Orders booked as received and promptly filled. Pea Fowls \$4 and \$5 per pair. For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

Prop. Booneville Poultry Yards, Booneville, Tenn.



READY

to give satisfaction by furnishing eggs from Hollyrood's White Wyandottes. Selected \$2.50, unselected \$1.50. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, selected from cockerel and pullet line, \$2.50, unselected, \$1.50. We won at New Orleans, Atlanta, and Troy, 1901. Fishel and Empire White Rocks, also Buff C. Bantams, eggs \$1.50 per 15. A few cockerels and pullets left. Young Poland China hogs. Prices reasonable.

HOLLYROOD FARM,
J. G. BRUCE, Mgr.
Crescent, La.

Write for Circular and mention Fancy Fowls.



POULTRY, EGGS AND HOGS.

I have extra large and snow white White P. Rock hens and pullets, mated to cockerels scoring from 92 to 96 points. Can furnish eggs from these grand birds for \$1 for 15, or \$5 per hundred. Guarantee a good hatch. Can also furnish a few fine pullets and cockerels reasonable. Have a few Chester White gilts left. Am booking orders for Chester White pigs and Scotch Collie puppies. Also have 1 pen of Light Brahmas, Felch strain and handsome birds. Eggs for sale.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

F. A. MCCOY, EMINENCE, KY.

ALL VARIETIES
ROCKS AND WYANDOTTESDO YOU WANT TO
START IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS?

After March the 1st we will sell young chicks, ten days old, hatched from eggs from our best pens, at TWENTY-FIVE cents each. No orders received for less than ten chicks. Orders booked now for early shipment. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free.

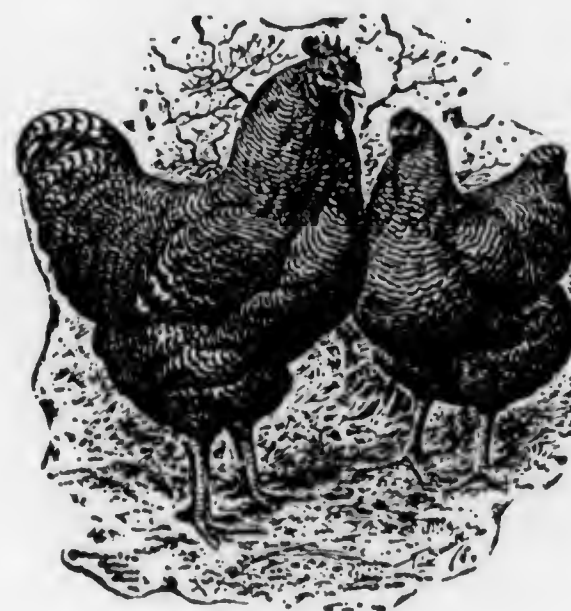
PLYMOUTH POULTRY CO.,

F. E. Davenport, Mgr.

Box B., York, Pa.

MY BARRED ROCKS

Don't have to go W-A-Y back and sit down; they stand in the front ranks.



At Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan 14th to 18th, 1902, the largest show ever held in Cincinnati, my birds won 1st, 2nd, 3rd on cocks, over one cock that cost \$30, and one cost \$25. My old cocks had their combs badly frozen—cut 2 to 2½ on combs. Weight of cocks 10½, 11, 12½ lbs. Won 1st pullet, weight 9 lbs.; 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 3rd breeding pen. I bred every one of my winners except 3rd cock, Jan., 1902, and 2nd hen, 1900. My birds have won in four States since August, 1901, in my hands and my customers' hands. I practice the double mating as I have never been able to produce a winner by the single mating. I still have some choice males and females for sale reasonable. I have three yards mated to produce cockerels, and three for pullets. Eggs from these yards, the same 1 set from, \$2 per setting. If eggs should be wanted from any special yards \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated circular giving my past winnings.

J. Z. BRISTOW,
Richwood, Boone County, Ky.

Standard Poultry Farm,

ORLANDO, FLORIDA,
Sells Eggs for Hatching From the
Following Standard and
Thoroughbred Fowls:

Light Brahmas, Silver, Golden and Buff Cochins Bantams, Buff Cochins, Eng. Red Caps, White, Cornish and Pit Games, S. S. and G. P. Hamburgs, Houdans, S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, B. Langshans, Black and White Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, W. C. B. Polish, Barred and White P. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Wonders, Etc. Write your wants.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
WYANDOTTES.

Choice young stock for sale
At prices that will make you buy.
For an Honest Deal, address

GLENRAVEN POULTRY YARD,

W. H. Rogers Prop., Leeville, Wilson Co. Tenn.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

and S. S. Hamburgs.
Eggs \$1 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed.
Black Langshan cockerels \$1. Good trio Part-
ridge Cochins \$2.50.
B. B. CORBAN, Guthrie, Ky.

Eggs From Exhibition

Barred P. Rocks, M. B. Turkeys, Pekin
Ducks and White Guineas



With Grand Show Records.
Reasonable Prices.
Write for Circular, it's FREE!

W. E. Pyles, May's Lick, Ky.

WHITE.... PLYMOUTH ROCKS

An elegant lot of young breeding cks., Frank Heck and Mrs. W. H. Magruder strains, will sell while they last at \$2 each.

Eggs From B. & W. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorns and S. C. B. Minorcas at \$1 per 15.

First-class birds, in fine condition.

Standard Poultry Co.,

Box C. - Hopkinsville, Ky.

25c IS ALL IT TAKES TO PAY FOR

FANCY FOWLS.

*The phenomenally successful and most widely read poultry organ of the south. Established in 1897 it is a credit to its section, the great and growing South. It is out on time the 10th of each month, is prosperous and responsible. As a low-priced paper it is in a class by itself and is better than most 50c papers, 36 TO 60 PAGES. Largest circulation in its territory of any poultry paper and unequalled as an advertising medium to those wanting to reach Southern readers. Address, enclosing 25c in coin or stamps. FANCY FOWLS CO., Hopkinsville, Ky.

U. O. G. C.
POULTRY FARM.

Barred P. Rocks, Blk. Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, M. B. Turkeys and Pea Fowls.
Eggs in Season.

MRS. D. A. BROOKS, STURGIS, KENTUCKY.

EGGS From all varieties of fowls FREE. If interested in poultry send your order and address at once to
Farm and Poultry News,
Postoffice Box 304,
Middlesborough, - Ky.

THE SAME OLD STORY!

At Indianapolis, Dec. 4-10, 1901, I won the long end of all premiums, in hot company. Winning 1st and 4th cocks, 1st, 4rd and 4th hens, 4th cockerel, 1st and 4th pullet and 2nd pen in Silver Wyandottes. First, 2nd, 3rd cocks, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hens, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen in Golden Wyandottes. First ckl., 1st and 2nd hen, 1st 2nd, 3rd pul., 1st pen in Black Wyandottes. First ck., 1st and 4th hen, 1st and 2nd cks., 1st pul., 1st pen in G. S. Bantams. Second ck., 1st and 2nd hens, 1st and 2nd cks., 1st and 2nd pul., 1st pen in S. S. Bantams.

Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse and Embden Geese, Imp. S. Collie Dogs.

Big Circular That Tells It all for a Stamp.
Eggs, \$3.00, Two Sitzings for \$5.00.

R. E. JONES, BOX F, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.



200 CHOICE BIRDS!

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and C. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trlos of Belgian Hares. Address at once

D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.



Correct in principle. Exact in operation. Absolutely self-regulating and the simplest, surest, most durable hatchery ever made. Praised by thousands of successful poultry raisers. The

Victor Incubator
leaves nothing to chance—hatches every egg that can be hatched. Needs no watching. The perfect product of science and long experience. Guaranteed positively as represented or money refunded. Free catalogue illustrated by photographs telling how to get increased results from almost any machine, for 6 cts. Write to-day. We pay the Freight.



Geo. Ertel Co.
Quincy, Ill.

Our Last Years' Matings Produced Grander Fowls Than Ever Before.

S. C. W. Leghorns & White Wyandottes,
White as Snow.
Barred P. Rocks,
Barred From Tip to Skin.
S. and R. C. B. Leghorns,
Of the Best Strains in this Country.

Who can say more about their stock? Prices \$3.00 to \$7.00 per trio. Would be cheap at twice these prices. If they don't suit, your money back. This is your opportunity. Don't miss it.

Eggs from choice matings \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30

Indian Ridge Poultry Farm,
D. P. VINEYARD, Prop.,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., APRIL 10, 1902.

No 4

A Tennessees Enthusiast.

EDITOR FANCY FOWLS:

Since advertising with you I have gotten so many inquiries in regard to prices of eggs that I thought, through your paper, I might make some things plain. I am sending out eggs daily and getting my share of the orders, for every inquiry gets an answer and many are well pleased enough to send orders right away. I get many nice letters from my customers that are greatly appreciated.

Now let me say, Shelbyville is the county seat, of Bedford county and I will refer to any one here, not asking any permission. I am located in Shelbyville and my yards are open to all and will bear inspection by anyone.

Not being able physically, I never attend the shows, but my birds have taken many prizes for others. I know I have good stock and you can have eggs from the best, the same as I use myself, and at reasonable prices to. I will continue to sell through April and May from all my breeds as follows: Buff Rocks that are Buff from tip to tip, Buff Wyandots, Buff Cochins, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandots, White Langshans, at \$2 per 17 eggs and Lt. Brahmas, Black Langshans, C. I. Games, White Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs at \$1.50 for 17 eggs. Also Yellow Bronze turkeys, \$3 per 15. All eggs nicely packed in baskets, so as to give good results.

My incubators are now running for early breeders. My first hatch of 200 gave me 172 chicks. Can any one beat that for the season? If so, let me hear from them.

MRS. M. C. ANDERSON,
Shelbyville, Tenn.

Editorial Comments.

If you want to get-up a club send for sample copies and we will forward them promptly.

This is the last month for the Egg premiums. Send in a club



Buff Orpington pullet, bred and owned by J. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss.

and we will give you an order for a sitting of eggs.

If you are not a subscriber to FANCY FOWLS you should be, and there's no better time to begin than now, so send us your 25c and we'll do the rest.

This is the great month for the egg trade and to help the advertisers along as much as possible, we are out a few days ahead of time this month.

J. W. Hisgen, Hopkinsville, Ky., is a new advertiser who breeds Cornish Indian Games and S. S. Hamburgs. Read his advertisement, in which he offers a pen of Hamburgs at a bargain.

Several articles from our regular contributors and others are left out this month and will appear in the May number. A rush of ads. at the last moment crowded out several pages of reading matter.

W. F. Lilly, Petros, Tenn., whose ad. appears on another page, makes a specialty of the Ringlet strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks and his pens contain some high-class birds. Those who buy eggs from Mr. Lilly may rest assured of getting full value for their money.

Armour & Co., and Swift & Co., have in cold storage 500,000 cases, or 15,000,000 dozen eggs, which were purchased at an average price of about 23 cents a dozen. If sold now at 25 cents a dozen, the holders of the eggs would receive gross receipts amounting to \$1,800,000.

Two years ago Armour & Co., through agents, purchased nearly 1,000 cases of eggs in the poultry raising states of the West, and held them in storage for an advance. The "corner" was not broken on that account until the price of eggs reached 45 cents a dozen at retail. Armour & Co.'s profits were placed at \$2,000,000.—A Few Hens,



"JEANETTE,"

First Prize Hen and Champion at Louisville. Property of Pope & Pope, Louisville, Ky.

American Poultry Association.

A brief summary of the proceedings of the American Poultry Association; held in Charleston, S. C., in its 26th Annual Session, January 28-29, 1902.

Four meetings of from two to four hours each were held. The attendance was not large, but a marked and sustained interest in the proceedings was manifest.

Sixteen old members and two new members were present and took a part in the proceedings. Seven states were represented. Eleven members of the executive committee from seven states were present.

The following were the principal items of business transacted, nearly every measure that prevailed being passed by a unanimous vote, and after full and free discussion:

1. The election of Dr. F. D. Kendall, Columbia, S. C., president.

2. The re-election of T. E. Orr, Pittsburg, Pa., secretary and treasurer.

3. A careful revision of the roll of membership of the executive committee, and of the stand-

ing committee.

4. The admission of thirty-one new life members.

5. The admission of twenty-two new Club Life Memberships under Article III, Section 2, of the constitution, as interpreted by the Wooden resolution at the Buffalo meeting, and the passing of a vote of thanks to Frank Heck for special work done in bringing about this result.

6. The adoption of the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, which authorize an Association League Committee and outline its work, this committee to be selected at an adjourned meeting of this annual session.

7. The adoption of the amendments to the constitution and by-laws proposed by R. F. Shannon, relative to memberships in this association.

8. The admission to the Standard of Perfection of Buff Orpingtons.

9. The recognition of this the second official exhibit of Blue Swedish Ducks in their application for admission to the Standard of Perfection.

10. The substitution of Frank

Heck for B. N. Pierce on the revision editorial committee, and the continuance of said committee.

11. The appointment of Fred L. Kimmey, Frank B. White and Otto H. Magly as a committee advisory to the president and secretary, and with these officers to have power to act for the association in the matter of the recent shortages in the funds of the association.

12. The appointment of a committee of three—T. F. McGrew, Theo. Hewes and T. E. Orr—to act with Fred L. Kimmey, and Franklane L. Sewell in devising ways and means for publishing an illustrated Standard of Perfection if it be found possible.

13. The instruction to the secretary that he furnish to all poultry journals that desire it a detailed statement of the postal card vote for place for annual meeting.

14. The decision to hold an adjourned session of this annual meeting at Hagerstown, Md., in October, 1902.

15. The passing of votes of thanks to various officials of the Charleston Exposition and citizens of South Carolina, who made our stay pleasant.

T. E. ORR,
Secretary and Treasurer,
545 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Our Young Ones.

Although I am a great lover of children, it is not the children of which I wish to speak now; it is the young chicks of which the country is full at this time. And as the fond mother watches the growth and development of her children, so the true fancier is ever on the lookout for the welfare of his broods, and noting the development of this one and that.

As the hot weather comes on we must look after the shade

question and see that shade is provided if we are not favored with the natural variety. Protection can be made from the scorching sun by stretching canvass over poles on the fence, and slanting to the ground on either side; this cover can be made cheaply by sewing together coffee sacks, after having ripped them open at the sides. Put several of these up if possible, and you will be surprised how the chicks will take advantage of them on many a hot day.

Another very important matter is the drinking water, and it should be carefully looked after. In the absence of something better for a fountain for the little ones, an old fruit can inverted in a saucer, or what is a better thing is a gallon paint can cleaned up, and with a few large nail holes about a half inch from the top, or rather it becomes the bottom when it is inverted into an old tin pie-pan, which makes an admirable continuous flow fountain, in which they can not get wet.

Try to get your chicks to forage as much as you can, if you have room living in the country. Bugs will make them grow faster than any thing you can feed them, and they will get the much needed exercise in the bargain. Give them a moderate feed in the morning, a small feed at noon and all they can eat at night. Do not confine them after they are old enough to keep up with the mother hen except at night and until the dew is mostly off the grass in the morning, but let her teach them to get out and hunt before she has weaned them. And after they are weaned, if you are not bothered with night prowlers I would not close them up at all, for they want to get out early in the morning, before the sun is up, to gather in the worms and bugs. The can get five times as many in the same length of time before seven o'clock as they can after

that time. The same is true in the evening; and they are very much like some of their keepers, they prefer to work when the sun is not quite so hot.

How the true fancier loves to watch his flock come in of an evening one by one. Especially is this true when they get three or four months old and begin to show their markings. This one is about to his ideal and that one is much better in certain points than any he had last year. He sees an improvement in shapes of backs of many; others are going to be better in carriage, etc. He sees in the best of them the rudiments of some grand exhibition birds; as he looks at a certain one's outline and general color he rounds it out in his mind's eye, and thinks it will be nearly perfect, and how he will make neighbor B. look green with envy at the next winter's show. He begins to partially select them for his old customers, who have been speaking for them in advance. This one he thinks will make a bird to suit Mr. C. who wanted one rather dark in color, large in bone, with an extra nice comb. Another, finer in many ways, not so coarse in make up, lighter in plumage, looks to suit Mr. D. who described just such a bird last spring, but too late in the season—all sold—wanted to engage for next fall. And so it goes.

What a study it is. One's mind runs along in about these channels, and it is certainly a great education to us to watch nature in her building processes.

F. J. MARSHALL,
Atlanta, Ga.

White Wyandottes Almost Non-Sitter..

Can the Wyandottes be so carefully bred for egg production that they will not become broody? I can not say positively they can, but I have been trying to keep as close to the standard in fancy points as possible and at the

same time have been looking well to the egg side of the question. So last year I had one good old White Wyandotte that began to lay early in December and continued to lay regularly till the 15th of June without stopping or showing the least sign of becoming broody, so I was very much interested in the matter and kept the greater portion of my breeding stock from that one hen and I have 35 females and they have been laying since the first of October 1901 and this March the 17th, 1902, and I get from 18 to 30 eggs every day.

My brooders are now all full up with young chicks and I took some eggs that I had tested out of an incubator and put in 3 of the nests to see if I could get them to set and the hens left the nest and went to a nest with but one egg in it, and I am feeding nothing to force egg production either, so it is my impression now that the Wyandottes can be made to produce more eggs in 12 months' time than the Brown Leghorns, I say the Brown Leghorns because I have tried them, but still I believe there could be an improvement in the egg production in all breeds of fowls if the breeders would look after the points as closely as they look after other fancy points. I do not want any one to leave off the fancy points, but keep up all sides just alike and we will have more eggs and need more incubators and still have fancy stock and good show birds.

A. J. LAWSON,
Dare, Tenn.

C. O. Duffy, the White Rock specialist and breeder of exhibition stock, offers a sitting of his best eggs to the club-raiser who sends in the largest list of new subscribers to FANCY FOWLS by May 1st. These eggs are worth competing for and club-raisers should keep a close eye on this valuable special.

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY
FANCY FOWLS COMPANY
 212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:
 ONE COPY ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE : 25 CENTS

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The advertising rates given on this page will be rigidly adhered to. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance. Short term advertisements must be accompanied by the cash. Postage stamps are acceptable for small amounts. Advertisers who do not pay their bills are not wanted and will not be retained. Advertisements may be forwarded up to the 5th of the month, but all changes of standing cards should be in by the 1st.

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If your paper comes in a red wrapper your time is out and it will be stopped unless you send in your re-newal. Look out for the red wrapper

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3 inches	4 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
5 inches	5 00	12 00	15 00	24 00
1 column	6 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
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APRIL, 1902.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Note new and enlarged ad. of W. M. Spalding, Cox's Creek, Ky., who breeds high class Golden and Buff Wyandottes.

Judge R. L. Simmons, the former editor, has received the publication of the Tar Heel Poultryman, at Lexington, N. C.

Mrs. S. J. Fearing, of "Tecumseh Chicken Roost," Tecumseh, Ala., changes her ad. this month and her prices of eggs will be found very reasonable for the high quality of the prize-winning stock that she breeds. We have seen the superb White Rocks and other birds from this plant in many show rooms and they never fail to win a fair share of awards. If you want to add new and improved blood to your White Rocks, you will make no mistake by sending an order to Mrs. Fearing.

Pope & Pope, Louisville, Ky., this month increase their regular ad. to a full page and offer eggs from their Barred Plymouth Rocks at only \$2 per fifteen. This firm, composed of two wide-awake and progressive young men, thorough and enthusiastic fanciers, have equipped a plant which is in many respects perhaps the most complete one in their State. After trying other breeds, they have finally settled upon the Barred Rocks as the best of all fowls, and are devoting their best energies to the successful breeding of exhibition stock. At the Louisville Inter-State Fair last fall they won three out of a possible four firsts and several other premiums in fierce competition. Their first hen, scoring 94½, was the highest scoring Barred Rock in the show this year. Their stock has been obtained from the recognized leaders in the production of the most scientifically developed Barred Rocks, and their customers may feel assured of getting the best blood obtainable when buying from them. Read their big ad. elsewhere.

Dr. F. S. Bullington, who has been an advertiser with us for several years past, has sold all of his other fowls and will in the future devote his time to the advancement of the White Minorca. We think this is a good move as this breed is truly a grand one, but has lacked the proper pushing in putting them before the public. He is now issuing a new catalogue which he is offering to send free to all readers of FANCY FOWLS, who are interested in this grand breed, which is noted for its superior laying qualities, large size, grand shape and superb white color. He will give a complete description of them in a later issue.

Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Booneville, Tenn., changes her space this month and offers eggs from her fine turkeys, Barred Rocks and Black Langshans. Mrs. Shofner has made a specialty of her Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for several years and her show record has seldom been equaled in the South. Those who send to her for turkey eggs, send to headquarters. Her Rocks and Leghorns are bred to the purple and also prove winners in the hottest of competition. Read her new ad. and send her an order.

Agricultural Advertising for March, the annual poultry number of the little journal issued monthly by The Frank B. White Co., Chicago, is a model periodical of its kind, containing 84 pages. It is profusely illustrated and contains much valuable information from the pens of leading fanciers. It is handsomely gotten up in all its details.

A. J. Lawson, Dare, Tenn., the White Wyandotte specialist, reduces the price of eggs this month. He has stocked his yards with the very best, and wants to put the eggs within reach of as many customers as possible.

Georgia now has three poultry papers, The latest is the Dixie Fancier, just started at Albany by Mr. T. J. Webb and others. It is sixteen pages, with cover,

"I have sold all the fowls I could spare and could have sold as many more," writes J. F. Paul, Troy, Ala.

A Few Hens was discontinued last month, the paper having been bought by the Farm-Poultry Publishing Company, of Boston.

R. V. Goss, formerly of Carbon, Ala., is now at Loss Creek, Ala., where he says he is still raising Silver Wyandottes for pleasure only.

Milton Brown, Middleboro, Mass., offers stock and eggs in Buff and Barred Rocks and Light Brahmas. His prices are very low.

The Buff Orpington has obtained a foothold in the South and bids fair to push its way into a prominent place. The new breed is really a most deserving one.

Alf Bertling, Atlanta, Ga., has sold all of his Buff Cochins and Rhode Island Reds and is now a Barred Rock specialist. He offers eggs from some of the best matings in the South.

F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., has closed out his Buff Cochins Bantams and put in White Minorcas exclusively. Rather a rare breed, but Bullington can make it go in the South if anybody can.

Mr. J. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss., says: "I am booking orders for fall delivery on chickens. The Orpingtons are laying nicely. They are surely a fine fowl. We are having lots of inquiries. All say, 'Saw your ad in F. F.'"

Sylvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Ohio, is a Leghorn specialist who breeds nine different varieties of these egg machines. His ad. appears in breeders' column and if you want anything in the Leghorn line, write him.

R. L. Wilson, Winchester, Ky., changes his ad. this month and offers eggs from his Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes at a very reasonable price. Mr. Wilson says his yards are all mated up of prize winners, both males and females. Read his ad. on another page.

This is a sample of many letters from our advertisers: "I have just about sold everything I had for sale. Have sold every cockerel that I had for sale, pullets until I have only a few left, and egg orders are coming lively. By far the best year I have ever had. Will also state that I have closed my White Wyandottes entirely out, and will devote my time to Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. FANCY FOWLS has done me more good than all the papers I have advertised in. Wishing your good paper success.

OLLIE ESDALE, Birmingham, Ala.

The Hoosier State Poultry and Pet Stock Association has been recently organized by the fanciers of New Albany, Ind., with Ed. McCulloch, President; W. E. Kemp, vice-President; Edw. Millheiser, Treasurer, and H. C. Gifford, Secretary. All of the members are the genuine stuff and will make their business to treat everyone right. The Association has the right kind of a financial foundation, which means its success. Mr. Theo. Hewes will judge the first show, to be held January 14-21, 1903, and it also means that fanciers from far and near will attend the show to get their birds scored by this most competent judge, whom everyone knows.

P. E. Trouche, Charleston, S. C., is one of the most successful breeders of Black Minorcas in the South. His record at the Charleston Exposition has never been equaled in the half of the country best adapted to the development of the Mediterranean classes. To win four firsts in the hottest kind of competition and at the same time capture two silver cups worth \$50 and \$25 is an achievement that speaks louder than words. As a Minorca specialist, Mr. Trouche is in the front rank and lovers of this grand breed should avail themselves of the opportunity to secure eggs from him this month.

A movement has been started by prominent breeders to reform the spelling of Wyandotte, by dropping the final "te." H. S. Babcock is one of these, which leads Editor Robinson, of Farm Poultry, to quote J. Fennimore Cooper as an authority for the long spelling. The dictionaries give both spellings, but the form "Wyandott" is not permissible at all. Common usage seems to prefer Wyandotte, but the weight of authorities favor Wyandot as the original and most correct spelling of the word.

If you are interested in Brown Leghorns it will pay you to read ad. of J. H. Henderson on back cover of this issue. Mr. Henderson has been handling Leghorns for a number of years. He is one of our best Southern specialty breeders. As a business man he is perfectly reliable. Parties wishing to introduce new blood, or start right, will make no mistake in placing their orders with him. Ask for circular, sent free to all applicants.

Warren Morton, of the Mountain Home farm, is making a specialty of Pit Games. His strains have been bred for twenty years, with but one object ahead—grit. They are bred strictly for business and not for plumage; and his yards are crossed up with Warhorses, Hornets, Grist's Champions and the leading English strains. Hunt up his ad.

A. J. Lawson, proprietor White Hill Poultry Farm, Dare, Tenn., sends a change for his ad. this month. Mr. Lawson is a White Wyandotte specialist and has some of the best stock to be had in his pens this season. He sells eggs at \$1.50 per 15.

Chicken Cholera.

Almost every week I receive letters from persons in different parts of the United States asking for information in regard to chicken cholera. I have looked up the matter and will write a few things, picked up on this subject. Cholera is an exceedingly virulent and fatal disease, destroying vast numbers of birds of different species, and remaining on premises for years after being once introduced. It is generally understood that cholera is incurable, but there are points in natural history which enable a person to control the disease. The disease germs are seldom if ever taken up by the bird and carried any considerable distance to produce the malady. The virus remains in a fixed form and generally if not always enters into the body with the food. It is distributed over the wounds, feeding places, etc., in the excrement of affected birds, and the food, drink and gravel are thus contaminated. It is claimed by some writers that healthy birds may be kept in coops a few feet from sick birds for months without contracting the disease, but if the birds are now placed in the inclosure with the latter they are stricken in a few days.

No persons who have investigated this subject agree that it is not probable that chicken cholera originated, in any considerable number of cases, in any other way than by contagion. There are instances no doubt when it originates by filthy surroundings when fowls are closely confined, or by feeding on decomposing substances. It can be brought on the premises in many ways, with sick or infected fowls, or on the feet of people, or brought by dogs, cats or other animals, with infected manure or feathers or by birds or even insects. Many fowls die from diseases that are not conta-

gious and it is a matter of primary importance to decide as to the nature of the affection when cholera is suspected. The agricultural report says that this might be done with comparative certainty by inspection of the excrement, and with the fowls the excretions of the kidneys are joined in the cloaca with the undigested parts of the food and both solid and liquid excrements are consequently voided together, and are not mixed to any great extent, the part excreted by the kidneys is easily distinguished, as during health it is of a pure white color while the bowel discharges are of various hues.

After a fowl takes the contagion into its body the first and only reliable symptom is a coloration of the urates. At first these have only a faint yellow tint, which rapidly changes, however, into a deep yellow color; up to this time the bird shows no other signs of the disease, its temperature is unchanged and its excrement of a normal consistency. In one or more days after this yellow color appears the urates are greatly increased in quantity and constitute the whole or greater part of the discharges and an obstinate diarrhea sets in, in a few days the urates become greenish. The excrement of sick birds are the principal means of spreading the contagion and the first step in stamping out the disease is to destroy all which are voiding yellow urates, care should be had to make the distinction between the urates and the bowel dejection, for the latter are frequently of a yellow color in health. The killing should not be by any method which allows the escape of blood, as this fluid is even more virulent than the excrement. Once killed, the bodies should be deeply buried. The drinking vessels and feeding troughs must be thoroughly disinfected, also the ground runs, buildings, etc.

The liquid lice killers that are

on the market are all good disinfectants, or you can use three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gallons of water. Chloro-naphtholeum is also a good disinfectant. The liquids may be applied with a sprinkling can, or sprayer. Before disinfecting the poultry houses, the manure must be first thoroughly cleaned up, disinfected and removed. Sulphuric acid undiluted is a very strong and dangerous drug and will destroy clothing and cauterize the flesh where it touches it. Feathers become saturated with the contagion and to thoroughly disinfect everything, fowls and all, flour of sulphur can be put in a kettle or pan of burning coals and the fowls can remain in the house as long as the air can be breathed without danger of suffocation. The best plan is to prevent cholera if possible by keeping the premises clean and to never buy or receive a fowl from a locality where cholera has been raging, even a year after the disease has been stamped out. If you have any suspicion that a fowl has been where cholera has been, the fowl should be fumigated with the flour of sulphur before it is placed with the flock. Eggs from cholera districts should be thoroughly cleaned of all particles of excrement adhering to them. It is a very important thing to keep healthy fowls from infected grounds or from coming in contact with fowls that have cholera. Healthy fowls may carry the virus on their feathers or feet for many miles and people will wonder how the disease ever reached them. Manure from infected places may be purchased and spread upon land to which healthy poultry has access and has become the means of spreading the disease. By careful observance of the plans mentioned cholera may never get started in your flock or it may be exterminated when it has made its appearance. Preventive measures are the best thing I can recommend for cholera.—O. P. Greer in Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star.

Obligations of The Farmer to The Fancier.

(By R. E. Huntley, Borodino, N. Y.)

Few farmers possess exhibition fowls, but most up-to-date ones keep well bred poultry. The man who prides himself in his possessions has such ideas of neatness as to desire an even lot of fowls as well as substantial fences unobstructed with weeds and briars. Some years since a progressive stockman, who keeps no poultry, called on business and found one in the hen house. His glance immediately took in my flock of White Wyandottes, which led him to remark: There appears to be quite a sameness about those hens. I presume it is that particular sameness which you are after. "With his mind diverted by the various interests of diversified farming, he looks to someone else to improve the poultry. We need not be advanced in years to remember the flocks of fowls, irregular in shape, size, and color with year-around capacities for egg production embryonic, and a tendency to well nigh eternal incubation, and with their care left to the juvenile and feminine members of the household. The senior father was apathetic to them, apparently only sufficiently cognizant of their existence to club them from the garden or to disclaim financial profit from the flock which provided a half-dozen eggs for his breakfast or a palatable fry for his supper. Such a change has occurred that the farmer of average intelligence is aware of the existence of poultry as a factor in the commercial life of our nation, a factor whose annual output outranks that of almost all other farm products, and that it constitutes an element of profit or the American people are deluded, since all farms are stocked, while, so far as practicable, families in towns and cities possess small flocks. He also knows

that many breeds and varieties exist, and can usually tell at a glance the type and special purpose of each. Being isolated, he is naturally conservative. He should not be blamed for this disposition. He is the victim of his environments, and acknowledges with reluctance the usefulness of the fancier and the superior advantage of standard fowls.

Yet in various ways he is debtor to the fancier. Through the efforts of the latter our present varieties of standard fowls have been brought to their present typical condition; as a result of their writings and exhibits the people become informed concerning them; and by advertising have they become diffused. And after the farmer pays glowing tribute to the fancier. He may feel chagrined when asked a dollar or more for a standard fowl or an equal amount for a setting of eggs, may stigmatize his neighbor who purchases as a "blind enthusiast;" but, mind you, he surely calls on the "blind enthusiast" about the second season in order to "change eggs" some from the fowls he has come to admire.

Some years ago while residing in Missouri, a farmer brought his stock of near one hundred fowls to a store where live poultry was received. Being asked his reason for selling, he replied: "They are a sort of a mongrel set." Then he selected from the merchant's coops about a dozen promising Plymouth Rocks, which, pound for pound, cost him about half his former flock. Yet in the preceding spring he could hardly have been induced to secure the eggs which produced the purchased fowls at a price equal to the store value of the eggs producing half the "mongrel set."

Another debt of the farmer to the fancier is the successful method of caring for poultry. The modern farmer knows that

warm quarters are preferable to the fence or trees as a hen roost, that a warm scratching pen of ample dimensions helps to produce winter eggs, and that profit is secured by producing the "early bird" rather than by depending on the hens which "steal their nests" in the latter part of the summer.

Another debt is found in the conservation of vigor by the fancier. Comparatively few farmers ever "change roosters" each season, and most who do, because of insufficient attention or injudicious selection and mating soon find their flocks "running out" or drifting away from typical characteristics. Most frequent is degeneration in size as well as size of eggs and egg production. With the degeneration in size almost surely comes a lack of vigor. This is a feature of the flocks of so many of the so-called fanciers. But the true fancier, who has proper stock, judiciously mated, and who expects long prices for stock and eggs, can afford to so care for his flocks as to keep up size and type, and have males everlastingly "looking for blood." I wonder if there is any connection between the fact that I am breeding and feeding for size and typical shape and the other fact that my males are so pugnacious that frequently two adult males cannot become accustomed to running together. I once had one which kept dogs out of the back yard by his impudence.

With the strides the poultry industry has taken in the past twenty years, it is safe to predict even greater ones in the coming twenty. It will never be overdone as long as so many eggs are imported as is now the case. Comparatively few poultry men will ever become fanciers for the two-fold reason that all can produce meat and eggs, and few are by nature fitted for breeders. In the future development of this infantile industry the warmest sympathy should exist between farmers and fanciers. The farmer will continue to depend upon the fancier for type and vigor, and will be the final customer of the successful fancier.

The Heavy Male Tax.

One of the heaviest items of expense to which the poultry breeder, whether amateur or professional, subjects himself is superfluous male birds. For eight months in the year all male birds are simply a nuisance, and since we know about how many male breeders we shall want during the remaining four months why do we keep so many of these useless fellows as "boarders who don't pay their bills"?

We may ascribe it to ignorance on the part of the amateur, but really he is not more guilty than the old-time professional. The latter vows by all that is good that he "will never do it again. No, sir, I'll kill off one-half of my old cocks and one-half of all my cockerels by the first of July next year, for they will bring as much money then as they will at Thanksgiving or Christmas, and I'll save all that feed." But the first of July and the first of August come and go and these unprofitable boarders are still with him.

Why is it? Simply a lack of nerve on his part to do what both observation and experience tell him he should do. He is afraid to put his own good judgment into execution. Old Herod ordered the slaughter of hundreds of male children that he might be sure that a certain one should be in the number, but Mr. Poultrykeeper saves the life of hundreds of cockerels, forsooth, lest he might in his slaughter kill for a half-dollar one one that might some day be worth two dollars or five dollars. Far better to sacrifice a few good birds than to feed so many so long for absolutely nothing.

But there is very little danger of killing really superior birds by mistake if they have passed the age of two months, and by July first all prospective breeding birds of American or Asiatic va-

rieties should be more than two months old. For it is the late hatched cockerels, reared in too crowded quarters, that are too small, too immature to ever reach that hearty and vigorous development so essential to the successful sire.

Not only is it a saving of feed that counts for much, especially in a year like this, when all kinds of feed are so high priced, but the increased room that the others have in which they may range and eat and shade themselves during the heated months of July, August and September, and still more, the room in which they may roost and lounge and feed and be comfortable after the cold weather of November has set in—this is the most important thing. The space ordinarily given to one hundred cockerels, if assigned to only fifty, will usually develop a crop that, though smaller in numbers, will bring just as much money owing to increased quality.

And if this item reaches the eye of any farmer who breeds poultry merely as a side-line, but who likes to see the profits coming in, let me ask him if he had marketed every male bird on his place last July, thus saving seven months of expensive feeding, does he not see that his accounts would balance much better to-day, even though he must needs turn out next month and buy a few male birds for the coming breeding season.

One more point to the farmer and I am done: Too many male birds are kept, even during the breeding season. If you do not keep more than forty hens, and you allow them to run at large, and desire to set eggs from them all indiscriminately, two good, active male birds are enough. Under these circumstances of range and activity you will get a higher percentage of fertility than from fowls in confinement even with the ordinary ratio of one male to eight females. But

why save eggs for hatching from so many? If you have forty hens, select fifteen of the very best specimens and give them the advantages of range and liberty and exercise accompanied by one fine, active male bird, and save their eggs for hatching.

Keep the other twenty-five to produce eggs for eating, and to do the hatching and rearing, if you still refuse to use incubators and brooders, and you will be surprised to see how many chicks you will hatch. Your fifteen hens in the one hundred days following February 15th ought to give you from seven hundred to one thousand eggs. If your birds are pure bred, fine specimens and correctly mated we'd rather have one sitting from them than two sittings from birds kept in close confinement and without sufficient exercise even though the latter are really the finer specimens.—T. E. Orr in Commercial Poultry.

Notes By W. R. Brown.

Judging by the inquiries received for stock or eggs, the Brown Leghorns seem to be as much in demand as ever.

At the National Fanciers' Association show at Chicago had the largest show of Single Comb Brown Leghorns ever held in the West. Including pens there were 239 exhibited and quality grand. There were more Brown Leghorns than Barred Rocks, Orpingtons or Langshans, which are greatly the largest classes of our big National shows.

The Houdan is again coming more prominently before the public. These are a very desirable class of fowl and are a good utility breed. If you are looking about for a new breed to add to your yards, you will make no mistake in taking up the Houdans.

Light Brahmas and crosses with Brahmas are said to be remarkably free from cold. A

strong, vigorous bird that gets cold will soon get over it while a bird lacking in vigor will be a long time getting well, and it often drifts into roup. Colds are often caused by changing the birds from one pen to another. I use nothing but a liberal quantity of coal oil, some poured into their nostrils and some placed in their drinking water. Sometimes it is desirable to give a dose of castor oil.

Begin with a few fowls, put them in a comfortable house, the best building at your command. Feed carefully and systematically, study the subject of poultry raising by reading the best literature. Do this for a full season before an attempt is made at mating or breeding large numbers. Also keep only one variety. Two varieties for a beginner is one variety too many.

We have bred Single Comb and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns for a number of years and have never found anything to beat them in laying qualities. We have ample room in our buildings for at least five breeds but we never have any inclination to breed that many varieties. Life is too short. Besides our two varieties of Brown Leghorns we keep a third breed. We do this for the sake of testing and experimenting with them versus our Leghorns. We have hitherto bred Black Minorcas as a third breed and found them to be grand summerlayers and hardy, but they never laid the eggs in winter like the Brown Leghorns. We have about concluded to try the Houdans and test them with our Brown Leghorns.

GERMAN HARES.

A German Hare is a native of Germany, Belgium, France or Switzerland. They are also found wild in Scotland, where they are called Scotch Rabbits. They are not to be compared with our native breeds or the mischievous breeds of Australia.

They are twice as large and very quiet, bear confinement well, and breed and thrive in close quarters better than any other breed. Their color is gray with some white on belly and on tail. They somewhat resemble our native wild rabbits, excepting the ears which are fully three times as large, and the hares themselves are four times as large as our wild rabbits. They are very prolific, breeding every thirty or forty days and having from four to ten young at one litter. They are fast growers, very hardy and easily fattened on any kind of grass, hay or vegetables same as sheep. They require but little care, thriving best in close quarters, and when killed make a repast fit for a king, being so much superior to the wild rabbit, as their flesh is far more juicy and palatable. A full grown German hare will weigh from ten to twelve pounds. They require much the same treatment as other rabbits and any one taking them up will find it both a pleasant and profitable undertaking. Keep the hutches clean and dry is the way to keep free from diseases peculiar to these animals. Give them the same daily attention that you would your pig or cow, and the returns in rich, palatable meat will fully repay you for your trouble.

W. R. BROWN

The Klondikes.

The Klondike fowls are not very well known, as they have never been regarded as a practical breed. This indifference on the part of the general public has not discouraged Dr. Black, the originator, who has steadily proclaimed their merits and produced figures to prove his assertion that the Klondikes are as good as any other fowls now bred.

They certainly are curious birds, their plumage resembling soft down or silky hair rather

than feathers. This has one advantage—the Klondike cannot fly.

Dr. Black sends us an egg record which is good enough for any breed. These eight hens laid in the month of December eggs as follows: No. 5, 21; No. 15, 10; No. 22, 8; No. 27, 16, beginning to sit December 21; No. 29, 21; No. 31, 18; No. 32, 19; No. 34, 25; No. 34 has a record of 90 eggs from December 1 to April 1. Of the above two pullets Nos. 22 and 15 began to lay December 18 and 19 respectively. No. 31 began to lay December 9. These hens weighed from three and one-fourth to four and three-fourth pounds each.

The plumage of the Klondikes can be used for many useful purposes. Herewith we give a picture of a little girl dressed for Sunday school, wearing a beautiful muff and collar made of Klondike plumage. This is certainly a profitable way of disposing of one of the by-products of Klondike fowls.—Commercial Poultry.

Shown by The Trap Nest.

At the Utah agricultural college they have been looking after the utility end of breeding. They have been using the trap nest. One brood of chicks was matured and given a year's test with these nests. One pullet laid less than 100 eggs during the year, and one pullet laid 216 eggs. That was doing better than the books require, as 200 eggs per year is the largest number supposed to be laid by the hens of any breed. With such means of finding out the good and poor hens the latter may be killed off till only the profitable ones remain. The ordinary farm flock contains a few excellent layers but a good many that do not pay the cost of keeping them.—Pelatuma Journal.

Something About Raising Turkeys.

As the season for hatching and raising turkeys is at hand, a little talk on that subject would be in order. Now it is not supposed that everybody will agree with the writer. The methods and experiences of others might put us to thinking, and the result will be some change for the better in the business.

We will begin with setting the old hen. Let her set on the nest where she laid for about four days to be sure she means business. Then if the location is not a suitable one, move her. Have the nest for her in a large coop with one side slatted as you would for a turkey with young. Put a few chicken eggs, if you have them, stale turkey eggs, into the nest. Always have the nest on the ground. Select a place where water will not run or stand in wet weather. Everything being ready, move the turkey after it is dark. Allow her two or three days to get accustomed to her new place before giving her the eggs to incubate. You must pen her up in the coop or she may leave it. Have the coop made so you can pull out one slat so that the hen can get out without lifting or moving the coop. Every other day allow her to come out of the coop and give her plenty of fresh water and corn. Watch her to see that she goes back on the nest, and then be sure and have the slat in place. That way you keep the hen in and dogs out.

Most people think hens can not be moved that way, but they can. We have practiced that for four years, and with success. Where turkeys are raised and handled right they will be as domestic as the Plymouth Rock or the Brahma. We had a turkey hen that insisted on trying to get into a nest box in the hen house, and was not satisfied until we put a larger box in the corner, where she layed and hatched.

Now when the little fluffy poults hatch do not try to make them think they are hungry by offering them feed the first day. Let them get two days old before you feed them. Keep the old hen in the hatching place for two days, or until you begin to feed. If you have had the hen setting in a coop you can use that to keep her and her young in, but put the coop on a dry place so that water will not collect there during a shower, and drown all your poults. We have almost forgotten that great enemy of all poultry, and turkeys especially lice. The old hen should be thoroughly dusted with fresh insect powder when first set, and then again in about a week, and once more a day or two before the eggs hatch.

The first feed the young turks get should be oat meal or stale bread. Do not feed before they are forty-eight hours old. Give them oat meal dry always; if stale bread, soak with water and squeeze until just moist. Do not give more of the wet bread than they will eat up clean. If any is left over take it away and give to older fowls. Feed the oat meal on a clean board. Oat meal may be fed exclusively for two weeks with the best success. Have fresh water so that they can get at it all the time, but so they cannot get into it. Give the old hen plenty of corn; she need not be fed on bread and oat meal. For the first week put a board pen around the coop so the poults cannot wander off with other fowls and get lost. When about a week old dust the old hen and the poults throughly with Persian insect powder. Repeat every week until satisfied that your flock is free from lice.

We have used oat meal as the principal food until the turks were six weeks old and with great success. When the turks are two weeks old teach them to eat coarse corn or cracked corn. Give them the corn chopped dry;

teat is the natural way for fowls to find their food. As grit you may give them egg shells crushed fine; they must have some kind of grit. After the turks are a week or ten days old take away the board pen. If the weather is nice you can now turn the old hen out after dinner, but be sure to pen her up again about five o'clock in the evening. The young turks should be fed every two hours, if not oftener. They seem to get weak and puny and very soon will not eat at all.

Milk curds are a fine change in food and can be given the turks quite freely. As the turks get older give them coarse corn chop every other feed. Do not quit giving them the oat meal and occasionally stale bread or milk curds. If your poults seem to lose their appetite give them some onion cut real fine; give the tops and bulb. If you feed onion frequently and keep grit where they can get at it they will always meet you screaming with delight when you go to feed them.

When the turks are about three weeks old the old hen can be turned out as soon as the grass is dry in the morning, but do not neglect to feed the young during the day. If they wander off too far drive them back and then feed and water them. Caring for them in this way kept up until they want to roost you will lose very few of them. Pen up the old hen every night until the young are feathered out well; do not let them roost at the first inclination to do so, for a shower over night may kill them. We made a roost on purpose for the turkeys about four feet above the ground, and until they could fly they were penned up every night.

Keep up feeding oatmeal and coarse dry corn chop until the turks can eat whole grain. Wheat can be given them as soon as they will eat it.

Always keep your turkeys free

from lice; give good, clean food and water, and you will raise as many in proportion as you would common chickens.

The one great cause of mortality among young turkeys is careless feeding and lice.—Fred Boedecker in The Record.

Why Low Prices Come To The Southern Fancier.

J. H. Sledd, Negro Arm, Va.

The Southern fancier in very many instances, I judge from his advertising, stands in his own light. He fails to pluck the golden apple himself but builds the ladder that enables his Northern and Western neighbor to climb within reach and gather the golden harvest. With characteristic generosity he advertises some body's strain of fowls, forgetful of the fact that those who desire that strain of birds prefer to get their stock from head quarters. Having secured your foundation stock, bend all your energies to such a system of breeding that you can with confidence offer to the public your own strain. Instead of Southern buyers having recourse to the North the plan should be reversed, especially in the sale of eggs for early hatching. Our climatic conditions are more favorable for the production of winter and early spring eggs and we should have a large trade, if not from fanciers, certainly from broiler raisers for incubator eggs. Perhaps we lack the key to judicious advertising. Let the Southern Fancier be true to his own colors, and while himself a real fancier he should certainly encourage his brother by introducing his new blood—if he must have it—from the flock of his neighbor and not from a more distant market. A disposition to ignore those immediately around him does much to cripple the business. I am not an advocate of sectionalism in any sense but rather a free-trader, but I do know that it is suicidal to the

Southern poultry industry for every one who wishes to invest in pure bred poultry to leave the good things at his own door and seek another market in which to purchase his stock and then kick because his neighbors pursue the same policy. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. The true method is to find what you need and buy it, at a fair valuation, even if it is just across the street. The distance from which your stock comes cannot add to its purity nor to its intrinsic worth, although the added express charges will swell its monetary value to you.

We labor too under the disadvantage of newness. That "a new broom sweeps clean" is not applicable to the poultry industry. Too many of us ignore the scientific side of the industry and our matings are haphazard and ill advised. We spend but little thought and less time in the selection of our breeding pens and the results are deplorable. Few have a "Standard," and I fear me that those who have neglect to study it. In a recent communication in regard to fowls I was informed by the writer that he had been purchasing his cock birds in the North but desired this season to purchase in the home market but had been unable to do so because he could not get "an intelligent description" of the birds. The Southern fancier has a reputation to establish and it cannot be done at once, but will come by patient careful work and a pertinacity of purpose that does not loosen its hold but rather strengthens with each succeeding year.

Breeders and buyers from the North and West must be encouraged to come among us and investigate our claims. A number of fanciers might combine and pay the expenses of the editor, or his representative, let them be well accredited judges among Northern breeders, and

have them visit the various giving in the journal the recent photographic pen pictures—a la "Cum gratia" in Commercial Poultry. Expense would be small and returns would no doubt be a pleasant surprise. Not all Southern fanciers are the victims of low prices. There have gone out from the Hanover try yards of this State birds brought the owner considerably more than \$10 and at one time there was in the yards the single Barred Plymouth hen whose value was \$50, she was not for sale at that time until the breeding season over. The owner of these had a most admirable "The Feather" and his catalog was illustrated, not by ideal but by photogravures of his own birds. A combination of circumstances led with the owner's bad business for a season, for he is a fancier who believes that things come to those that

J. H. Sledd

Used As a Preventive

Bluffton, Ind., Dec. 21,
G. E. Conkey & Co.,

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find Postoffice order for \$10 which kindly send me a box of Conkey's Roup Cure. We have no Roup at present, but stitching in time saves nine. Two years ago Roup nearly destroyed my flock. I tried everything and it seemed as though they died faster. I sent for box of your Roup Cure and three weeks the birds were well and completely cured. I want a box of the stuff to have ready in case of any signs of Roup, as I have one pen of extra fine birds.

Respectfully yours,
E. C. EWKEMAN

Tell them that you saw ad. in FANCY FOWLS.

Hare Diseases and Treatment.

The Belgian hare is not prone to disease, and when kept in dry, well ventilated and clean quarters and properly fed is not often attacked. However, under the most favorable conditions and when given what we deem careful attention, diseases sometimes occur. The first thing to do is to ascertain, if possible, the cause. It is well to remove the animal if with others to a separate hutch or inclosure, and especially so if the disease is infectious, or there is any likelihood of its being so.

Isolation from healthy stock is important, as neglect in some cases would cause great loss which would otherwise be avoided. We shall only touch upon ailments common to the hare. No ironclad rule can be laid down regarding treatment and remedies, and as it is difficult to describe the symptoms of rare diseases, and as it would require an exhaustive article and the use of technical terms, it would hardly come within our province.

SNUFFLES.—This disease seems to be one of the most prevalent, and especially in hutches. While it is not considered fatal, it will, if not given attention and its course checked, result in death. The symptoms are so pronounced that it is not difficult to discover. Sneezing or coughing, followed by a discharge from the nose of a white, glutinous matter of a variable thickness, is an indication.

A slight cold will sometimes develop into a case of snuffles, and for this reason we would advise one to notice particularly when any indication of this kind appears, and give it immediate attention, as a drop of cure taken in time is more effective than a barrelful when the disease becomes fully developed. There are a number of remedies for this disease, but we give here a few that are simple, easily admin-

istered and that have proved effective:

TREATMENT.—Keep the afflicted animal in a cool, airy place, free from draughts. Keep the nose and fore-legs perfectly clean by washing with carbolic soap. Use Lacto-Naphthol, a drop or two in each nostril. If the animal sneezes violently and ejects the mucus in the head or throat, as is most usually the case, wipe the nose and feet thoroughly clean and apply again. This treatment, augmented by a thorough cleaning of the hutch daily, will often prove effective. Spraying the hutch with the above solution will greatly aid. Boracic acid, dissolved in water and blown up the nostrils with a syringe, is recommended.

SLOBBERS.—This ailment occurs mostly among the young, though it sometimes attacks mature animals. It is easily distinguished by a running discharge of a watery fluid from mouth; it has a scalding effect, often causing the hair to come off and giving withal a ghostly appearance to the animal; a wasting away and ruin of the general health, and finally death, if not checked, is the result.

As the cause is indigestion, usually brought on by wrong feeding, a radical change in diet, etc., a physic or laxative should be given. Syrup of figs half a teaspoonful twice a day, will prove effective. Castor oil may be used instead. The mouth should be washed with alum water, which serves to contract the glands and stop the flow of saliva. An excellent way to do this is to saturate a small sponge with the alum water, put into the animal's mouth. After treating feed upon easily digested food. Salt is valuable to use at this time. The following treatment often proves effective: Five cents' worth each of oil of juniper and sweet spirits of nitre mixed, ten drops, put into the drinking water night and morn-

ing.

SCOURS.—This is another complaint that attacks the young mostly, and causes sometimes great and sudden loss. Loss of appetite, soft and stringy droppings, a crouching in the corner of the hutch and generally pinched appearance are indications, if caused by improper feeding too much green stuff when wet with dew or rain which is often the case. Correct this by giving something dry and easily digested, as rolled oats with a little arrowroot sprinkled in with it. Don't give strong astringents; they do more harm than good, as they check the bowels too suddenly and constipation is the result. Remove the cause, assist nature a little and you have about the best treatment.

CONSTIPATION.—The symptoms are similar to the others, except that there is an absence of droppings and the belly seems somewhat distorted. Treatment, a laxative; half teaspoonful of syrup of figs, castor oil or any good laxative twice a day usually relieves.

POT BELLY DROPSY.—This is an ailment to which the young hares are liable. It is usually caused by feeding too much bulky food and at irregular intervals and too close confinement. Reduce the quantity of feed and let it be of a more concentrated kind, place in roomy hutches where they can get plenty of exercise. If off their feed, give something they like and of a laxative nature; such as carrot, a little dandelion or something of the sort. It is well to guard against this complaint by feeding regularly and giving exercise to young ones. It sometimes occurs among fine stock and often spoils what would otherwise be a valuable specimen.—American Belgian Hare Assn. Catalogue.

See our special egg offer on another page. Its a good chance to get eggs for nothing.

Trap Nests.

Thomas H. Taylor, Jr., the poultryman of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, has completed a series of tests with trap nests, which gives some interesting information. In his report Mr. Taylor says:

"Trap nests may be divided into two classes, single and double compartment nests. The last named may work well, but their use is rarely advisable. They are usually hard to clean, and, being bulky, take up valuable space. The claim for the double compartment is that it allows the hen to leave the nesting space after laying, thus preventing her breaking or soiling the egg by trying to get out. The hen should not, however, be confined in so small a space for so long a time that she worries, or her laying may be impaired. She should be released as soon after laying as possible, which is as easily done from the single as well as from the double compartment nest. The single compartment nests are generally preferable. They are simple, more easily cleaned, and require no more room than an ordinary nest.

"A trap nest should ordinarily be no larger than a common nest, and easily cleaned. It should be simple in construction, and so well made that it will not get out of order. It should admit of but one hen at a time, and after she is in prevent her exit or the entrance of others until the first hen is released and the trap again set. It should also be attractive to the hens, or they will lay outside rather than enter the nest. It should be adaptable to all sizes and classes of fowls. It will be seen by the data to follow that not a single nest has met all the requirements as above stated, though a few have proved to be far superior to the others. The openings in some were so large that two hens have

been known to enter at one time. Others failed to hold the hen, or admitted other hens because not provided with a latch to the door, or when so provided it failed to work. Defective operation of others was due to their flimsy construction, and to the fact that the nesting material often interfered with their mechanism. This interference from the nesting material was so great in some instances that it was necessary to re-adjust the nest nearly every day.

"With a few exceptions the devices were more adaptable to the American and Asiatic than the Mediterranean breeds, as the former are more quiet and easier to handle than the latter. A few interesting facts were brought out by the use of the trap nests regarding peculiarities of certain hens, among them that a number laid two eggs at times. The average, however, was never more than one egg a day, as after laying twice in one day the hen would very likely miss the next day or day following. Sometimes the male bird developed the trick of catching himself in the nest, for no apparent reason but his own enjoyment."

White or Brown Eggs?

It is a curious fact that certain markets demand eggs of one color or shade and others demand other colors. Eggs that sell at the highest price in New York, would not be considered the best in Boston, because of the difference in color. There is a prevalent notion in some parts of the country that brown or dark colored eggs are better than white ones. However this notion may have become current, there is no difference in the flavor or value of eggs that have been produced under similar conditions. The egg of a Brahma is no richer nor of better flavor than that of the Leghorn, if the feed provided for both

breeds is the same.

The eggs from an individual hen may be richer than the eggs from another. Richness cannot be fed into eggs by feeding hens rich food. Hens must be fed on such food, the elements of which go to make eggs, and that is as far as the feeder can go in the production of eggs. Feed will flavor the eggs very often, especially if fowls are fed on such pungent food as onions. Eggs differ in size and freshness, and these are the qualities that recommend them to the buyer. Food rich in elements that go to form eggs, if it can be assimilated by the hen will increase the number of eggs laid, but no increase can be obtained in quality. The color of the yolk is sometimes influenced by the kind of food given, but analysis will not indicate any increased richness.—Com. Poultry.

Water the Fowls.

Poultry suffer for water on many farms. Other live stock are properly looked after in the providing of water, but the poultry must get it any way they can. The hens that have to depend on their water supply by getting it from the pools formed by the cattle and horses feet in barnyards will sooner or later succumb to mysterious diseases. Watch the flock on a warm evening and note how much clean, fresh water they will drink. Then you will wonder how those that are cruelly compelled to partake of filthy water exist as long as they do.—Com. Poultry.

The Missouri Hen.

According to the report of the census bureau, the total number of pounds poultry of shipped from the 114 counties of Missouri last year was 106,988,710, an increase of 36,907,443 lbs. over the preceding year. The total number of dozens of eggs shipped from the state last year was 35,875,040, bringing the aggregate value of poultry yard products to \$12,001,048.

DOTS, BY DAVIS.

Down in Florida—Notes About the Country-Poultry-Davis' Opinion About Plucking Feathers—Licensing Judges.

Punta Gorda, Florida, Feb., 13—After summering at Eufaula, Alabama, I came here on the West coast to winter, and a fine place it is. While you all are hovering and shivering around base burners and fireplaces, we are luxuriating on ripe strawberries, pineapples, oranges, garden truck, oysters and fish, which are abundant and cheap.

For the past week the thermometer has stood at 70 in the morning, 85 at noon, and 70 at night. So you see it is spring here, with a big S. I came here two months ago, and, while there have been a few chilly days, the general weather has been as above recorded, with no rain, except two light showers.

Florida is largely peopled by Northerners who own and operate the big industries, as a rule. This is the pineapple section, and the plants are almost exclusively owned and managed by Yankees, as are the orange groves hereabouts and the fish and phosphate industries. Even the big tracts of land in this sparsely settled section are owned and managed by Northern speculators, the most of whom live in Chicago, New York, Boston and other cities. The managers run down here occasionally but live permanently at the North.

There are no fine fowls here. I have seen a few inferior Barred Rocks and White and Brown Leghorns. That is all. No pretense is made at keeping pure breeds, nor have I been able to awaken an interest in poultry culture. If you talk pineapples, oranges or real estate to these people, they are eager to listen, but chickens is too small a thing to bother with. Yet any kind of a chicken brings 50 cents and eggs are 30 cents per dozen and have been all winter. Feed is very high and to keep fowls in town is very expensive.

Yet I do not see why poultry raising should not be profitable

when there are so many winter resorts to be supplied with fowls and eggs. The man who owned his own land and raised his own feed could, no doubt, make some money. But to ship feed in would be costly as freights amount to robbery. As there are no breeders here, and as I have not met with any, I know little about poultry culture here. I have been trying to find out something, but I can't.

As a place for winter recreation, hunting, fishing, boating, sailing, Charlotte Harbor Bay is superb. I don't know how it is in the summer, especially during the rainy months where the whole country is daily flooded with water, but I fancy I would not like it. Living is very high here, the cheapest board being a dollar a day. This is caused by high rents, high freights, because everything consumed here comes from the North, and because the tourist season lasts only from December until May, when all who can get away hie to the North until cold weather comes again.

Once in a great while some fellow, who is not a breeder, and who knows little about it, except theoretically, raises a wild and woolly yelp about "pulling feathers"—pulling feathers from fine birds. Why, we all do it, and are going to continue doing it right along. The person who has a fine specimen with an off-colored feather in it is going to pluck it out. It would be the height of folly not to do so. It is also right and proper to remove down from the legs of a bird, and to clean it up and put it in the best presentable shape for the show room.

There is nothing criminal or dishonest in this. I had a male Black Minorca of blue blood ancestry who was perfect in symmetry, comb and all points, but at three years old he developed a large white feather in his tail, which I promptly pulled out, and sold the bird on an order. The purchaser was pleased with the bird and, although he kept him three years longer, no white feather ever appeared again.

All the fowls we have are composites—made birds—and it is no wonder that off-colored feathers, reverting back to some ancestor, appear occasionally in fine speci-

mens. The off-colored feather does not injure the bird. But, if you are going to take it to a show, pull it or the judge will cut or disqualify the bird. As judge, I would never disqualify a fine specimen for the mere trifle of an off-colored feather, but would pull it myself if I had a chance, and give the breeder the best score the specimen was entitled to. I could not do otherwise; an honest, fair-minded, impartial judge.

Old fanciers and breeders will not be disturbed by the howl again pulling feathers. But beginners may think it wrong and criminal to do so. But, I repeat, it isn't. I have some splendid specimens disqualified because of a little down on the legs or between the toes which the exhibitor in his ignorance had failed to remove before taking it to the show. So, I will examine your birds closely and carefully and remove all objectionable features or defects so far as possible, or entirely. All experienced breeders do this. They have to.

I don't believe in licensing judges. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. Let us keep aloof from the trust business. Besides, I can see how either the A. P. A. or the Southern Association can legally give one man a license to judge fowls. I have never kicked at the judges. Personally I never knew a bad one or a dishonest one. There are any such, I don't know and don't want to know it. But do know that there are chronic kickers who have found fault with every judge in the land. No, do not let us have any trust judges. Let every competent man judge the shows who wants to do so. A man is incompetent he is bound to be found out and will not be employed by that association again. J. H. DAVIS.

Poultry Grit.

About the first food a chick should have is grit—grit to start on; grit forever.

A hen must have lots of grit get off the roost at break of day and lay an egg, when it is below the freezing point.

The cock that has a good supply of grit is generally boss of the yard. Poultry grit is a good thing, and only costs one and one-half cents per pound. You should keep good supply before your poultry all times.

Rutledge's Rocks and Dottes.

(By G. B. Moorhead, Lynchburg, Tenn.)

Some one has said that it is human nature for one to think his is the best. A man who owns a cow naturally thinks it is the best and it is the same with a man who owns a horse. One's own most always possesses particular merit. And Mr. I. C. Rutledge is no exception when it comes to his White Wyandottes and White Rocks, for he thinks these varieties come nearer being the best all-purpose fowls of any, but this is a hard question to prove or decide. He was born and reared on a farm and is living on a farm yet and paid no attention to chickens and bred nothing but the common stock until some five years ago. He then became interested in standard bred fowls through reading the Poultry Journals. He soon wanted some good stock and decided to buy several standard varieties, and has been very successful from a financial standpoint. The next fall he went to the Huntsville show and won several honorable prizes. During the show he talked with all the breeders he met. Of course each had the best, but he soon learned that a parti colored bird is not the one for a beginner, let alone a farmer, for their champions admitted they are harder to breed to standard requirements than a solid colored one. As he was after a table bird as well as a layer he made up his mind that there was but one color to choose from. That was white. He had decided on the color before the breed, but had about made up his mind it would be either Rocks or Wyandottes, for nearly every one said that either variety would suit my purpose. So his choice fell to those two varieties. He has never regretted it, but still he had a desire for the best of these varieties that could be obtained. So this spring he sent to Arthur Duston for a pen of his best Wyandottes and to U. R. Fishel for a pen of White Rocks, but so far cannot say which he prefers, the White Wyandottes or White Rocks. He says it is an admitted fact that either breed will outlay any of the smaller breeds during cold weather. He has found them both to be

excellent winter layers and he says he cannot see how they can be surpassed, as all-the-year layers, for his seem to lay as well one time as another. As table fowls, both are as near perfect as a bird can be and he says he is sure there is no prettier sight than a nice flock of either variety on a green yard. Mr. Rutledge is a nice, sociable, whole souled gentleman and an up-to-date breeder. Patrons will do well to place their orders with him. He ships poultry and eggs all over the Union. He says he never advises anyone to keep more than four varieties, that is if he is ever subject to that "tired feeling" during warm weather, for there is much work to do and sometimes he thinks one variety would be better than four.

Care of Young Chicks.

By Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Booneville, Tenn.

A large number of chicks will soon be hatched or hatching, for the best show birds or early pullets for winter layers, and we should be prepared to feed and care for them. Ninety per cent. of loss of early chicks is due to close confinement and over feeding, crowding the digestive organs when they can't run out and scratch for exercise, or some slight neglect during the first few days of their lives. They need more warmth than feed, for the first week. I never feed a chick before it is 24 or 36 hours old, and the first feed is grit of some kind. Egg shells beaten fine is very good, crockery is better if beaten fine. One who has never tried it would be surprised to see how instinct teaches them that they need it, and how they eat it. Then they are ready for something to eat for nourishment. I am a strong advocate of grain or dry food, such as millet seed, clean wheat, rolled oats and corn cracked, fed dry, or if damp at all, just enough with sweet milk to crumble well, and always give them just what they will eat up clean and scratch for more, as a hungry chick is the healthiest, and should never be fed too often. Regular meals are best as they will range off and hunt for something between rations if not fed just any time. For a change of diet I some-

times use cooked corn bread, crumbled fine, with a few drops of pepsine in it, to prevent gapes. I am very careful to give it only about once a week, as it weakens them if too freely given.

I never feed raw dough to young chicks, as they need something to the gizzard to do its part on. Dough lies there, no work is done for it, and consequently no trouble arises and weakens chicks just when they need all the vitality they can get in their little make-up to produce the feathers that cover them. Many chicks die from lack of vitality and the nourishment to make the feathers.

I would like to give a recipe for killing hawks, the great enemy of our little snow balls, as I think in order just here.

Get some strychnine and mix with sorghum or honey, take a small paddle and put a dab on the back of each chicken, and then turn them out and invite the hawk to pick himself. He will never get but one for each chicken will get a little enough poison is put in the mix. It will not kill the chicken that it it on, and care should be taken to drop any while putting it on, and never put so much on that it will pick at each other.

I hope some of the readers are troubled with hawks will try for it will surely save you many chickens and dollars.

Necessary for Digestion.

Hen's teeth are scarce and they are compelled to swallow their food in the same condition as they receive it. The grinding apparatus in the crop is so constructed as to require the aid of other material to carry on the mastication. Fowls that have free range will generally find the necessary grit for this purpose, but those that are yarded up must depend on their owners to supply their need; small gravel, crushed oyster shells, broken crockery or anything that answers the purpose of grit, but in whatever form it is given, breeders should be particular to have a supply constantly within reach of the fowls. American Fancier.

Orpingtons.

C. E. Vass, Washington, N. J.

While the experience of poultry fanciers is necessarily multifarious, and no one person's knowledge encompasses the whole range of any subject, I can not but think that this article which I present as a reliable and accurate description of the Buff Orpingtons will prove of interest to those who already admire the breed, and will not make altogether bad reading for those who are at present enamored of it.

I have been loth to rush into print an article over my name upon this subject, preferring to await the natural development of the breed by other means. Yet if this article setting forth the breed, as an exhibitor and breeder has found them, shall be of any interest to the fraternity I will feel amply repaid.

In order to proceed intelligently it may be well to note the origin of the breed, for, unlike the famous Topsy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who "nebber was born," the breed did have a birth place. This was at Tower House, Orpington, England, the residence of Mr. Cook, the originator.

Realizing the public clamor for buff breeds, he experimented for how long no one but himself knows. The result was evident, when at the Dairy Show in 1894 the first pair of Buff Orpingtons ever shown were on exhibition, and within a year after their appearance the originator had sold over 400 settings of eggs from the new variety, and 200 stock birds had been sent to various parts of the country.

The new breed had caught on with the fanciers at such a rate that at the English Dairy Show in 1898, but four years after their introduction, thirty cockerels and forty-nine pullets of this breed were competing for the honors. It was on March 8, 1898, that I made my first importation of these fowls, and I think this lot, consisting of four pullets and one cockerel, were the first of this variety that ever were brought to this country. To say that I was impressed with the appearance of these fowls is putting it rather mildly. They were a type of bird entirely distinct from any at that time in this country. The

compact body, with broad, deep breast, short back, head and tail carried well up, coupled with the soft golden buff of the plumage, standing out in contrast to the bright red head points and clean white legs, gave me the impression that the fanciers on this side of the Atlantic had received from the English fraternity a breed worthy of our attention, and one that would prove an ornament and attraction in the show room.

That they have been viewed by others with as much favor as by myself, my sales book is a substantial proof, recording, as it does, the shipment of stock and eggs to thirty-eight States of the Union and three foreign countries, and this in the face of the fact that I have never made any attempt to boom them through the columns of the poultry press, preferring to let their merit make them popular.

The standard of this bird is as follows:

COCK.

Plumage—Golden buff throughout.

Head—Small, neat, fairly full over the eye, carried erect.

Comb—Medium size, erect, evenly serrated.

Face—Earlobes, wattles, red.

Eye—Brown.

Beak—White, strong, nicely curved.

Shape—Body, compact.

Breast—Broad, deep, full, carried well forward.

Back—Short with broad shoulders.

Saddle—Rising slightly.

Tail—Medium size, inclined backward, plenty of hangers; hackles and saddle full.

Legs—White, strong, short, four toes on each foot.

Skin—White, thin, fine in texture.

Carriage—erect.

Weight—8 to 11 pounds.

HEN.

Plumage, head, face, beak, eye, breast, legs, skin, flesh, carriage, same as cock.

Tail—Medium size, inclined backward and upward.

Weight—6 to 8 pounds.

As a fancier's fowl we can only measure their popularity from their appearance at the numerous shows held throughout the country, both

numerically and as to the quality of the birds on exhibition, for we have no other means to determine if a breed is progressing or retreating, and surely the Orpington has made a very satisfactory progress in both numbers and quality. To the former the entry lists to the large shows, such as Madison Square Garden and Chicago, furnish unmistakable proof; and my winning of the gold special at the New York show for the best bird on exhibition, all non-standard breeds competing with a Buff Orpington cockerel, enables me better than a column of writing to show to what degree of perfection they are already being bred. This high standard is more noticeable when one considers how really few are being bred when compared with the old established breeds. I am satisfied, however, that in no other breed before the public is the proper shade of golden buff as well transmitted as in the Orpington, if a reasonable amount of care is exercised at the time of mating the parent stock. This is, perhaps, one that out of the comparatively few birds raised each year in this country so many fine specimens are seen in the show room.

Another peculiar feature of the breed is the shapely little comb set low upon the head, and it is pleasing to the fancier to note the fact that in this breed good combs are the rule and not the exception. The white leg, which was so described by some upon their introduction here, has proven one of their strongest points as a fancy fowl, presenting, as it does, a contrast to the universal yellow legs of all our home products. As regards the off-color feathers in wings and tail, I believe they have been as nearly eliminated in this breed as in other buff plumaged fowls. So much for the Orpington as a fancier's fowl. Let us dwell for a moment upon its practical qualities, for nothing can gain a very strong hold upon the people of the United States which can not show neat returns for the money invested; and just here I will quote the originator's own words at the time he introduced the breed.

He said: "The Orpington fowls have been brought into existence as a part of a great plan I have under

consideration for infusing into farming pursuits a new element of profitable poultry keeping, while it adds a new vigor to the industry, serves to correct the uncertainty which has increased since the ports of England were thrown open by free trade to the commerce of the world, and the English farmer, unable to hold his own, has receded from his once important position, to rely upon his hardly held prestige and hope for better times. Orpingtons are suited for almost all conditions under which poultry can be kept." It will be seen by the foregoing that Mr. Cook intended the breed should take the front rank as a profitable fowl, both as egg producers and as market fowls, and that he succeeded there can not be any doubt in the of any unprejudiced person who gives them a trial. Being of a hardy constitution and remarkably quick growth, they fill the requirements of the market poultryman, while maintaining their purity as a breed. It feathers with its growth and is plump at any age, a fact which makes them desirable as a broiler fowl. Of course the white leg is considered a drawback in some Eastern markets, but the day is coming when the consumers will realize the fact that white legs, when associated with a sweet, juicy carcass, are not so very objectionable after all. Lastly, we come to them as egg producers, and in this respect I consider them the superior of any breed in the world as all the year layers; at least my experience with them has been very satisfactory, and all those from whom I have heard send very flattering testimonials in regard to them as prolific layers of large, brown-tinted eggs.

It would be but natural for any one to keep the record of the egg yield of a newly imported breed, and I was no exception to the rule. I herewith append a record of the eggs produced by the first pullets I imported. They were four in number, and I purchased them in the interior of England, from whence they were shipped by rail to the wharves, thence by boat to New York; from that point they were again put aboard the cars, arriving at my yards on March 8, 1898. One of the pullets laid on the day of

arrival, and in the remaining twenty-three days of the month the four laid fifty-seven eggs. In April they laid seventy-seven eggs, and in the month following the pen rolled up a total of eighty-two.

This would have been a good showing under any conditions, but when the circumstances under which the record was made are taken into consideration it shows it to be a remarkable performance. Following this the eggs hatched well, and showed the wonderful vitality the stock must possess to withstand such a long trip without suffering any ill effects. It is just this same sturdy, rugged make-up that is endearing them to the fanciers of the Northwest, where the climate is severe, and a bird to stand the cold, bleak winds of a vigorous winter must have the rugged constitutional vigor to go through the winter producing eggs, and when spring comes be in condition to reproduce their like. In conclusion, I am going to make the assertion that within five years the popularity of the Buff Orpington will have attained a mark beyond the fondest dreams of their now ardent admirers.—Fanciers Gazette.

Prize Winners.

The Annual Poultry Show, held at the Opera House, in Orlando, Fla., Feb. 20, 21, 22, 1902, under the auspices of the Orlando Poultry and Pet Stock Association—open to the world—with Dr. Stephen T. Lea, of Hodges, S. C., judge, awarded the following prizes to the Standard Poultry farm of Orlando, Fla:

Light Brahmas, 1st cock, 2nd and 3rd Hen.

Silver Sebright Bantams, 1st Cock and 2nd Hen.

Golden Sebright Bantams, 1st Hen.

Buff Cochins Bantams, 1st Cock 1st and 2nd pullet.

Buff Cochins, 2nd pullet.

White Indian games, 3rd Cock, 1st Hen.

"Stonefence" Pit Games 2nd Cock 1st Hen.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 1st Pullet.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs, 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen.

Houdans, 2nd cock 1st pullet.
S. C. Brown Leghorns 1st pullet.

S. C. White Leghorns 2nd Hen.

Buff Leghorns 2nd Hen.

Black Langshans, 1st Hen.

Black Minorcas, 3rd Hen.

Buff Orpingtons, 1st Cock 1st and 2nd Hen.

White Crested Black Polish, 1st Pullet.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 1st Cock, 1st Pullet.

White Plymouth Rocks, 3rd Cock, 2nd Hen.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 1st Cock, 1st Hen.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds 1st Cock 1st and 2nd Pullets.

White Wyndottes, 2nd Cock 2nd Hen 2nd Pullet.

Bronze Turkeys 1st Tom, 1st Hen.

White Holland Turkeys, 1st Tom, 1st Hen.

Pekin Ducks, 1st Drake, 1st Duck.

White Call Ducks, 1st Drake.

Blue Swedish Ducks, 1st Drake, 1st Duck.

Toulouse Geese, 1st Gander, 1st Goose.

Peafowls, 1st Cock.

White Rabbits, 1st pair.

Guineapigs, 1st pair.

We are not "specialists" but this should convince you of the high grade stock we produce. These birds were taken from our breeding yards on the dates named. Eggs for hatching. We guarantee satisfaction.

Yours truly

STANDARD POULTRY FARM,
F. A. LEWTER, Manager,
ORLANDA, FLA.

A Few Pointers.

Be sure your poultry houses and runs look attractive. The eye of a visitor notices disorder very quickly.

A handy teed trough is a windowshade box, given to you for the asking by your storekeeper.

Keep a watch on the little expenses. They have thrown more than one man down.

Only when hens have extra care will they lay extra eggs.

Vertigo in Fowls.

When fowls have what is called "twisted neck," or show signs of vertigo, the cause is usually pressure of blood on the brain. The muscles that form the muscular coat of the small arteries on the brain are relaxed, and the pressure of blood becomes intense. Such fowls are nearly always apparently healthy, and, in fact, should show good condition, as only birds that are well fed suffer from such ailment. When fowls are on a range they secure much more food than may be supposed, and to give them corn at night, as many do, is to put them in a bad condition. Of course in the winter season corn may be used, but farmers and poultrymen should understand that when a hen has free range she becomes in most cases quite fat, and has all opportunity for securing more food than she needs.

The fact that a hen may not appear fat may be a delusion, for the fat may be all internal, which is the worst form. If all the fowls—hens and chicks—are affected, it is a sure sign that there is something wrong with the food. It is true that the seed of some weed may be at fault, but usually the cause is high feeding. The hen does not need all she can eat, especially when she is not laying. You get your hens too fat, and the consequence is they never lay.

The remedy is to shut the birds up, and give them nothing but forty-eight hours. Then give one ounce of lean meat or chicken bone to each hen, once a day for ten days—no other food—and then feed a variety twice a day.

Avoid giving condition powders of either a stimulating nature or of relaxative nature. Any medium is used, an agent, which works on the muscles of the relaxed arteries and causes them to contract, is all that is needed. Give the fowls plenty of exercise and green food. Aim to keep them just a little hungry.—Monthly Poultry Breeder.

Dorkings.

This valuable breed of poultry is becoming more popular every year, which is evident by the number that are exhibited, especially at our big shows. Not many years ago, at Boston and New York, ten or a dozen birds were about an average number shown. For several years past this number has increased at Boston to between forty and fifty birds, and New York nearly as many, while at the great Pan-American show ninety-eight Dorkings were exhibited. This was a great showing, especially as many birds were kept home by moulting.

Many of our fall shows had a fair number of Dorkings, but it has been very noticeable that many reports of the shows have not given them the notice they deserve; some have not reported them at all, although some breeds of less number have been duly noticed.

A friend of mine, a breeder of Dorkings for many years, writes me: "In reporting shows, the average poultry journals are very chary in saying a word for the Dorkings. At Bainbridge, N. Y., this year, there were fifty-two Dorkings. The preliminary remarks of most of the papers, before giving the awards, spoke eloquently of every thing offered by fanciers, hucksters and poultry tramps except the Dorkings. One paper—of Oct. 5, in reporting the State Fair and Rutland-co. combined, did say, 'Dorkings were rather numerous and some good birds exhibited.' There were twenty-five Dorkings in that fair." Now I don't pretend to say that Dorkings should receive more notice than any other breeds, but I do not understand why a grand, goodly number of Dorkings should receive such little notice, while many others breeds with less number are often eulogized and spoken of so highly. It is entirely superfluous to say much in regard to the value and beauty of this time honored breed; they speak for themselves. How often one may hear people remark before the Dorking coops in a show: What are these, Dorkings? Why, what beautiful, fine fowls!—Henry Hales, in Practical Poultryman.

EGG PREMIUMS.

Here is Your Chance to Get Eggs For Nothing.

We have received so many requests for premium egg propositions that we have concluded to adopt this method of raising clubs again this spring. These propositions have brought us in many clubs in previous seasons and have proven so popular with our patrons that many of them have already tendered eggs for premiums without solicitation. With eggs at hand and club-raisers ready and anxious to secure them, it only remains for us to announce the propositions, which will be open for thirty-days more, until May 10. We are prepared to supply almost any kinds of eggs wanted. Three grades will be handled, those selling for \$3, \$2 and \$1.50 or less.

For a Club of 12 subscribers we will give as a premium a sitting of \$3 eggs, any variety on our list.

For a Club of 8 subscribers a sitting of \$2 eggs, variety to suit.

For a Club of 6 subscribers we give a sitting of \$1.50 or \$1 eggs, depending on the variety selected.

All eggs sent out will be from the yards of some one of our patrons and will be guaranteed as represented. In ordering, it will be better where it can be done, to give first choice and second choice. In the leading breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Langshans, etc., we can always supply what is wanted but if unusual breeds are desired it may be necessary for us to correspond with breeders before filling the order. As delays are sometimes caused by the rush of business in the height of the egg season, it is better to get in clubs as early as possible. It is permissible to send in the remittance for the club in advance of the names, but the entire club must be sent in before May 10th.

Those wanting to raise clubs will be supplied with sample copies and given any further information desired.

Express charges are to be paid by the club-raiser.

The Partridge Wyandotte.

No new variety of fowls which has ever come before the public has attracted such universal attention among fanciers as has the Partridge Wyandotte. It is a variety well worth attention of the American fancier, as perhaps no more beautiful fowl exists, in color or plumage, than the Partridge Wyandotte. The color of the plumage is certainly beautiful and when placed upon a bird with clean yellow shanks, a neat, close-fitting comb and conforming in all respects to the Wyandotte ideal, it makes it far more attractive than when upon the Cochin.

This variety of Wyandottes should appeal very forcible to fanciers, no matter what their hobby may be. In their color he has ample opportunities for experimenting, in order to bring them to the very highest point of perfection, and if his eye is merely for symmetry, he has a new variety, with open fields before him that he may mold a formation which meets his own ideal.

In my opinion the Partridge Wyandotte has a great future, for it now breeds very true to color, is exceptionally good in symmetry and averages larger in size than some of the other varieties of the Wyandotte family.

Like the other varieties of the Wyandotte, it is an excellent layer, combined with all the necessary qualities of the market fowl.

As we all know, it is hard to find all the good points in one variety, and I make no such claim here, neither do I wish to boost the standing of the Partridge Wyandotte by denying the values of other breeds. All varieties possess some certain points of excellence. While this variety is yet in its infancy, it only needs the hearty support of its many admirers and it will

be classed as one of the most popular varieties of the American class.—D. M. Green in Commercial Poultry.

Mongrels Are Too Plenty.

Mongrel breeds are altogether too numerous in several sections of country and it is due to the crossing nuisance. The idea seems to be prevalent that in crossing the breeds better results can be obtained and the fowls will produce more eggs, be more vigorous and combine good qualities of two or more breeds. It has been proven that indiscriminate crossing will ruin many good qualities of breeds and the sooner this crossing fallacy is stopped the better. The best results are secured by holding on to pure breeds and crossing should be done along certain lines. A mongrel or barnyard fowl is one which has resulted from haphazard matings for years. Each year they become more mixed and finally there is no telling in what breed its ancestors belonged.

What is needed foremost is to bring our pure breeds up to the highest type of hardiness, utility and beauty, and then for the poultry farmer to use only fowls that are altogether pure in blood. Until then poultry farming will be an uncertainty. Where good blood is used we see success. In all branches of live stock good blood is the foundation of success. In fact, in all the business the best is what must be secured to establish the desired objects. In no stock does good blood speak more emphatically than in poultry. Mongrel hens may often do good work but such cases are rare. Frequently pure bred fowls are useless for laying eggs. Their blood has been poisoned by inbreeding and pampering, and are of no good. When poultry has been bred too close, each generation becomes

more delicate in health and less productive in eggs and meat.—Am. P. Journal.

The Oldest Hen Dead.

The oldest hen in the United States is dead at the age of 14 years. This hen was the property of Aaron Brower, a prosperous agriculturist of South Plainfield. Mr. Brower says he is ready to stake his reputation that the hen was hatched in the spring of 1887. She was a Plymouth Rock, and long one of the best layers in Mr. Brower's collection. Of late years, however, she had not deposited any eggs, but was a persistent hatcher. It is estimated that the hen hatched out more than 30 broods of chickens.—The Missouri Valley Farmer.

Buy Eggs.

As a rule you cannot buy a breeder's best birds unless he raises them in large numbers and has more good birds than he needs for his own breeding pens, birds equally good as he has selected for his own use. If he is an honest breeder you can buy eggs from his best pens and the chances are you can raise birds just as good as his best.—American Poultry Journal.

Has Done Great Work.

Des Plaines, Ill, Box 33, G. E. Conkey & Co.—Please send me another small package of your Roup Cure for the encloset 50c. It has done great work for me. I have never had anything to beat it.

R. K. GOODYEAR.

Poultry Buildings.

All poultry buildings should face the south and have plenty of light and air and have a tight roof, and several coats of good paint on the outside.—Ex.

The 200-Egg Hen.

Not very long ago any one who made a claim to having a hen that produced as many as 150 eggs in a year was looked upon with some suspicion as to the reliability of his statements. Then the 150-egg hen was conceded to be a possibility, but anything beyond that was thought to be exceedingly unlikely of realization for a good many years to come.

Then the experiment stations took the matter up and began to take great pains to determine the ultimate limit of capacity in the way of egg production, and some wonderful results have already been attained.

Bulletin 79, Maine Experiment Station, gives some results that are calculated to make us believe that almost anything up to an egg a day is possible. The following is quoted from the bulletin:

During the three years in which we have been selecting breeding stock by use of the trap nests we have found thirty hens that laid between 200 and 251 eggs each in a year. Twenty-six of them are now in our breeding pens and constitute, until other additions are made to them, the foundation stock upon which our breeding operations are based. Males for our use have been raised from them during the last two years. The number of the foundation stock, now secured, makes practicable the avoidance of inbreeding and this is to be strictly guarded against, as it is doubtful if the inbred hen has sufficient constitution to enable her to stand the demand of heavy egg production.

"All of the other breeding stock we are now carrying are tested hens that have laid over 180 eggs in a year, pullets whose mothers laid over 200 eggs in one year and whose father's mothers laid over 200 eggs in a year, and pullets sired by cockerels whose mothers and grandmothers laid

over 200 eggs in one year. The size and color of the Plymouth Rock eggs are very fine. The eggs from the Wyandotte are of good shape and size, but are as yet too light in color.

How Eggs Are Fertilized.

The number of eggs fertilized by one service has been variously estimated at from 15 to 25, one writer asserting that there are 21 at least, but this is all guess work. While the twenty-fifth egg laid after intercourse has been found to be fertile, many that were laid before it were sterile, so the fact that copulation has taken place does not insure that all the eggs following will be fertile. We have found that eggs were as strongly fertile when a cock was allowed 15 to 20 hens as when he was restricted to 8 or 10, so it is not the amount of attention he pays to each female that insures fertility.

When copulation takes place the spermal fluid of the male is injected into the oviductum of the female. This spermal fluid is filled with minute living organisms which travel steadily forward, always in the direction they are started. When the yolk of the egg, which contains the germ disc, ripens and falls from the ovaries into the oviductum, where it is enveloped in the white and shell as it passes on its way to the outer world, these minute organisms attach themselves to the germ disc, and from that moment there is life in the egg. The oviductum of the hen being of about the same temperature as the spermal sac of the male, and they being surrounded by the spermal fluid which contains nutriment to sustain them, these minute organisms will retain life for a long time, attached to the wall of the egg passage, their mission being to reach the blastoderm of the egg. Even when there is a full supply of sperm in the

oviductum, the egg may pass down without any of these little organisms becoming attached to it, and in that case the egg is unfertile. If a hen is served every other day, or even once in three days by a vigorous male, the chances are better for securing strongly fertilized eggs than if she is served every day, or several times a day, by a male that has been weakened by excess. For this reason we have often advised keeping the male confined by himself half of the time, so that he will not uselessly expend his energies.—O. P. Journal.

Concerning Eggs.

If it costs in actual money \$1 a year to keep them, and the hen lays 200 eggs there is a net profit of 50 per cent even though the average price of eggs is only 12c a dozen.

As no other farm stock would pay this average profit, this subject is one that should be studied. On this subject a poultryman gives the following facts:

The pullet that begins to lay at the earliest age and continues to lay the longest is the ideal mother for a strain of good layers.

It does not matter much what the breed may be, so the proper feed and care is given. A hit and miss plan of selecting breeders will never improve a breed. The man who would improve a strain of layers, should know the individual so well that he knows for himself which ones are oftenest on the nest.

This he will soon learn if his powers of observation are at all good. It is because this is true that we have poultry fanciers—men who will give their whole attention to their stock. The average market poultryman has other things to do and other things that must be attended to. He must look to the fancier for breeders that will produce a large number of eggs for his foundation stock.

Spasmodic Advertising.

Many business firms indulge in what may be called "spasmodic advertising," apparently thinking that in the rush and clamor of business dealers are going to call a halt and invoke memory to resurrect them from the jaws of oblivion. This is a fallacy, as the experience of men well versed in the art of advertising well know. People in want of certain goods scan the columns of a journal for dealers in or manufacturers of those lines because it is the speediest and surest way of reaching them. If their name is there, all right; if it is not, they will undoubtedly



First prize cockerel bred and exhibited by W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C.

ly get left, as the busy dealer, if he remembers them at all, will suppose they have not got what he wants, or they would let it be known in a regular way through accepted channels. A big show in a single issue may be a good thing for that once, but people have their own affairs to remember and can not lumber their memories with others. The experience of men who have made advertising a study and have profited by it because it has been done methodically and with distinct ends in view, is that the very best plan, and one that is productive of the best results, is to keep well-worded advertisements running throughout the



Favorelle pullet, bred and owned by J. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss.

year, and, as often as a novelty or a new idea appears in stock, to let the world know all about it.—Baker's Record.

A FARM FOR A GUESS.

Novel Plan Of An Ohio Farmer to Dispose of \$35,000 Farm.

Mr. A. P. Worthington, proprietor of Quillhurst Poultry Farm, Elyria, Ohio, proposes to give a farm worth \$35,000 to the person guessing nearest to the number of common white navy beans in a two-gallon jar, level full. An ad. on another page describes in detail the improvements and equipments of the plant, which is stocked with 3,000 fowls of popular breeds. The farm contains 50 acres and is located on a car line in the suburbs of Elyria, and the improvements are all modern and first-class. Two gas wells on



Partridge Wyandotte cockerel, bred and owned by W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C., winner of first at Charleston, Jan. '02.

the place furnish natural gas for all heating and lighting purposes. Everything about the place is complete and in working order and all the winner will have to do will be to move into the house and take control. The reliability of Mr. Worthington is vouched for by bankers and other citizens of Elyria, as set forth in the advertisement.

Partridge Wyandots as Layers.

ED. FANCY FOWLS: We would like to give your readers the egg record of the Partridge Wyandot pullet that won 1st prize at High Point, N. C., and Charleston, S. C. We noticed that she was laying almost every day in February, so on March 1st we began



First prize pullet, bred and exhibited by W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C.

to keep a record and by the 19th she had laid 18 eggs, she became broody then, but we did not sit her, so on the 26th she commenced to lay again and laid 5 eggs up to the 31st, making a total of 23 eggs in March, and being broody 6 days. This pullet was 1½ lbs. over Standard weight when shown. As a general purpose fowl and for fancy the Partridge Wyandot stand in the front rank now and will be in big demand and breeders should be careful to send out only first class stock and not do the breed a serious injury by sending culls because the demand is great. Take my advice and if you have not got birds to spare that will be good breeders return the money and say frankly you can't fill the order, and if you will do this in a few years this will be one of the most popular breeds. W. D. HARRILL & Co. March 31, 1902.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

MY STRAIN OF
WHITE MINORCAS

Having sold all my other breeds, I will in the future devote my attention to the advancement of the White Minorcas. No fowl that I have ever tried can equal them. Large size, grand shape and superb color, with unexcelled laying qualities, place them as incomparable.

are bred from the most noted in the world. Imported blood. Winners at New York, Boston, Johnstown, Pan-American, &c. Copy for my new catalogue is now in printer's hands, and it will be a beauty from cover to cover. If you want one, and are interested in America's best breed, or the business fowl, send for same.

F. S. BULLINGTON, P. O. Box 328F, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
(Hon. Vice Pres. A. W. M. Club, Secy. Va. P., P. and P. S. Association.)

Closing Out Sale...

Our entire stock of Buff Cochins Bantams must be sold at once, as we will breed nothing but Buff Plymouth Rocks of the highest quality. This Bantam sale will include all our prize winners at four large shows this past season, birds scoring from 90 to 95½ points—strictly competition paralyzers. No birds will be reserved, all will be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Write quick for special prices. Satisfaction or no sale.

Golden Plume Poultry Yards, Lock Box 168, BURLINGTON, N.C.

Cokesbury Poultry Yards.
Black Langshans,

(Croad and Paragon Strain.)

We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95½; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 94; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 96; 4th, 95; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 95½. There were over 110 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am booking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 13. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$3 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

1-ly STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.



Behold The Hen Doth Lay An Egg. Her part of the work is done, then we take care of that egg with the Successful Incubators and Brooders, turn it into a strong, vigorous, bread-winning chicken, that will work for a living around the farm yard. Here's something new in catalogues—5 different editions, in 5 different languages. English edition sent for 4 cents; others free. Covers the poultry question like a blanket. DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 344 Des Moines, Ia., or Box 344 Buffalo, N.Y. Write to nearest office. You will save time and money.

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The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

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Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st chl., 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

FAVEROLLES.

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No culls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

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We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatched.

JNO. R. YOUNG, Aberdeen, Miss.



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We are now moving our Belgian Hares into their winter quarters and find that we have more hares than we have room for, so

Will Have to Reduce Our Stock.

In order to do this we will make very low prices on all stock for the next 30 days. Here is a starter:

Young Belgians per pair \$1 & \$1.50.
Breeding Does 1.50, 2.00, 3.00
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Bucks same price. Pedigree with all stock.

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Chickens, Turkeys, Hogs.



A fine lot of Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans and C. I. Games from the best matings of the greatest specialists. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from the most noted winners in the South.

Registered Berkshire Hogs, as fine as can be found anywhere.

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Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.



BLUE RIBBON

POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, I won first cock, 92; first hen, 93½; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 93½; first pullet, 94½; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge F. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen. D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 1901, won first cock, 92½; first, second and third hen, score 92½; first cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 93½; third pullet, 93; fourth pullet, 93; fifth pullet, 93; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owen, judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 93½ by Judge C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

A. G. Settle, 404-406 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.

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Barred P. Rocks and Belgian Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

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G. W. Gilliam,
PRATT CITY, ALA.

Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
[R. S. Hickman strain]

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 188½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92. On Buffs I won 1st hen, score 92½, and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$2 for 15.

Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

Catalogue Free.

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Are what you want if you are looking for the best layers and sure winners. Have never failed to get their share of ribbons at the Louisville Show. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock according to excellence. Get next quick.

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Belgian Hares, Fancy Pigeons, Pekin Ducks,
and W. H. Turkeys,--toms \$2.00 and hens
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4 Buff Cochins Hens, 1st class, from Bauscher.
A Greyhound pup (dog) 10 Mos. old, color
mouse, a beauty, at \$10.00.

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EXCLUSIVELY.

If you will let me send you 15 nice eggs for \$1.50 you will know that in fancy points there is none better, and for egg production there is none so good. Pen No. 1 headed by 1st prize ck. at Birmingham, Jan. '01. No. 2 by an extra fine chl. just from Dustan. Good stock \$2 each. Eggs from extra heavy layers for \$4 per 100. Will exchange some good stock for Belgian Hares.

WHITE HILL POULTRY FARM,
A. J. LAWSON, Prop., DARE, TENN.
Agent for Cyphers Incubators.



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Hopkinsville, Ky.

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S. C. W. Leghorns

The acknowledged heavy laying, exhibition, business hen of America. Strong, vigorous, handsome, healthy layers of large white eggs, unexcelled as foundation blood, white to skin. Pure E. B. Thompson Ringlet Strain, barred-to-skin, Plymouth Rocks. Cockerel and pullet matings. Eggs from special matings \$2 for 15, \$3.50 for 30, \$5 for 45, \$10 per 100. Don't buy cheap, shoddy eggs or birds, but buy the best and be pleased. We guarantee satisfaction. Wilber Bros., Box C, 25, Petros, Tenn.

East End Rabbitry and
Poultry Yards,
SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Belgian Hares, prize winners at Atlanta, Ga., and Shelbyville, Tenn., October 1901. No finer Belgians in the South. Also a choice lot of Black Langshans, Barred P. Rocks and beautiful Buff Cochins Bantams. My Bantams won at Atlanta Oct. 1901. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2 per setting of 15. MRS. JULIET R. WHITTHORNE, PROP.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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Our Stock is Direct From E. B. Thompson.

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High-Scoring, Prize-Winning BUFF LEGHORNS



Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.

My showrecord for the past year is as follows:
Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham,
Ala., Jan., 1901. Scored by Judge Felch. Won all
prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in
April, '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea. Won four
firsts and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. '01.
Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds
and 1 third prizes at Troy, Ala., Nov. '01. Scored by
Judge S. T. Lea.

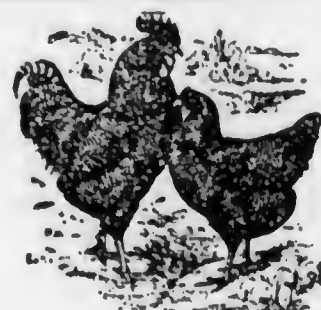
Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks
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Also breed and sell Chinese Pheasants.

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Give, Tell and Show

All those who anticipate buying, which will do your
very soul good, such as

Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, C. I. Games,
Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, Pit Games,
Pekin Ducks, Wild and Bronze Turkeys.



We know just how to appreciate your position. You, of course, want to start right, and get the
best, the cheapest. Listen—We don't say it boastfully, yet as our show record proves to be the best
ever made in all the Southwest—must naturally have as good, if not the best. And, if favored with
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you or refund every cent. What more could any one ask or do? Eggs \$3.00. Stock \$2.00 and up.

OUACHITA VALLEY POULTRY FARM, G. W. BROWN, PROP., CAMDEN, ARK.

WYANDOTTES,

GOLDEN
AND
BUFF.

At Louisville, Ky., State Show, 1902, entered 12 birds and
plus regular and three special premiums. Eggs from these
winners at \$1.50 per 15.

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Eggs from large, vigorous, STAY WHITE
birds, scoring 92 to 95 points, \$1.50 per setting.
Incubator eggs \$4.00 per hundred.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES.

KNAPP STRAIN.

Large Vigorous Fowls.

Breeding Stock for Sale.

Eggs in Season \$1.50 for 15.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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First Prize Cockerel and Champion at Louisville.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

1901

At the Great Louisville Inter-State Fair, Held at Louisville, Ky., October 1st to 5th, our
Rocks Won

FIRST COCK, FIRST COCKEREL,
FIRST PULLET.

1902

At the Kentucky State Poultry Show, Held in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6 to 11, on Our Rocks
We Won

FIRST HEN, SECOND PEN,
'THREE SPECIALS.

At the Louisville Inter-State Fair, our birds won three out of a possible four
first premiums, Winning More First Prizes than all our Competitors Combined. Our
first prize hen, Jeanette, and champion at the Kentucky State Poultry Show, scored
94 1-2 points, Being the Highest Scoring Barred P. Rock on Exhibition. With this
superb record before us, we are prepared to supply our customers with eggs or stock
and can guarantee that they will get only the best that can be produced. You can
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EGGS FROM THESE PRIZE-WINNERS \$2 PER 15, \$5 PER 50, \$9 PER 100.

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BROWN LEGHORNS!

SINGLE COMB.



Eggs that Hatch from High Scoring Birds at \$1 per 13, \$3.30 per 50.

Special Offer on Incubators. Circular Free.

E. E. CARTER, 120 Church Place, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Sandy Run Poultry Yards, W. D. Harrill & Co., Props.

Breeders of prize winning stock of the leading varieties. Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs and Rhode Island Reds. At N. C. Poultry Show at High Point, N. C., we won on Lt. Brahmas 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Black Langshans, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ckl, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st pen. On Black Minorcas, 1st and 2nd ckl, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen. On Partridge Wyandottes, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. On Buff Leghorns, 1st and 2nd pullet. Besides a lot of specials. No other varieties exhibited. This record has never been equalled by any Southern breeder. Eggs for sale from above winners. Light Brahma, Black Langshan and Black Minorca \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandotte \$3 for 15; Buff and Barred Rock, Brown and White Leghorn, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hamburgs \$1.50 for 15. Some stock for sale yet. Write us. Will do you right.

2-ly

W. D. HARRILL & CO., ELLENBORO, N. C.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drenstedt, Shellabarger, Scudder, Kellar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st ckl, 1st pul, 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st ckl, 1st pul; at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th ckl, 93%, 92%, 92, 92; 1st and 4th pul, 94, 93%; 2nd ckl, 91; 3rd hen 91%; 1st and 2nd pens, 186%, 184%, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st ckl, 93%; 1st hen, 93%; 1st and 2d pul, 94%, 94%; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, laced wing pairs and once laced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. S. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

R. L. WILSON,

L. Brahmas, (Shaw-Fishel Strain.) S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.

Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 15; Barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Yards all mated up of prize-winners, both male and females.

Registered Poland China Hogs, Box D, Winchester, Ky.

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FROM FINE PRIZE-WINNING STOCK



Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Red Caps and Silver Spangled Hamburgs \$1.00 per 13. All of these pens mated for best results. M. B. Turkeys of Ferguson and Wolf strain, pen headed by 40 pound yearling tom with hens weighing 20 to 26 pounds. Eggs \$3 per 11.

Valley Poultry Farm, Howe Valley, Ky.

Mammoth - Bronze - Turkeys.

STOCK FOR SALE

Of Extra Size, and Very Best Strains. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address

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FISHING CREEK POULTRY & PET STOCK FARM.

To make room for other stock we are offering a few choice Light Brahmas, Shaw's strain, and White Wyandottes at the very low price of \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Largest and best Belgian Hares for \$2 to \$5 each. Pure bred Pekin Ducks for \$1 to \$3. Will furnish eggs from best strains of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks at \$2.00 per 15. Pekin Duck eggs at \$1.50 per 11. All orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. R. W. ROBINSON, PROP., MILLERSVILLE, GA.
O. A. NUSE, SUPERINTENDENT.



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The leading poultry organ of the South. Three years old, well established and prosperous. 36 to 40 pages each month.

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The only exclusive poultry paper published in the west. Original, up to date, instructive. Profusely illustrated and never prints a dead line. Contains from 32 to 40 pages each month.

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Established 1885. The publisher has devoted 14 years of his entire time and attention to the poultry industry. It's a success—25 pages.

The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which any of them are worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to any one of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.

The TRANS-ATLANTIC Wins!



Address FANCY FOWLS CO., HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

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Read This Testimonial:

Seneca, Fall, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1901.
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My yard is headed this season with a young Tom from Mr. Wolf, he pronounced him the cream of his flock. He is sired by the 1st prize cock at M. S. G., is a monster in size and grand in form and color. Mated to hens of extra size. Eggs in season. Address

Mrs. Florence Shofner, Winona, Miss.

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EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs from pen headed by cockerel of the noted "Whittaker Strain" from Williams & Co. Buff clear to the skin. \$4.00 per 13; \$4.50 per 30.

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VICTORIA RAPE

About 10 miles ahead of Dwarf Essex Rape in business, in vigor and nourishing quality. It makes it possible to grow swine and sheep and cattle all over America at 1c. a lb. It is marvelously prolific. Salzer's catalog tells.

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Produces a luxuriant crop three feet tall within six weeks after seeding and lots and lots of pasturage all summer long besides. Will do well anywhere. Price dirt cheap.

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Our catalogue is brimful of thoroughly tested farm seeds such as Thousand Headed Kale; Teosinte, producing 80 tons of green fodder per acre; Pea Oat; Speltz, with its 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre; Billion Dollar Grass, etc., etc.

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The great grass of the century, growing wherever soil is found. Our great catalogue, worth \$100 to any wide awake American gardener or farmer, is mailed to you with many farm seed samples, upon receipt of but 10 cents postage. Catalog alone 5 cents for postage.

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Best on earth. Sell at \$1.35 for 200 lb bag; \$1.25 for 500 lbs.; \$3.50 for 1,000 lbs.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

A WYANDOTTE TALE!

I have a few trios of extra fine young stock, the very cream of my flock, at from \$7.50 to \$15.00 a trio. Many of them with score cards from 93 to 95%. Order at once if you want the best.

Bargains in Barred P. Rocks.

Also a few more B. P. Rocks left, good breeding stock, at \$1.25 to \$2.00 a piece. EGGS—White Wyandottes, \$3 per 15; B. P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandottes, 1st prize winners, \$3 per 15.

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My eggs are proving wonderfully fertile and are hatching a large per cent. of good chicks. They are from prize winning pens. You may need a setting from my

WHITE LEGHORNS OR BARRED P. ROCKS.

I have four yards of Leghorns and seven yards of Rocks. Can send eggs from either cockerel or pullet matings at \$2 per 15, or \$5 per 45. Good hatch guaranteed.

OLLIE ESDALE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CUT PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!

I have 1,000 birds to select from. Order at once and get what you want at prices that cannot be duplicated for the quality of the stock. Order from this ad. and save unnecessary correspondence. My prices for the next 30 days will be \$2.00 each, \$3.75 per pair \$5.00 per trio for any of the following varieties, all bred from prize winners:

Light Brahmas,	Single Comb Brown Leghorns,	Black Langshans,
Buff Cochins,	S. C. White Leghorns,	Black Minorcas,
Buff Plymouth Rocks,	R. C. Brown Leghorns,	W. F. Black Spanish,
White P. Rocks,	Buff Leghorns,	Cornish Indian Games,
Barred Plymouth Rocks,	Buff Cochins Bantams,	Game Bantams.

150 Blue Ribbon strain of Imperial Pekin Ducks at \$1.25 to \$1.50 each, that are pure blood and strictly first-class in every respect. Eggs from my grand matings this season \$2.00 per 15. White Holland and M. B. Turkey eggs \$3.00 per 12. White Chinese, Embden and Toulouse Geese eggs \$4.00 per 12. White Guinea eggs \$2 per 12. I positively guarantee the above stock will give satisfaction. Now is the time to purchase. I invite all who can to visit our farm and examine this poultry personally. All are welcome.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM, Mrs. Ida L. Wathen, Prop., St. VINCENT, UNION CO., KY.

Cowart's W. P. ROCKS

Won a majority of the best prizes at Troy, Ala., and Albany, Ga.

QUALITY! If you want quality I can please you. Yards mated containing hens and pullets scoring from 93% to 94, mated to 1st cock at Troy and Albany, score 93, and cockerel 2nd at Troy and 1st at Albany, score 95. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

C. H. COWART, Box F, Troy, Ala.

Kentucky Strain of Exhibition

Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks.



MY BLUE BARRED ROCKS are the kind that will catch the Judge's eye. Large and fine in shape, close deep barring, small comb, and great layers.

My share of premiums at the great Poultry show held at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1902. EGGS \$3 per setting; two settings for \$5. If you don't get what you consider a fair hatch, and think the fault was with the eggs, I will duplicate your order free of charge.

Yours truly,

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Buff Barred and White Rocks, and White Wyandottes, Orpingtons, B. Cochins,

Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15. Write me.

MRS. M. C. ANDERSON,
Shelbyville, Tenn.

PIT GAMES.

Bred for business. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Turkeys, eggs \$2 per 11. Belgian Hares, \$3 per pair 2 months old. Berkshire Pigs, 2 and 3 months old, \$15 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. Warren Morton,
Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

*** A Penny a Word ***

parred Rocks, direct from A. C. Hawkins' prize winning pens; Buff and Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Eggs per 15. Hatch of 10 guaranteed or duplicated half price. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. F. Flintoff, Ruffin, N. C. 3-3t

eggs from choice Pekin Ducks, prize winning strain, 9 for \$1.50. T. N. Pearson, Tullahoma, Tenn.

BLACK :: LANGSHANS.

POULTRY and **POULTRY SUPPLIES**. P. Roach, Langhorne, Pa.
Cockles, Wyandotters, Woodcock, Langhorne, Michigan, Iowa
to \$1.00 per 12. 40 P. at Langhorne 20

Address, **A. P. WORTHINGTON, Quillhurst Farm. ELYRIA, O.**

Be sure to mention **FANCY FOWLS** when writing.

Barred Rocks.

At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. After April 1st \$1.25 for 15.

ALSO

Scotch Collie Dogs.

If you want the best, buy from an old reliable breeder.

Alf. Bertling, Atlanta, Georgia.

B. P. ROCKS.

W. W. BUSSEY,
BIRMINGHAM, - ALABAMA.

My yards this season contain more high scoring birds than those of any breeder in Alabama. My scores were all received at shows under such judges as I. F. Felch and F. J. Marshall. Cockerels, 94; hens, 94 and 93½; pullets, 94, 94, 93½, 93, 93, 92½ and 92. At Birmingham, Jan. 1901, I took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At New Albany, Ind., 2nd, 3rd

and 4th pullets. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st pen, 185; 1st hen, 94; tie for 2nd hen, 92½; 3d hen, 92½; 1st ckl.; 92½; best display of 10, score 918½. Will have a grand lot of youngsters for spring trade.

Eggs, \$3 Per 13 Delivered.

W. W. Bussey, 1004 13th St., South, Birmingham, Ala.

J. G. COILE & CO.,
MONTICELLO, GA.

Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

EGGS \$2 PER SITTING, TWO FOR \$3.50.

Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

J. G. Coile & Co., Monticello, Ga.

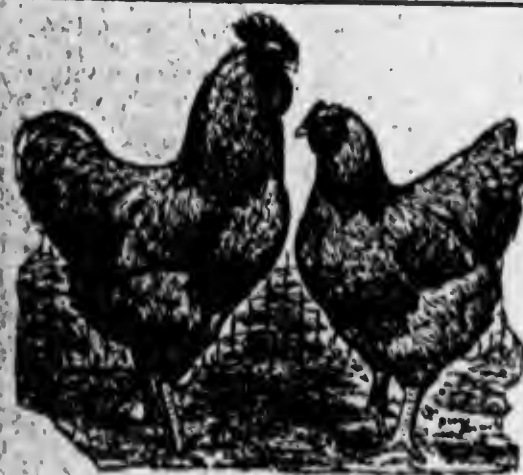
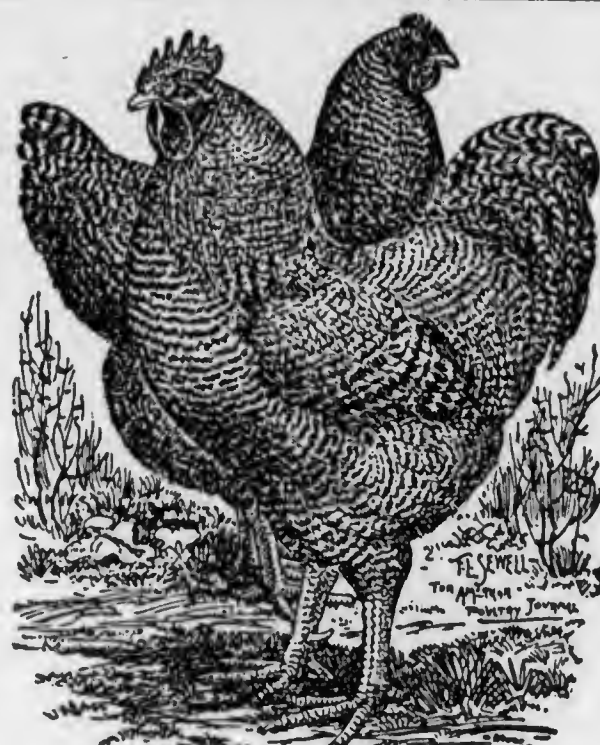
Also breeders of Gordon setter dogs—best bird dogs on earth.

BROWN'S

BUFF ROCKS

Are Pure NUGGET Strain. Line bred for years. Won 50 prizes at New Albany and Louisville, 1900-1901. We have furnished winners for a number of the largest shows this winter. We are shipping eggs now at \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write

J. C. ROWN & CO.,
Campbellsburg, Ind.



Ready for the
- - RUSH - -
With Our Prize Winning
Silver Laced Wyandottes

Winners of 40 regular and special prizes in five shows, Brown, Lea, Felch and Marshall, judges. At Birmingham, 1900, 2nd ckl, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen. Huntsville, 1902, 2nd ckl, 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 2nd pen. Alabama State Fair, 1900, 2nd ckl, 1st hen, 2nd pullet. 1st pen. Birmingham, Jan. 1901, 1st ckl, 1st ckl, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen, sweepstakes for the ten highest scoring birds in the show, any variety. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st ckl, 1st ckl, 2nd ckl, 2nd hen, 2nd pen. My famous 94 point cock has never been beaten. Pullets score 92½ to 94½. Hens 92 to 94. Cockerels 91½ to 93½. You don't beat them. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Express prepaid

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Ala.

SUPERIOR.....

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

BUFF P. ROCKS.

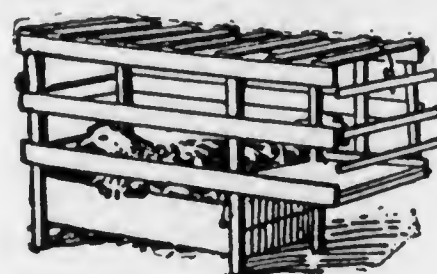
Our Birds Are the Kind That Win.

At Memphis, Tenn., 1901, one of the largest shows, if not the largest, ever held in the South, our White Leghorns won on only 10 birds 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens; 4th pullet; 2nd and 4th cocks; 2nd pen. No cockerel shown. They also won at Nashville, 1900, Vicksburg and Memphis, 1899. Our Buff Rocks are good birds from the yards of the most prominent Northern and Eastern breeders.

Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45.

Circular free.

BEDFORD & BEDFORD,
Box F. BAILEY, TENN.



NEST That closes and opens automatically. No fighting or breaking eggs when it is used. In five seconds it can be changed to the BEST TRAP NEST ever made. A boy ten years can make them. State, County and Individual rights for sale. Send for Circular.

J. B. WILLIAMS, Patentee, Alum Bank, Pa.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO 1901.

S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

None Better than the Best but Better Than the Rest.

I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-page new circular, free, stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America, Standard strain. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

WAGNERIAN!

Silver...
Wyandottes

won 1st, 3rd and 4th pullets, 3rd cockerel, 2nd pen. Stock for sale. Eggs from both Silver and White Wyandottes.

S. DUNCAN, Duncan, Ind.

THAT WIN.

At Corydon, Ind., Dec. '01, won 1st hen, 2nd ckl, 2nd hen, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st pen. At Louisville, Jan. '02, won 1st, 3rd and 4th pullets, 3rd cockerel, 2nd pen. Stock for sale. Eggs from both Silver and White Wyandottes.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

CURE
GUARANTEED.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE is the only remedy known to positively cure Roup in all its forms, as long as the fowl can see to drink. **FOR CANKER**, especially in the pigeons, this cure excels all others. One 50c package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Directions with every package. If it fails to cure, we refund the money. Postpaid, small sizes, 50c; large size \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LOUSE KILLER never fails to kill. Try it. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage.

CONKEY'S EGG FOOD AND POULTRY TONIC will keep your flock in perfect health and make hens lay. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage. AGENTS WANTED.

G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Eastern Wholesale Office, 8 Park Place, New York City. Pacific Coast Agents Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Calif.

For sale by all Poultry Supply Houses and Druggists.

Do not send stamps.

YOUNG STOCK OF ALL FOUR KINDS FOR SALE.

TECUMSEH "CHICKEN ROOST."

White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans B. B. Game Bantams.



Barred and White Rocks, Black Langshans, and Red Breasted Black Game Bantams. Winnings in the last two years. 25 firsts and the same number seconds. Birmingham, 1901, 1st ckl, 1st pul, 1st hen, 1st pen. Atlanta, Ga., 1911, 1st ckl, 1st and 3rd pul, 2nd and 31 hen, best trio. Charleston, S. C., Inter-State Fair, Jan. 1902, 2d ckl, 2d pul, 3d and 4th hen. White Rocks, 51 or 22 prizes last two years. Birmingham, 1st ckl, 1st pul, 1st hen, 1st pen. B. P. Rocks, Atlanta, Oct. 1911, 2nd and 3d hen, 5th ckl. Charleston, S. C., 1st, 2nd and 4th pul, 2nd hen, special for best shaped Barred Rock class, special for best colored female in Barred Rock class. Black Breasted Red Game Bantams not shown this year, but have won everywhere shown. Eggs \$2 per sitting of 15.

MRS. S. J. FEARING, Tecumseh, Alabama.

High-Scoring Prize-Winning

LIGHT BRAHMAS.



At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.

I offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$3.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. F. PAUL, Troy, Alabama.

JOHN H. GOOD,

2616 Montgomery St., Louisville, Ky.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY.

At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 1902, won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 26. Homing Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.

NELSON'S... BLACK MINORCAS.

WINNERS AT HAMILTON, O., and LOUISVILLE, KY.

My Black Minorcas were winners at Hamilton, O., and Louisville, Ky., this year, scoring 93½ to 95. There are none finer anywhere. Eggs \$2. Fair hatch guaranteed.

GEO B. NELSON, Jr., Winchester, Kentucky.

(State Vice-President of Black Minorca Club.)



Molino Poultry Farm,
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff P. Rocks
and English Red Caps.

Leghorn eggs, special matings, \$1.50, others \$.00. Buff Rocks and Red Cap eggs \$1.50 for 15. Prize winners at Fayetteville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. Choice stock of all breeds for sale.

My B. Leghorns are Teuney & Harrington's strains—B Rocks, Burdock's Nuggets. 23c

O. T. WILEY, Propr., Molino, Tenn.

Winona Poultry Yards

Are now mated for the egg season of 1902 with as grand a lot of

Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

As ever graced the yards of any breeder North or South.

Why not buy from the best stock obtainable, that has been line bred for years and get the benefit of our experience? Eggs \$2 for 15, \$3.50 for 26. Our catalogue is free.

E. DUNSTAN, WINONA, MISS.
Mention FANCY FOWLS. 3-12t

Old Dominion Poultry Farm,
Negro Arm, - Va.

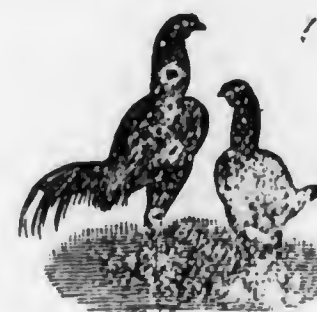
THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. P. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE FARM RAISED AND PROLIFIC LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.

EGGS \$1.50 per 15,
4.00 per 50,
6.00 per 100.

Prices of stock on application. Prompt shipments Write your wants.

J. H. SLEDD,
Agents Prairie State Incubators.

Cornish Indian Games.



Prize-winning strain. Eggs \$2 for 15. S. S. Hamburgs, bluest of blood. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. One pen of Hamburgs for sale, 1. hens and cockerel. Also a few cockerels left for quick buyers.

J. W. HISCEN,
Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

CANADA'S BEST Brown Leghorns,

Rose and Single Comb.

"Down to date" in size, style and color. Also one pen Black Minorcas, Pitt's great English strain. Eggs for sale in matings that are guaranteed to produce winners. Introduce our hardy Canadian blood into your yards. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed.

W. R. Brown, Kleinburg, Ont. Canada.

Unequaled Clubbing Offer.

Poultry Pictures! French color plates, beautiful pictures that you can frame. Six of these pictures go with the Fanciers' Gazette. In advance to every subscriber to this club offer. If you want to see what they are like send a postal for same to Fanciers' Gazette, Indianapolis, Ind. Fanciers' Gazette and the Fanciers' Gazette, including the pictures, one year, both for 45c. Address

Fanciers' Gazette Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

12-11

SUCCESS
OR FAILURE
IN BREEDING
S.C.B. LEGHORNS
DEPENDS **ROAD TO SUCCESS**
VERY
LARGELY
UPON
THE
START
YOU
GET

TRY THE **LEGHORN** **COCKERELS**
Eggs \$2.00 per 100
Sitting \$3.00 per 100
Per 100, \$20.00

ONE OF MY
LINEBRED
COCKERELS

SCORED 94

CUT 1/2 CON. COMB
Cut 1/2 Con. Wattles
CUT 1/2 CON. TAIL

On March 13th, 1902 at State Department of Agriculture University of Tennessee, Knoxville, before a class of students, one of my line-bred cockerels was scored by Mr. J. P. Kerr, an expert poultry judge of Baltimore, N. C. Every section of this bird was most carefully and thoroughly gone over and every defect received heavy cuts. After spending about thirty minutes in scrutinizing this bird it was found that the score card registered 94 points. This cockerel was taken direct from one of my breeding yards without any conditioning whatever. This judge called special attention to the fact that such fine dark under-color and bright yellow legs would not be found once in one hundred Leghorn cockerels. This cockerel heads one of my breeding pens mated to produce exhibition cockerels. I have other cockerel matings just as good. My pullet matings are superb. In these are to be found hens which score 94-95 as pullets - there are also pullets of equal merit. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting, \$10 per 100. Circular free. Write your wants.

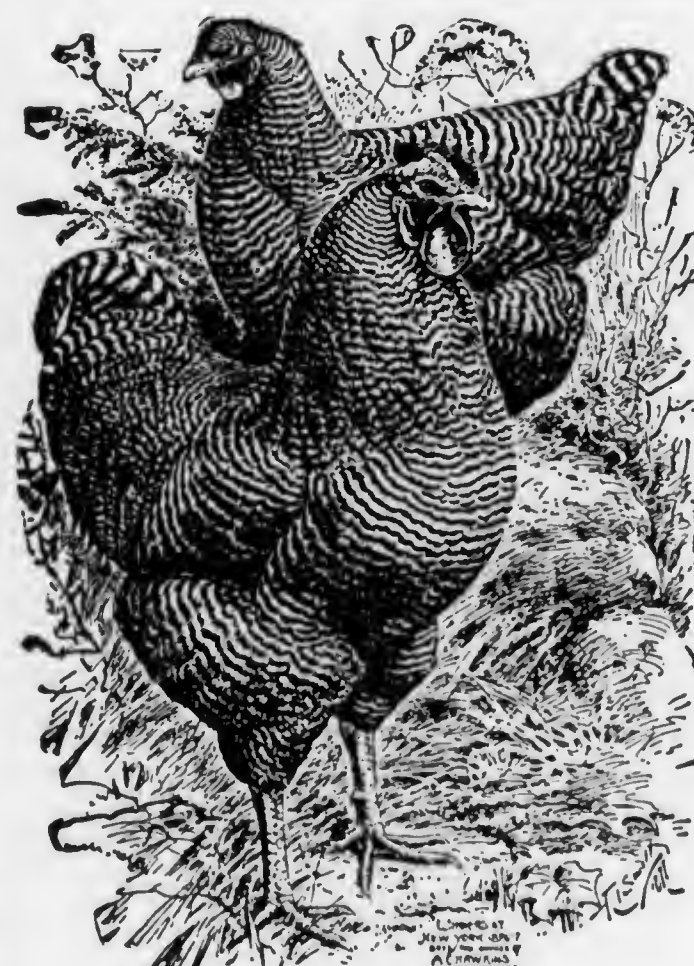
J. H. HENDERSON, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST.

ANOTHER VICTORY SCORED.

At The Great Big Show Held at High Point, N. C., by the
N. C. Poultry Association, Jan. 14-17,

I won on **BARRED ROCKS** 1st on Cock, 1st tie cockerel, 1st pen, 2d, 3d and 4th pullet, 3d and 5th hen and silver cup offered by American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, also cash special for best exhibit. On **BUFF ORPINGTONS** I won 1st on cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. At the Charleston, S. C., show I made four entries and won 1st on cock and 1st on hen on Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.50 per setting of 15; or \$4.00 per 30.

A. E. TATE, High Point, N. C.



Winners at New York, from Life.

HAWKINS'
ROYAL BLUE STRAIN
PLYMOUTH ROCKS
BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.
WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sitings, \$10.
2 Sitings, \$8. 5 Sitings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My **BUFF ROCKS**, at Boston, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box F. F. Lancaster, Mass.

Oak Lawn Poultry Yards.
OUR ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

Won at Louisville Ky. State Show first pen, second and third hen, second cockerel and first pullet. **White Wyandottes** won the **Center of Attraction**, winning everything in sight. Also winning grand Silver Cup special for highest scoring pen white variety. Likewise at **Corydon, Ind.**, our birds were uncomparable, made a clean sweep, with strong competition. Barred Rocks scored 92 to 93 1/2, White Wyandotte, 94 to 96 1/2, by A. C. Hawkins and O. P. Green. Eggs from our choice matings \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Circular free.

EL. MCKINSTER, Box 144, Corydon, Ind.



Buff Wyandottes.

The Paragon strain are true to shape and rich Golden Buff in color. In my breeding for fancy points I have never lost sight of utility, therefore have one of the greatest egg producing strains in existence. Write for illustrated circular, describing stock, matings, show winnings, etc. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. **W. C. ELLISON,** Box 8, Georgetown, Ohio.

Poultry Judge

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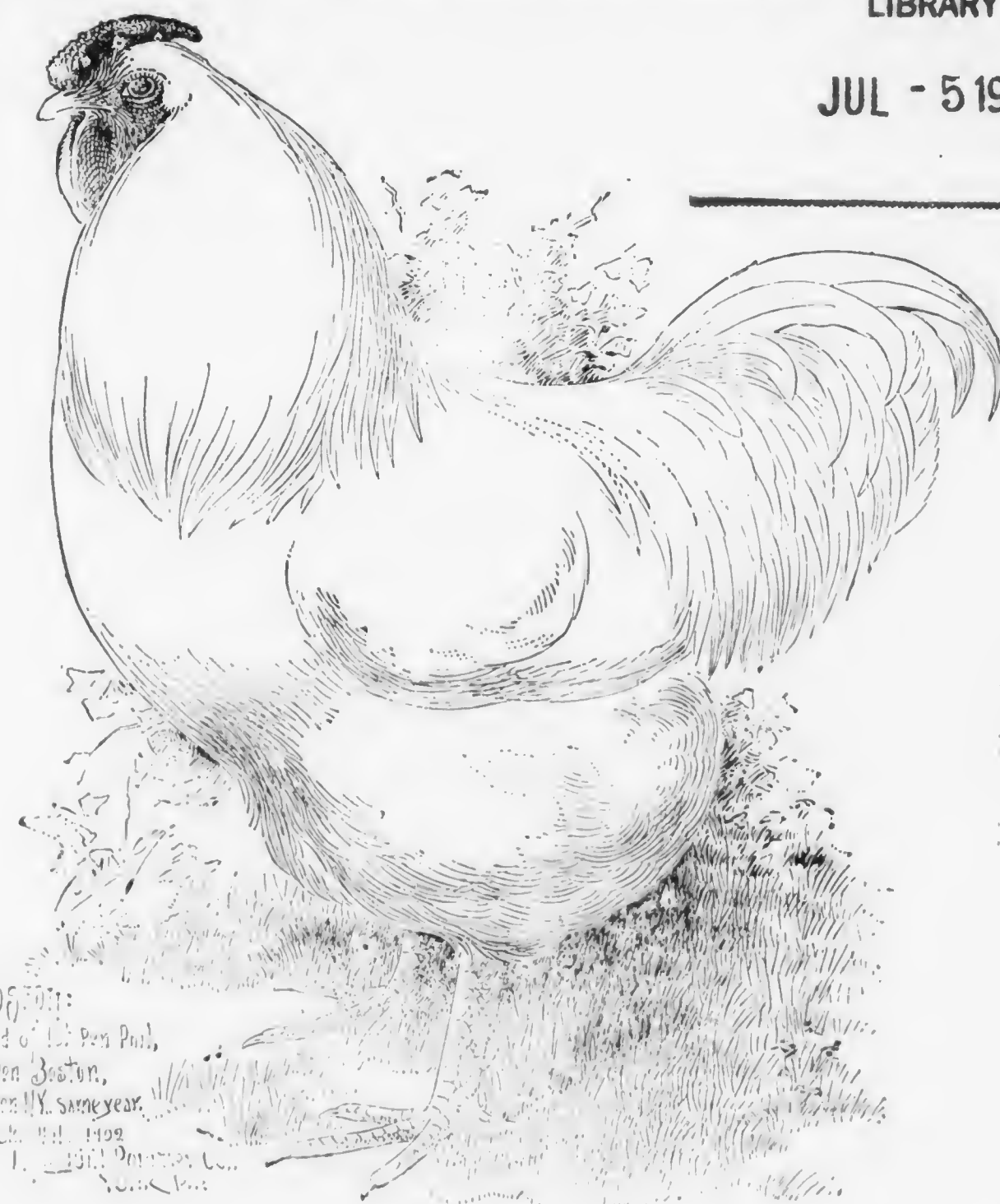


HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

VOL. VI. MAY, 1902. NO. 5.

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JUL - 5 1967



Joseph:
Head of the Pen Poul,
1st Pen Boston,
1st Pen N.Y. same year,
1st Pen N.Y. 1902
1st Pen N.Y. 1903

SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS.

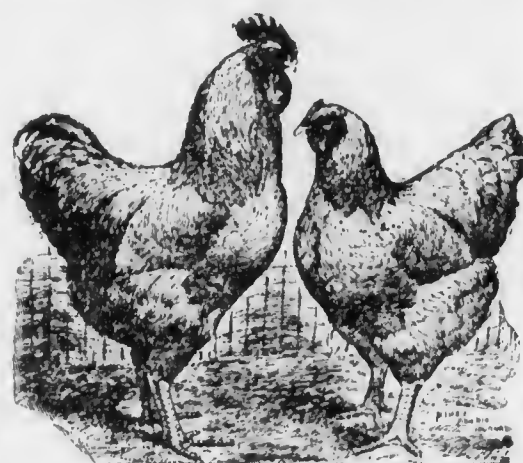


Moore's - Cornish - Indians.

Their top notch quality is known from ocean to ocean. Great were the shows in Chicago, Indianapolis and Memphis last winter and Moore's Cornish Indians were triumphant. Eggs from No. 1 pens \$5 for 15, \$9 for 30; No. 2 pens \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Few males for sale.

CARL C. MOORE, Box 92, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

DARWIN'S Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks.



My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you, for I am in the chicken business to stay. My stock is all farm-raised.

GEORGE DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.

THE WINNERS AT CHARLSTON, S. C., EXPOSITION

JANUARY 23RD TO 31ST, 1902.

Trouche's Black Minorcas

In a strong class I won 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 4th pullet, 1st pen \$50 Silver Cup offered by the American Poultry Association for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Mediterranean Class; \$5 Silver Cup for the best display. My birds possess large frames—typical Minorca shape, correct color and are bred for eggs as well as the show room. Eggs \$3 per 15.

2-6t Member American Black Minorca Club. P. E. TROUCHE, CHARLSTON, S. C.

Old Lincoln County Pure

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns.

I have mated for this season two of the finest pens of B. P. Rocks I ever owned—one pullet and one chl. bred—Females in pens scoring from 92 to 93½ points. Eggs from these matings \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs from general mating of B. Rocks \$2 per 50, or \$3.50 per 100. A few choice breeders yet for sale. Stay White Wyandottes of the best strains, eggs \$1.50 per 15. S. C. B. Leghorns that are good layers, eggs \$1.00 per 15. My birds always get a liberal share of ribbons. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

B. N. PARKS, Fayetteville, Tenn. R. F. D. No. 1.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, MULBERRY, TENNESSEE, I. C. RUTLEDGE, PROP.

My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas 1st chl. hen and 1st pul; on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st chl. chl. pul. and pen; on W. P. Rocks, 1st chl. chl. hen and pullet; and pen on White Wyandottes, 1st chl. 2nd chl. 2nd pul. 1st pen. Showed no C. I. Games. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 25. I also breed Duro-Jersey swine. Pedigree with every bird. Herd headed by "Sensation II." I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, Mulberry, Tenn

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs from grand matings. 50c each. Mammoth Pekin Duck eggs \$2 per 13. Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins and Buff Leghorns \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. White P. Rock eggs \$2 per 15, straight. These eggs are from fine birds. Catalogue free.

MRS. B. F. JACKSON, Eminence, Ky.

At Kentucky State Show I won every first, second and third on ducks. Also every special.

SILVER

WYANDOTS

ARE THE CHICKENS YOU WANT.

They look well, lay lots of eggs, and for the table you can't beat them. I have as good or scientific breeding as was ever produced. Stock shipped on approval, so you don't have to take them if they are not what you want.

W. A. Mahaffey,
1617 13th Avenue South,
Birmingham, Ala.

SPECIAL MATINGS From Which We Sell Eggs this Month At Usual Price, \$1.50 for 13 Eggs.

- Yard 1—White Leghorns, six 200-eggs per year record hens with male of a famous egg strain.
- Yard 2—Buff Leghorns, solid, even, standard shade all over. Four first prize birds.
- Yard 3—Six Wyandottes from Dunston.
- Yard 4—Black Langshans, 92-94 point females mated to a first premium chl. at Indiana State Fair, score 94½ by Hewes.
- Yard 5—Six Maplehurst fine-bred, Stay-White Wyandottes.
- Yard 6—Seven Hawkins and Thompson P. P. R. hens, 10 to 12 lbs. each, headed by deep blue finely barred Hawkins cockerel.
- Yard 7—Maplehurst's standard variety and producing line of Barred Plymouth Rocks.
- Yard 8—Eight choice Rocks, with prize cockerel at Atlanta and Troy.
- Yard 9—Three Light Brahmas—Autocrat and Felch.

Books Soon Close. Write

W. B. DOAK,
Russellville, Tenn.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. BUFF LEGHORNS.



Pen headed by 1st prize cockerel at Atlanta, Ga. Females scored to 93½. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Pure Ringlets. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

W. F. LILLY, 2 B. St., Petros, Tenn.

FANCY FOWLS.



TECUMSEH "CHICKEN ROOST." White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans B. B. Game Bantams.

Barred and White Rocks, Black Langshans, and Red Breasted Black Game Bantams. Winnings in the last two years, 25 firsts and the same number seconds. Birmingham, 1901, 1st chl, 1st pul, 1st hen, 1st pen. Atlanta, Ga., 1901, 1st chl, 1st and 3rd pul, 2nd and 3rd hen, best trio. Charleston, S. C., Inter-State Fair, Jan. 1902, 2d chl, 2d pul, 3d and 4th hen. White Rocks, 51 or 22 prizes last two years. Birmingham, 1st chl, Charleston, S. C., 1st, 2nd and 4th pul, 2nd hen. special for best shaped Barred Rock class, special for best colored female in Barred Rock class. Black Breasted Red Game Bantams not shown this year, but have won everywhere shown. Eggs \$2 per setting of 15.

MRS. S. J. FEARING, Tecumseh, Alabama.

A WYANDOTTE TALE!

I have a few trios of extra fine young stock, the very cream of my flock, at from \$7.50 to \$15.00 a trio. Many of them with score cards from 93 to 95½. Order at once if you want the best.



Bargains in Barred P. Rocks.

Also a few more B. P. Rocks left, good breeding stock, at \$1.25 to \$2.00 a piece. EGGS—White Wyandottes, \$3 per 15; B. P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandottes, 1st prize winners, \$3 per 15.

MRS. H. J. McCafferty, 1226 N. 13th St., Birmingham, Ala.



ROSEDALE FARM.

My eggs are proving wonderfully fertile and are hatching a large per cent. of good chicks. They are from prize winning pens. You may need a setting from my WHITE LEGHORNS OR BARRED P. ROCKS. I have four yards of Leghorns and seven yards of Rocks. Can send eggs from either cockerel or pullet matings at \$2 per 15, or \$5 per 45. Good hatch guaranteed.

OLLIE ESDALE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CUT PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!

I have 1,000 birds to select from. Order at once and get what you want at prices that cannot be duplicated for the quality of the stock. Order from this ad. and save unnecessary correspondence. My prices for the next 30 days will be \$2.00 each, \$3.75 per pair, \$5.00 per trio for any of the following varieties, all bred from prize winners:

Light Brahmas,	Single Comb Brown Leghorns,	Black Langshans,
Buff Cochins,	S. C. White Leghorns,	Black Minorcas,
Buff Plymouth Rocks,	R. C. Brown Leghorns,	W. F. Black Spanish,
White P. Rocks,	Buff Leghorns,	Cornish Indian Games,
Barred Plymouth Rocks,	Buff Cochins Bantams,	Game Bantams.

150 Blue Ribbon strain of Imperial Pekin Ducks at \$1.25 to \$1.50 each, that are pure blood and strictly first-class in every respect. Eggs from my grand matings this season \$2.00 per 15. White Holland and M. B. Turkey eggs \$3.00 per 12. White Chinese, Embden and Toulouse Geese eggs \$4.00 per 12. White Guinea eggs \$2 per 12. I positively guarantee the above stock will give satisfaction. Now is the time to purchase. I invite all who can to visit our farm and examine this poultry personally. All are welcome.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM, Mrs. Ida L. Wathen, Prop., ST. VINCENT, UNION CO., KY.

Cowart's W. P. ROCKS

Won a majority of the best prizes at Troy, Ala., and Albany, Ga. QUALITY! If you want quality I can please you. Yards mated containing hens and pullets scoring from 93½ to 94, mated to 1st cock at Troy and Albany, score 93, and cockerel 2nd at Troy and 1st at Albany, score 95. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

C. H. COWART, Box F, Troy, Ala.



200 CHOICE BIRDS!

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and C. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

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Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks.



MY BLUE BARRED ROCKS are the kind that will catch the Judge's eye. Large and fine in shape, close deep barring, small comb, and great layers. My share of premiums at the great Poultry show held at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1902. EGGS \$3 per setting; two settings for \$5. If you don't get what you consider a fair hatch, and think the fault was with the eggs, I will duplicate your order free of charge.

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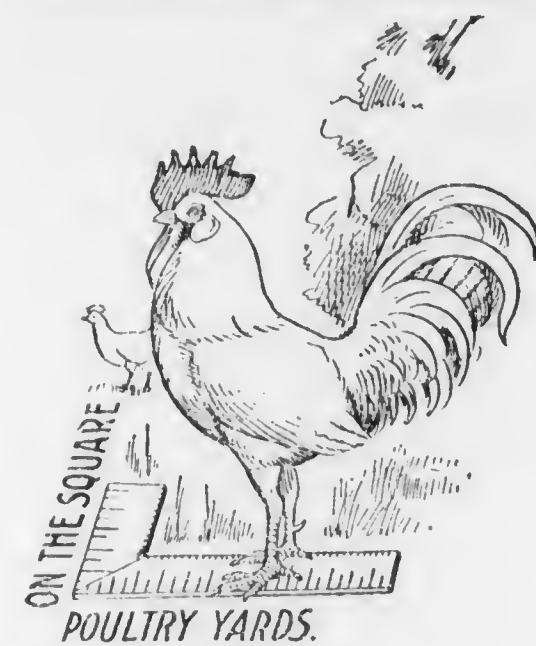
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HOPKINSVILLE KY.

Buff Barred and White Rocks, and White Wyandottes, Orpingtons, B. Cochins,

Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15. Write me.

MRS. M. C. ANDERSON,
Shelbyville, Tenn.



SPECIAL SALE Cockerels!

A few choice Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels for \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Three Houdan cockerels for \$2.00 each. First come, first served.

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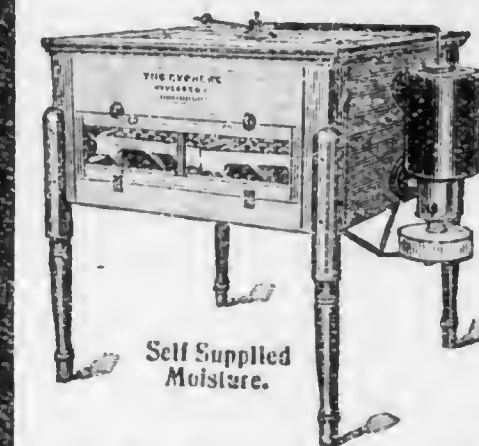
S. C. B. Leghorns.

I have disposed of all of my Black Minorcas, and shall sell my Houdans as soon as possible. With this additional pen-space I will be better situated to satisfy the wants of my numerous customers. Parties wishing to buy eggs for hatching would do well to place their orders at once, as I have never been able to furnish the demand.

Although my stock is of the highest quality, my price on eggs will remain the same.

Pens No. 1 and No. 2, \$2.00 per 15 eggs; assorted from different pens, including pen Nos. 1 and 2, \$1.50 per 15 eggs.

The Cyphers Incubators



Are the world's standard hatching machines. They are in use in twenty Agricultural Colleges and Schools in the United States and Canada.

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We are shipping them to every country where poultry is grown.

For proof of their good qualities send ten cents in stamps for our 180 page book, No. 92. Complete catalogue for 1902.

THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

Chicago, Ill., 325 Dearborn St. Buffalo, N. Y., Factory and Home Office, Cor. Court and Wilkeson Sts. Boston, Mass., 24 Merchants Row. New York City, 8 Park Place.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and Pea Fowls. No more stock for sale, but plenty of eggs at reasonable prices. Turkey eggs from two magnificent flocks. Blood from 1st prize winners only. Weight and plumage a combined specialty. Won every first and grand sweepstakes at Atlantic City's great poultry show, Oct. 1901. In 1902, 2nd on cock and hen; 1st on chl. and pul.; special, \$5. at Atlanta, also at same place 1899, 1st on cock and hen. I have never had from a tom that weighed less than 45 lbs. at 18 months old. Eggs from these pens \$5.00 per dozen, or 50 cents each for less numbers. Buff Orpingtons \$5. Cook strain; B. P. Rocks, "Ringer" strain, \$1.50; B. Langshans, Myers-Robinson blood, \$1.50 per 15. Orders booked as received and promptly filled. Pea Fowls \$4 and \$5 per pair. For further information address:

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.
Prop. Booneville Poultry Yards, Booneville, Tenn.

NELSON'S... BLACK MINORCAS.

WINNERS AT HAMILTON, O., and LOUISVILLE, KY.

My Black Minorcas were winners at Hamilton, O., and Louisville, Ky., this year, scoring 93 to 95. There are none finer anywhere. Eggs \$2. Fair hatch guaranteed.

GEO B. NELSON, Jr., Winchester, Kentucky.
(State Vice-President of Black Minorca Club)



READY

to give satisfaction by furnishing eggs from Hollyrood's White Wyandottes. Selected \$2.50, unselected \$1.50. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, selected from cockerel and pullet line, \$2.50, unselected, \$1.50. We won at New Orleans, Atlanta, and Troy, 1901. Fishel and Empire White Rocks, also Buff C. Bantams, eggs \$1.50 per 15. A few cockerels and pullets left. Young Poland China hogs. Prices reasonable.

HOLLYROOD FARM,
J. G. BRUCE, Mgr.
Crescent, La.

Write for Circular and mention Fancy Fowls.

MY White P. Rocks AND Light Brahmas

Are very fine, thrifty and great layers. Eggs from these high scoring pens \$1.00 for 15, or \$5.00 per 100. I guarantee a good hatch. Also for sale one handsome registered black Scotch Collie dog, with large white collar and white markings, weight 75 pounds. Also fine stud and one registered sable bitch, white markings, both recorded in American Kennel Club, New York; and also one Sable bitch, white markings, eligible to register.

M. A. MCCOY, EMINENCE, KY.

Unequaled Clubbing Offer.

Poultry Pictures! French color plates. Beautiful pictures that you can frame. Six of these pictures go with the Fanciers' Gazette, in advance to every subscriber to this club offer. If you want to see what they are like send a postal for same to Fanciers' Gazette, Indianapolis, Ind. Fancy Fowls and the Fanciers' Gazette, including the pictures, one year, both for 45c. Address:

Fanciers' Gazette Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

12-11

White, Barred and Buff P. Rocks!

White
AND
Buff



Wyan-
dottes..

We Make You the Following Special Offer for Month of May:
A SETTING OF 13 EGGS FROM OUR BEST PENS FOR \$1.00.
Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

MY BARRED ROCKS

Don't have to go W-A-Y back and sit down; they stand in the front ranks.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan 14th to 18th, 1902, the largest show ever held in Cincinnati, my birds won 1st, 2nd, 3rd on cocks, over one cock that cost \$30, and one cost \$25. My old cocks had their combs badly frozen—cut 2 to 2½ on combs. Weight of cocks 10½, 11, 12¼ lbs. Won 1st pullet, weight 7 lbs.; 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 3rd breeding pen. I bred every one of my winners except 3rd cock, Jan., 1902, and 2nd hen, 1900. My birds have won in four States since August, 1901, in my hands and my customers hands. I practice the double mating as I have never been able to produce a winner by the single mating. I still have some choice males and females for sale reasonable. I have three yards mated to produce cockerels, and three for pullets. Eggs from these yards, the same 1 set from, \$2 per setting. If eggs should be wanted from any special yards \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated circular giving my past winnings.

J. Z. BRISTOW,
Richwood, Boone County, Ky.



Densmore - Poultry - Farm. EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

From our best Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$3.00 per 45. Pekin Ducks, White Guineas and Buff Cochins \$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue for the asking.

S. and L. Fuller,
(Successors to J. D. McCarty.) Box 33-F, Clarkston, Ga.

Standard Poultry Farm,

ORLANDO, FLORIDA,
Sells Eggs for Hatching From the
Following Standard and
Thoroughbred Fowls:

Light Brahmas, Silver, Golden and Buff Cochins Bantams, Buff Cochins, Eng. Red Caps, White, Cornish and Pit Games, S. S. and G. P. Hamburgs, Houdans, S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, B. Langshans, Black and White Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, W. C. B. Polish, Barred and White P. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Wonders, Etc. Write your wants.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS. WYANDOTTES.

Choice young stock for sale
At prices that will make you buy.
For an Honest Deal, address

GLENRAVEN POULTRY YARD,
W. H. Rogers Prop., Leeville, Wilson Co. Tenn.

SILVER WYANDOTTES and S. S. Hamburgs.

Eggs \$1 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed.
Black Langshan cockerels \$1. Good trio Part-
ridge Cochins \$2.50.
A. B. CORBAN, Guthrie, Ky.

WHITE....

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

An elegant lot of young breeding cks., Frank Heck and Mrs. W. H. Magruder strains, will sell while they last at \$2 each.

Eggs From B. & W. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorns and S. C. B. Minorcas at \$1 per 15.

First-class birds, in fine condition.

Standard Poultry Co.,

Box C. - Hopkinsville, Ky.



FANCY FOWLS.

The phenomenally successful and most widely read poultry organ of the south. Established in 1897 it is a credit to its section, the great and growing South. It is out on time the 10th of each month, is prosperous and responsible. As a low-priced paper it is in a class by itself and is better than most 50c papers, 36 TO 60 PAGES. Largest circulation in its territory of any poultry paper and unequaled as an advertising medium to those wanting to reach Southern readers. Address, enclosing 25c in coin or stamps. FANCY FOWLS CO., Hopkinsville, Ky.

U. O. G. C.
POULTRY FARM.

Barred P. Rocks, Blk. Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, M. B. Turkeys and Pea Fowls. Eggs in Season.

MRS. D. A. BROOKS, STURGIS, KENTUCKY.

THE SAME OLD STORY!

At Indianapolis, Dec. 4-10, 1901, I won the long end of all premiums, in hot company. Winning 1st and 4th cocks, 1st, 4rd and 4th hens, 4th cockerel, 1st and 4th pullet and 2nd pen in Silver Wyandottes. First, 2nd, 3rd cocks, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hens, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen in Golden Wyandottes. First ckl., 1st and 2nd hen, 1st 2nd, 3rd pul., 1st pen in Black Wyandottes. First ck., 1st and 4th hen, 1st and 2nd cks., 1st pul., 1st pen in G. S. Bantams. Second ck., 1st and 2nd hens, 1st and 2nd cks., 1st and 2nd pul., 1st pen in S. S. Bantams.

Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse and Embden Geese, Imp. S. Collie Dogs.

Big Circular That Tells It all for a Stamp.

Eggs, \$3.00, Two Sitzings for \$5.00.

R. E. JONES, BOX F, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.

Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., MAY 10, 1902.

No 5

Care of Young M. B. Turkeys.

By Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Booneville, Tenn.

As quite a number of my customers who read FANCY FOWLS have asked how I raise young turkeys. I think FANCY FOWLS a good medium to answer all in a general way and thereby may benefit some one who has not asked me the question. I love the care of my poultry although 'tis not the care alone that I love, 'tis having something fine that my customers are proud of and are willing to pay me for my precaution in breeding for rare plumage and large size.

I first select good healthy breeding stock, that are not too fat, with large bone, and are true to color—as near to standard requirements as I can possibly get them, and as like will beget like, I am pretty sure of what I will get in my little turks, strong and healthy. Then we must take care to keep them free from vermin both lice and mites and the best way to do this is to use some good poultry powder, that can be found on the market, or if not use snuff in nest and on back of turkey. I also use a little sulphur and ashes in dust. Rid them of lice before the little ones come is the best plan. I say rid them, I mean as near as we can, but it is almost impossible to get them all. Therefore I use a little clean hog lard on the young turkey's head and throat when a day or so old, but a very little is sufficient until they grow stronger, and then I grease them every ten days on wing quills, for that

is the bed for lice that sap the very life blood out of them, and if left there will soon destroy them. I sometimes clip the little flight feathers if they begin to droop any—as it seems to take a great deal of their strength and vitality to produce and carry them and of course they are of very little use until old enough to fly up to roost.

I feed them on grit or sand the first feed—or rather put it where they can get it while cooped in a 12x12 board coop. Then I feed a small ration of hard boiled egg and black pepper, a few crumbs of stale bread crumbled very fine; feed this for a few days—then for a change milk curd—and some corn egg bread, onion tops, lettuce and pepper grass for green stuff chopped up and fed with ration gives them a fine appetite, and aids digestion.

I use clean fresh water or sweet milk in an oyster can with a nail hole about 1½ inch from open end; then place a saucer or pie pan on top of can, turn top side down and I have a very nice fountain, that will not wet my little poults and yet furnishes enough water for them, I give them all the milk they consume if I have it, for it makes bone and muscle and they thrive on it.

I feed grain or oat meal and corn chops principally when they are two or three weeks old and if dough at all it is just barely wet to be perfectly crumbly with sweet milk, as they sometimes choke if they eat too fast and anything sloppy causes bowel trouble, which when once

contracted seems stubborn and hard to manage. I'd rather my poults were a little hungry than fed a very little too much. They should range off from the yard in the middle of the day after dew is gone and forage for insects, which is meat for them, but I want them to return to their yard again before dew dampens the grass, eat a hearty supper and tuck themselves under their mother's wings and rest till morning, ready for their breakfast and ramble again for the day.

By this simple method I have been very successful, raising many very fine prize winners, and find the finest birds are no more trouble to raise than a common scrub, and a great deal more remunerative. There is no economy in raising small, scrub stock for market, for if you should only raise one-half the number in fine M. B. turkeys, you would double your money—that is, if you will advertise, and bring yourself before the public, and give your customers good birds, that will grow in their hands as well as your own. I want to encourage every farmer's wife to raise a nice flock of Mammoth Bronze turkeys; it pays me, and 'twill pay her.

Testimonials.

Harriman, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1902. WILBER BROS., Petros, Tenn.

The two B. P. Rock cockerels arrived all right and are beauties and I am well pleased with them.

If you make all your shipments as good as this you certainly deserve success.

Thanking you for your kind favors and good selection,

I am yours truly,

J. W. A. YRES,

FAVEROLLES.

New French Addition Which is Attracting Much Attention.

The Faverolle fowl, of recent importation into this country from France, is said to be especially popular in that country as a utility fowl. No fancy points, however, are claimed for them over there, and they are raised quite extensively for market only. They were first brought into the United States in 1900, it is claimed by Fred Moore, Jr., of Ohio, who writes of them as follows:

"It has often been said that we live in an age of small joints, little birds and French knick-knacks. The huge dish which used to appear, first as a roast, then cold, and then in that unknown quantity commonly called hash, has disappeared. Something fresh every day is what is wanted; then, in the twentieth century is a chicken that is easy to rear, quick to grow and yet has tender and juicy flesh. Will Faverolles do this? A noted English Faverolle breeder claims they will, for although as old birds they are undoubtedly more or less coarse, like all birds having Atlantic blood, yet when young they will attain a size and weight with less trouble than some of our finer breeds, and a young fowl of this breed will leave nothing in the way of quality to be desired.

In France the Faverolle answers to what the Surrey or Sussex bird does in England. It makes the highest price in the Parisian markets and has quite displaced other breeds. It has been bred by people whose sole object has been to make a profit. A Faverolle makes no pretense of being a pure breed. It is the outcome of two distinct processes, i. e., careful crossing and liberal feeding. We find the Houdan, Dorking, Brahma and Cochin a mixture of all four rep-

resented in one bird. It must be borne in mind that the country people care nothing about color or markings. What they want is something that will come to the market quick, that will, if required, stand the confinement of the fattening coop, or that when matured will make a good forager, and will be a fair layer of good sized, tinted eggs.

The Houdan gives them their chief characteristics—the whiskers and small beard. The Dorking is especially noticed in the male, as seen by the pinkish white legs, four or five toes, black breast and single comb. The Brahma or Cochin generally leaves traces of feathers down the leg, and often for color and general carriage of the bird. Although breeding for feathers has not been studied by the original producers, yet the different and more or less systematic ways of producing these birds have brought into existence types. Thus we have the Faverolle-Dorking or Faverolle-Salmon as they are called in England. These make splendid table birds. The Faverolle-Brahma is also very popular and is marked similar to the Light Brahma. There is also the black, which owes its origin partly to the Black Langshan, and the Faverolle-Coucon, which may have a cross of Coucon de Malines or Plymouth Rock.

The Faverolles have the advantage over others in being prolific layers of beautiful-sized eggs, which average 24 ounces to the dozen. The color of the shell would be classed as a pale or very light brown, and in addition to this they are handsome eggs. The fowls are large in size, heavy and plump, with very long, full breast, which carries considerable of white meat.

There are several types as well as colors—the Faverolle-Coucon (like the colored dominique), the Faverolle-Dorking and the Faverolle-Brahma. Each of these

is colored like the fowls whose names they bear.

Faverolles have five toes, short legs, shanks of a pinkish white, like the Houdans and Dorkings, low set, very heavy bodies. They are active foragers and give good return for food fed.

Having been formed by the union of Houdans, Dorkings and Asiatics, they combine the good qualities of all these, gaining under the careful guidance of all those who originated them whose sole object in their production is for gain."—Inland Poultry Journal.

A Question Answered.

By S. W. Linebaugh, Oakhurst Farm, Russellville, Ky.

In the March number of FANCY FOWLS, there appeared the following editorial:

The White Wyandottes, that came into such wide popularity five or six years ago, show no signs of losing their hold on public favor. We can't understand why they should be preferred by so many people over the other Wyandotte breeds, but they are to-day one of the strongest competitors the Barred Plymouth Rocks have to watch out for in the show rooms.

Besides asking a question this also states a fact, to wit: That the White Wyandottes are preferred over other Wyandotte breeds—and it might have gone further and said with equal accuracy that they are preferred over all other breeds. The truth of this is evidenced by the great demand for White Wyandottes among practical poultry men and also by the fact that at the four largest shows held in this country the past season the number of White Wyandottes exhibited was greater by nearly 300 than the Plymouth Rocks—their nearest competitor.

There must be some good reason for this great popularity, and there is not only one but

several. Among them may be mentioned their laying qualities. The greatest egg record ever made in this country, of which we have any authentic account, was that made by a pen of 14 White Wyandotte pullets in the hands of Mr. Edgar L. Warren, of Wolfboro, Mass., which averaged 314 eggs per pen for one year. My own experience bears out all the claims that have been made for them in this respect.

Another reason for their popularity is their hardiness and early maturity. At two months old they will weigh more than a Plymouth Rock. I have raised them side by side and with the same treatment and feeding the Wyandottes beat the Plymouth Rocks at every point.

Then there is the same to be said of the White Wyandotte as of other White varieties—when the fowls are dressed for market there are no unsightly pin feathers to mar the beauty of the carcass.

I hope I have not trespassed upon your space, but I felt that the editorial called for a response from some one on behalf of what is to-day unquestionably the most popular fowl in America.

White vs. Colored Chickens.

This subject is claiming wide attention all over the country, where there is an interest in poultry, and we believe that the white plumage man is gaining ground constantly. We remember that a few years since the country was swept with a powerful wave of popularity for the Barred Plymouth Rock, which we admit is yet a very popular breed, but we believe and have figures and facts to confirm our belief that the White Plymouth Rock is constantly taking the lead over the Barred. They possess all the good points of the barred, with the added advantage of beauty of white plumage and as better egg producers.

One fact pointing to their increasing popularity is the enormous prices now being paid for good breeding stock. For example, a pen of seven birds sold for \$500. This was double the largest sum paid for this number of fowls, and many other breeds are selling their stock of this breed at fancy prices. Then of the Wyandotte family there are several different branches, but we see the White Wyandotte outstripping the other in the race for popularity, and as a general purpose fowl, they have a strong hold. The same may be said of the Asiatic breeds. In the Cochin family the White Cochin for some years were a very weak class, but are now coming to the front grandly, and what wonder, great white beauties, and they lay such quantities of large brown eggs in the cold weather, for their heavy plumage prevents the cold from chilling them as it does other breeds, and so with the lordly Langshan. While the white is a comparatively new breed it is a very much sought after breed, and so with Leghorns, Javas, Minorcas, Game and other people are favoring the white plumage, it is more beautiful, makes a much nicer carcass when dressed, and, not the last fact, is much easier dressed.—Mrs. D. M. JOHN in Poultry Topics.

The Utility Breeds.

The Black Minorca lays the largest and whitest egg of the Mediterranean class, and the White Leghorn comes next; the Brown Leghorn laying the smallest.

In the American class, the Plymouth Rock lays the largest egg, and the Silver Wyandotte the brownest.

In the Asiatic class, the Brahma lays the largest and brownest egg, the Partridge Cochin the smallest, and the Langshan of the greatest variety and tints.

For an egg market, where white eggs are wanted, the Leghorns or the Minorcas are to be preferred—and the Brown Leghorns will be found to be the heaviest layers.

For an egg market where brown eggs are desired, the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and even the Brahmas and Langshans, will be the most desirable. We have found that the Barred Rocks are better layers than the white variety, and the Silvers better than the White Wyandottes.

In table poultry, for broilers, we prefer the White Wyandottes; for medium size roasters, the Brahmas.—Farm Poultry.

Facts About Eggs.

Hens' eggs range from the small ones laid by Bantams to the large ones laid by such breeds as Light Brahmas. On an average an egg is 2.27 inches in length, and 1.72 inches in diameter or width at the broadest point, and weighs about two ounces, or eight eggs to the pound—one and a half pounds to a dozen. Generally speaking, the eggs of pullets are smaller than those of old hens, those of ducks somewhat larger than hen's eggs, while those of turkeys and geese are considerably larger. Guinea eggs, on an average, measure 1 7/8 to 1 1/2 inches, are rather pointed at one end, and weigh about 1.4 ounces each, or 16 ounces to the dozen.—Live Stock Tribune.

Future Prospects.

Prices of Poultry are also high, and likely to stay high for the spring and summer at any rate, for winter hatching has not been good, and old stock is supposed to be pretty well cleaned up. If the poultry stocks of the country are as much reduced as is generally believed, high prices for poultry should rule for a year or more, for a large part of this season's product will be required to replenish stocks.—Farm Poultry.

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY
FANCY FOWLS COMPANY
 212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:
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The advertising rates given on this page will be rigidly adhered to. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance. Short term advertisements must be accompanied by the cash. Postage stamps are acceptable for small amounts. Advertisers who do not pay their bills are not wanted and will not be retained. Advertisements may be forwarded up to the 5th of the month, but all changes of standing cards should be in by the 1st.

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If your paper comes in a red wrapper your time is out and it will be stopped unless you send in your re-newal. Look out for the red wrapper

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Breeders Cards, uniform in style and without display, one cent per word each insertion, cash in advance. Numbers and initials count as words. Terms annual cards quarterly in advance.

MAY, 1902.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Entered at the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class mail matter.

The next annual show of the Mississippi Association will be held at West Point, Miss., Jan. 1-11, 1903

Eggs continue to be worth 15 to 20 cents a dozen in all the large cities. There is big money in poultry products at market prices.

Western Poultry News, Lincoln, Neb., is conducting a very interesting contest among its subscribers as to typical shape or symmetry. Can you tell from a drawing of a fowl, the head and plumage being omitted, to what variety it belongs? This is the question Poultry News is asking, and offering prizes in cash to those who can. Send for sample copy and full particulars which are given in their May issue. Address Western Poultry News, Lincoln, Neb.

The American Poultry Institute has been incorporated in Buffalo, N. Y., to teach poultry culture. The most competent men will be employed as instructors. The objects will be an extension of knowledge of poultry farming, its advantages and pleasures. Letters of inquiry addressed to FANCY FOWLS will be referred to this Institute for replies, in cases where we think it would be to the advantage of the party making the inquiry.

It is a mistaken idea that June hatched chickens never do well. Many a prize winner has been hatched in June and July. The Mediterranean breeds especially, when hatched as late as August, make early spring layers. Eggs are cheaper now than early in the season, and a fine opportunity is offered beginners to start into the thoroughbred business for very little money.

The July Number of FANCY FOWLS will be a special Leghorn number, devoted to all varieties of Leghorns. We invite contributions on all kinds of Leghorns and all branches of Leghorn culture. Now let the Leghorn breeders help us to make this the best special number we have ever issued.

Mr. W. E. Pyles, Mayslick, Ky., takes additional space this month on the third cover page and offers turkey eggs for the rest of the season at a reduced price. He also has something to say about his Pekin Ducks and Barred Rocks.

We send out a large number of sample copies this month to persons who have never seen a copy of the South's leading poultry organ. We invite all such to subscribe and try for one year the best 25-cent paper published.

Mrs. J. R. Whitthorne, of Shelbyville, Tenn., is making special bargain prices on some fine old and young Belgian hares. They are of the best strains and many of them prize winners.

A. J. Lawson, Dare, Tenn., who advertised in FANCY FOWLS for Belgian Hares in exchange, writes us: "Take it out! I have all the hares I want. I received ten replies in one week." Advertising in F. F. will do the work.

W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C., have a Partridge Wyandotte pullet, first prize winner at Charleston, that laid 18 eggs in 19 days, when she became broody. A record hard to beat.

The Virginia Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its second annual show at Richmond, Dec. 11 to 16, 1902. The show will be first-class, with liberal classifications and premiums.

Farm Poultry, one of our best exchanges, came out last month with a handsome new cover page.

Inland Poultry Journal continues to improve with every issue under the management of Theo. Hewes and J. W. Alvis.

Wallace P. Willett, East Orange, N. J., has started a paper called "The Orpington," devoted to the latest breed to become a popular fad.

Rev. C. E. Peterson, of Linneus, Me., has written a very complete book on Houdans, which has 30 illustrations and tells all about this useful and ornamental breed.

Send us two subscribers at 25 cents a year and as a premium we will send you one Hallowell's Gape Extractor, the best thing on the market for removing gape worms.

Mrs. B. F. Jackson, Eminence, Ky., has a change of ad. this month. She is selling eggs this season from the best birds she has ever had and never fails to please her customers.

While the Beef Trust is squeezing the life out of the people, it is well enough to remember that fried chicken is better than beefsteak and that it is only ten weeks from shell to table. Raise poultry.

Vernon Hall Poultry Farm, High Point, N. C., is offering eggs from the widely known Cherokee strain of Barred Rocks, for the balance of the season at only \$2 per 15.

B. N. Parks, of Fayetteville, Tenn., is a breeder of three grand varieties of fowls and his yards contain some of the best blood to be found anywhere. He presents a change this month, to which we invite attention.

Our regular egg offers close with the 10th of May, but we can still fix up premiums for those who want to raise clubs. The Standard of Perfection for a club of 8 is one of our standing offers.

The special premium of a sitting of White Plymouth Rock eggs from the prize pen of C. O. Duffy's Rosebower Poultry Yards, Owensboro, Ky., was won by Mr. J. P. Newbern, of Trenton, Tenn. The offer was for the largest club of brand new subscribers to FANCY FOWLS by April 20 and Mr. Newbern sent in 36 names, most of them picked up while he was traveling down in Mississippi. Mr. Newbern is a Buff crank, but he will not have to see many of Duffy's White Rocks before he will be swearing by them.

W. A. Silverthorne, Louisville, Ky., the Minorca specialist, writes of his spring trade and the next State show as follows:

"I have had so far this season about all the business I could take care of, both in fowls and eggs, and hope soon to give you notice of removal to a place near Anchorage, which I expect to fit up as a first class poultry plant. Will advise you of the matter as soon as I get possession. Please state that the present officers of the Kentucky State Poultry Association are hard at work placing their lines for the next show, which bids fair to be the largest and most successful ever held in the West, with the possible exception of that given at the 'Windy City.' More interest has been and is being taken in the matter than at any time since the organization of the Association, with which I have been in close touch, and if the poultry people of the State will do their part the city men will not be found backward in the matter.

J. M. Bain, who calls himself the U. S. Salix Co., New Concord, Ohio, originator of the "red albumen" fake, has been called down by the postoffice authorities on a fraud order. His swindle caught a good many people before it was exposed, who bought worthless red paint at 60 cents a pound from him to make their hens lay every day in the year.

Poultry Succes, of Des Moines, Iowa, has changed hands. The former owner and editor, Mr. Emerson DuPuy has sold the paper to a company with Mr. M. L. Ballenger as business manager. This paper is one of the most attractive of the poultry journals, with a good list and a fine line of advertising.

J. H. Doane, the Black Minorca specialist, of New York, had his plant entirely destroyed by fire last month. A brooder in a vacant pen caused the fire. All of his houses and all stock except one cock and one hen were burned. He had 152 eggs under hens on farms, from which he will form the nucleus of a new flock in the fall.

Maplehurst, Russellville, Tenn., has made some valuable additions recently, viz: A son of Biltmore's prize M. B. turkey tom at Atlanta; a B. P. Rock cockerel that headed third pen at Atlanta, and a fine Lt. Brahma cockerel from Biltmore. Also a car load of registered Shorthorn cattle.

A. E. Tate, High Point, N. C., who breeds the celebrated Golden Rod strain of Buff Orpingtons, has put down eggs to \$2 per setting for the rest of the season. The Orpingtons are coming to the front. Try a setting of Tate's eggs.

J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn., the Single Comb Brown Leghorn specialist, changes his ad. this month and offers eggs at \$2 per sitting from his fine birds. See his ad. on back cover page.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Dr. Francis D. Kendall, of Columbia S. C., President of American Poultry Association.



We present above a good picture of Dr. Francis D. Kendall, the new President of the American Poultry Association.

Dr. Kendall is one of the most successful physicians in the South, and his election is a source of gratification to the poultry people of all the Southern States. He is not only an accomplished physician, but an enthusiastic fancier whose long service on the executive committee of the A. P. A. fits him for the high and responsible position to which he was elevated at the Charleston meeting in February.

As a representative of South Carolina, and the other Southern States, that are fast awakening to the great possibilities of poultry culture in the most favored section of the Union, Dr. Kendall will reflect credit upon the South and we predict that he will make one of the best and most popular presidents the Association ever had.

Dr. Kendall was born and raised in Charleston and graduated from the Public High School

and later from Charleston College.

He began the study of medicine in 1878 and in 1883 graduated from the South Carolina Medical College. During the three years following he served in the Charleston City Hospital; the Samaritan Hospital, London, England; the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; the Royal Infirmary at Liverpool, Eng.; the St. Joseph Hospital of Paris, France; the New York Hospital and the Post Graduate School of New York.

Returning to his native state, he located at Columbia and has been practicing medicine there for sixteen years and has the largest private practice in the city.

Dr. Kendall is a member of the following societies:

The S. C. Medical Association.

The Richland County Medical Association.

The American Medical Association.

The Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

The Tri-State Medical Association of the Carolinas & Virginia.

The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

He was also a member of the International Congress of Medicine held in Paris, France, in the summer of 1900, as a Representative and Delegate from the American Medical Association, which is the largest and strongest Association of Medical men in America.

At present he is surgeon for the Southern Railroad at Columbia.

He has for many years held membership in the A. P. A. and during the last twelve years has been on the executive committee.

He has all his life been a "chicken crank," and has one of the best poultry plants in his state. His farm is situated on the outskirts of Columbia

and contains 126 acres. He breeds several varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, being particularly partial to his water fowl.

Business is Business.

By Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn.

Starting into the poultry business as well as into any other business, either for pleasure, or pleasure and profit combined, and to make a success, means a great deal. Half of the success of any business is in its foundation and beginning, and this is especially so in starting into the thorough bred poultry business.

Begin right, continue right, buy the best of stock and let cheap, shoddy stock and low quality eggs alone, as the best of birds or eggs are none too good for the beginner. Pay a fairly good price for your foundation birds or eggs, and let cheap birds or eggs pass by, and pay a fair price, as you can buy birds of the best breeders who have bred their birds in line for years at from \$7.50 to \$15.00 a pen, and we would much rather have one pen of these fair priced birds from an old reliable breeder, than 100 birds of same variety from some quick jumper into the poultry business, who thinks he knows it all in one season and no doubt never read an American Standard of Perfection in his life.

We advise new beginners to start right, get the best blood to start with, pay a fair price, your first birds will cost you a few more dollars in beginning of a good breeder who has been breeding his varieties in line and knows what he is about, what a show bird is and has also studied line breeding, mating for show birds and heavy egg production.

When you prepare to enter the poultry business, you have no doubt read some poultry journals and should take the best ones and keep on reading more earn-

estly than ever, and don't miss if possible any article from the old established breeders, as these articles will in your beginning be worth many, many dollars to you.

Now comes one of the main points in beginning and surely causes more unsuccessful downfalls and loss of time and money to the poultry culture than most all others combined.

The larger portion of beginners generally get their first touch of hen fever from reading a few sample copies of poultry journals and where some good breeder has made a grand success out of his or her poultry, and the beginner don't stop to think how this good old breeder started or how long he has been carefully laboring, studying and working for success and the goodly profits which have at last overtaken him, probably after ten or fifteen years of hard work and costly experience, for 15 years ago the high-scoring show birds of to-day were considerably higher in price and scarcer and many beginners could not afford to go into their pockets for such large amounts to begin with, and simply put up what money that could be spared and asked for what it would bring. Nowadays a beginner can start into the thoroughbred poultry business and not be out a million but only a few dollars for the best. Rather buy half quantity and full quality. If the reader has only a limited amount of means, insufficient to buy as many fowls as he desires to start with, then buy a few settings of eggs and not of cheap price and most in quantity, but get the quality, and not quite so much quantity and pay a fair price, as if you buy to start with, cheap priced, low quality birds or eggs you will no doubt soon be dissatisfied and a grand failure will result in a very short time.

Yours, with best wishes to the new beginner as well as the old, and F. F. readers, and for better poultry and more of it.

WILBER BROS.

The Buff Leghorn.

By N. K. Cornwall, Thamesville, Ont.

I have read many able discussions on this beautiful breed of fowls, and I think they lead all other Leghorns for beauty and size. They lay as many large white eggs as any, and then the shining metallic golden buff of the male and the soft golden of the female leads me and many others to believe they are the leaders.

I am comparatively a young breeder of this variety, though I have had chickens around me since I can remember, and I get along nicely, feeding and caring for my buffs, and seldom losing by disease.

Mornings I feed a mash mixture of barley, bran and corn meal, equal parts, a quart merely dampened for each twelve hens, at noon yellow corn cracked very coarse; at night wheat. The corn and wheat always thrown in litter about one foot deep on the floor of pens to keep them busy all day. Green bone twice a week, and green food always before them, in winter principally cabbage and sugar beets, in summer my birds have full access to the fields.

Three years ago when I started with the buffs I bought a trio, and both of the hens had half of their tails white, the cockerel was very dark, but I thought I had it, so showed at our county fair, but did not get a piece of the money, but this only woke me up, so I read all the poultry papers I could get hold of, and found out where I could get some good stock. I sent away and got some birds which proved O. K., and this year I made a clean sweep at the county fair. Now a word for our Buff Leghorn Club. Every one who has, and is interested in this beautiful breed should be a member. It only costs \$1 a year, and nothing puts a breed to the front as quick and as well as a lot of good

men united and working.

Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich., Secretary, is well known to all Buff Leghorn breeders as a hustler for the Buffs, and will give full information on application.

For Scaly Legs.

Make a saturate solution of fresh naphthaline flakes in good high test kerosene. Fill a small bucket with the solution and dip the birds' legs into it once a week. Four or five dippings will cure the worst cases. After the first dipping remove all the scales that will come away easily and be careful to dip only the legs into the solution or it will raise a blister on the skin. Try to avoid soiling the feathers with it. I add Venetian red to the solution as it makes it stick and colors the legs sufficiently to identify the birds that have been treated. The red stain soon wears off. I use only enough red to color the solution a good red color. It is a safe, simple and sure cure used properly, but remember that you can kill or badly blister fowls by being careless and sloppy with it.

To Cure Cholera.

We get from Mr. J. A. Gay, druggist, and breeder of White Plymouth Rocks, Aberdeen, Miss., a very simple, and he says, effective remedy for chicken cholera or diarrhoea: Put a handful of Epsom salts in a panful of water. Keep up sick chickens for a few days and give no other water and a little soft feed. It is a positive cure for above disease.

Another good remedy is: Gum Camphor, 1 ounce; lamp oil, 1 ounce; Turpentine, 1 ounce. Mix and stir with grain or soft feed. Feed two or three times.

An occasional feed of the latter is a fine tonic in warm weather, and guards against disease.—Dixie Poultry.

The Colored Brother and the Chicken.

 TRADITION has it that the colored man has a fondness for chickens that invariably overcomes his sense of the moral obliquity of taking that for which no equivalent is given. Stories to illustrate this are innumerable, some of which are hoary with antiquity.

We all remember about the old darkey who, when asked if he believed in the efficacy of prayer, hedged by saying:

"It's accordin' to de sperit ob de pra'r. I knows when I pray de good Lo'd to sen' me a fat turkey I doesn't git it, but when I prays dat he will sen' me to whar a fat turkey is I allus gits dar."

Another relates that a colored preacher was examining a communicant of his church.

"Sam," he said, "how's you gettin' erlong?"

"Faibly, faibly, bruddy Snow-ball."

"Is you stole any chickens de las' week?"

"Not a single chicken."

"Any tuhkeys?"

"No, sah."

"How erbout geese?"

"Hain't done touched a goose."

"Dat's good," says the preacher, walking on.

"I wonder what I'd a done ef he'd said ducks?" commented the darkey with relief.

Before the war they used to tell of an old slave whom his minister reproached for stealing his master's chickens.

"Don't I berlong to ole mas-tah?" he asked.

"You shore do."

"Didn't dem chickens berlong ter him?"

"No disputin' dat."

"Now I want to ax yo', ain't he got bofe ov us yit?"

To which there was no reply that would implicate the darkey in crime.

One of the best stories of this class is told in Harper's Magazine. It is up-to-date in every particular and must have been originated in these latter days. The story is as follows:

"We are doing a very great deal for the negro," mused the Southern visitor, as he lit his cigar after dinner—"perhaps too much. For instance, a few years ago I was somewhat interested in poultry. I had a fine flock of fowls, but try as I might, it seemed impossible to get ahead on it in numbers. We never had any of our own poultry on the table, and seldom an egg, since I ordered all the eggs set. In fact, I suppose my hens led the most sedentary life of any fowls ever in captivity. We used to steal the chickens away from them as soon as hatched and raise them by hand; as for the hens, we set 'em again. My hens got so they could scarcely walk, they sat so much. I think in time that I might have developed a breed of hens without any legs at all, and low and flat like a door mat. I invented what I called the Atkinson Waffle-iron Sitting Hen's Nest, consisting of the ordinary nest, and over the back of the hen a receptacle like a thick soup-tureen cover, the under side of thin gauze and the top of a thick non-conductive material. In this I put thirteen eggs, and lowered it over the back of the hens, when it fitted perfectly, and the eggs above got as much warmth as those below. It was a great success, but still my flock of fowls barely held its own. I finally suspected my African fellow-citizens.

"I will say that we have a very good class of colored people in our city. They have been much improved morally, and are, I believe, generally honest. Their taste for fried chicken remains, however. My fowls were peculiarly marked as to their feathers, and one day I took a quiet turn through the neighborhood

inhabited by the dusky brethren. I was pained to see large quantities of the plumage which had once unmistakably adorned my fowls in their back yards. I went home and ordered my man to lock up the coops at night. He did so, but the evaporation of poultry continued. I bought a watch-dog, but the chicken-collectors beat him, and stripped him of his collar, and left him for dead, though he still had life enough when I went out to see what the row was about to leap up and grab me by the leg. I had my man set a spring gun. On the next bill from my family physician was this item: 'To picking 114 bird shot out of hired man—\$25.' I broke up the setting industry among my hens, closed the coop and forced them to roost at night in a tall tree; but a few of them were missing every morning. I finally determined on the boldest plan ever conceived South of Mason and Dixon's line.

"This was nothing more nor less than to send my chickens up every night in a balloon. I accordingly purchased a medium sized balloon, and had it inflated from the gas-main. In the place of the basket I attached a wide rope ladder, let the balloon up so this just cleared the ground, and my chickens readily went to roost on the rungs. I then let out twelve hundred feet of line and fastened it to a post. In the morning we drew the balloon down and found the flock intact. I congratulated myself on having outwitted the colored man and brother at last. We repeated the operation every night for a week. I had taken the precaution to have my retaining line a small wire cable, so that it could not be cut. The second night we found an African trying to climb it. He had got up about seventy-five feet, but came down rapidly on my man appearing with a weapon. After this we greased the cable, and had

no more trouble in that way. Still, I keep no chickens now."

"Colonel," said the host solemnly, "you won't mind, I hope, if I ask you why?"

"Certainly not. Everything went well for a week, and my hopes were high. I subscribed for another poultry paper and bought a dozen hand-painted egg-cups. But at the end of that time a young son of Ham, just home from some sort of school for the higher education of his race, put on a pair of rubber gloves at two o'clock in the morning, cut an arc light wire in the street, dragged one end into my back yard, attached it to the wire cable of the balloon, and sent up a current of two thousand volts, which paralyzed every last fowl, and brought them fluttering down like autumn leaves with two hundred darkies, sir, waiting for them! Now, what business has a darkey, I'd like to know; to understand anything about electricity?"—Commercial Poultry.

Thoroughbred Fowls on a Town or City Lot.

By E. M. Durham, La Plata, Mo.

"Will it pay me to raise fine chickens? I have a small lot in town," is a question often asked me by men and women, too. Does it pay you to keep scrubs? is my reply. If they, the scrub hens, pay their way, surely the thoroughbred hens will. There are good and positive facts to prove this. The old story that a hog is a hog, a cow is a cow, or a chicken is just a chicken, may be true in one sense, but it is no longer used as an argument in favor of scrubs. The scrub has had its day with the progressive man. Be his hobby sheep, hogs or cattle, they must be pure bred, from the chicken to the horse. There is much in the poultry press along this line, but it is not written for the average man or woman who would like to have and to keep fowls of some good breed, that they might add to a slender income by raising a few good fowls to sell as well as furnish their own table with fresh eggs and choice fry or broiler, or a good fat roast.

I read an article this month, treating on this subject, that was well written and full of good

things generally, but was of no practical value, for the simple reason that it was suited only for the man or woman who had money to throw at the birds endeavoring to live up to the theories expressed. Not only would it take money, but entire time, to visit those trap nests, keep a correct record of each hen's eggs, and the family "hen tree" of each chicken raised in that incubator and follow it through life; and he would need the assistance of an expert bookkeeper to help him; and then I fear before the season was ended another failure in the new business would be heralded. To many the question is a serious one. They would like to dispose of the scrubs, and for pleasure and for profit, raise a few choice fowls.

They have an hour or so in the morning, before the day's work begins, that they could devote to their chickens, but are bluffed out of it by just such articles and the unlimited range theory advanced by so many as the only way good specimens can be raised. A certain amount of range is a good thing. An unlimited range is very undesirable unless you are careless as to what you are breeding; but the town lot man can and does raise the best of our thoroughbred poultry, and he does not need to be a retired capitalist or a bloated bondholder to do so. The mechanic with a few hours of his own each day can add a modest sum towards supporting himself by raising thoroughbred chickens, and after the first cost of starting be to no more expense or trouble than he would be with common every day scrub hens, and the pleasure derived from owning and caring for the good ones would more than remunerate him, if he ever won a premium or sold a fine specimen. Some of the best poultry breeders I know have but limited space on a city or town lot for their fowls, many of them keeping several varieties. I could give many details, but have no room in this article.—Fancier's Gazette.

A Black White Hen.

Sereno N. Howe, who lives on the Ebenezer Humphrey farm on Huguenot road, has a black white hen or a white black hen.

Possibly she might better be called a chameleon hen, as she possesses ability of changing color periodically. Mr. Howe has had the hen four years. It is one of his own raising. He had the hen a year before he discovered the fact that she changed color. In fact it was a year before she changed the first time. Since then she changes from white to black or black to white, as the case may be, once a year at moulting time. When the chicken hatched four years ago and feathered out she was white with the exception of a few scattering black feathers. When about a year old she moulted, and shed her old feathers like other hens, and when she appeared in her new garb she was all black with the exception of a few scattering white feathers where before the black ones were. This change of complexion has taken place twice since at moulting time. The hen is attracting considerable attention among the neighbors of Mr. Howe and other Oxford farmers, and many people have been to see the curiosity. Mr. Howe has a large flock of hens, but all the others stick to one color. He says that at the time this chicken was hatched he had in his brood Black Langshans and White Leghorns, and as their eggs came from his own coop, he expects the hen is a cross between the two above mentioned breeds. He says the last time the hen moulted she was nearly blind for a time. He had to feed her by holding corn and dough under her beak, but in a short time she recovered her sight. The first time the pullet changed color the other hens fought her, thinking she was a stranger, but of late they have become accustomed to her periodical change of raiments and let her go unmolested. The hen does not let her peculiarities in color interfere with her regular business. She is a good layer. Last season she laid up into December, moulted, changed color, and is now cackling around about ready to begin laying again.—Oxford Mass., Special.

EGG INDUSTRY GROWING.

Iowa Leads All The States On Chickens, Guineas, Ducks And Eggs.

A late census report issued shows that of the 5,739,657 farms in the United States, 5,069,252 reported poultry. The total number of fowls three months old and over reported was as follows:

Chickens, including guinea fowls, 233,598,085; turkeys, 6,599,367; geese, 5,676,853; ducks, 4,807,358.

The numbers of nearly all these classes of poultry are smaller, as reported in 1900 than in 1890, owing to the fact that in 1890 they reported all fowls of whatever age, while in 1900 only those three months old and over were reported.

The eggs produced in 1900 were 1,293,819,186 dozens, against 819,722,816 dozens in 1890. The increase in the number of eggs produced rather than increase in the number of different kinds of fowls, marks the progress of this branch of the industry.

The value of the poultry on hand June 1, 1900, was \$85,794,996; the value of poultry raised in 1899 was \$136,891,877, and the value of eggs produced in 1899 was \$144,286,158.

The total income derived by the farmers from their poultry industry in 1899, representing the total value of the eggs produced, as well as the poultry raised, was \$281,178,035. This total makes the poultry industry one of the largest connected with agriculture.

The foregoing figures do not include any statistics of poultry and eggs raised outside of the farms and ranges.

Iowa leads the States in the number of Chickens, including guinea fowls, having 18,907,573. Illinois is second with 16,600,728. Texas leads in the number of

turkeys, with 948,471; Missouri is second with 466,665. Kentucky leads in the number of geese, having 541,576. Missouri is second with 428,307.

Iowa raises the largest number of ducks, reporting 487,752; Illinois second, with 362,857.

Iowa reports the largest value of poultry on hand June 1, 1900, \$6,535,464. Illinois is second with \$6,415,033. Illinois reports the largest value of poultry raised in 1899, \$11,307,799; Iowa second with \$9,491,819.

Iowa reported the greatest number of eggs produced, 99,621,920 dozens. Illinois reported the second largest number, 86,302,670.

Fowl Mating.

If you have not already attended to this matter on your farm or in your yards, you should do so at once, for it is the beginning and very likely the limit of your profits and progress for the whole new year. What does it count if you raise a goodly number of chicks which are culls, that must be sold on the market or if foolishly sent out for breeders, do your trade and reputation a permanent injury through a large territory around their new home? Even if you only care for market birds and prices, it is very easy to sacrifice any possible chance there may have been at the start for profit by failing to cull out the poor layers and not using perfectly healthy and hardy birds as breeders; therefore the result is you have carried, all along, perhaps, enough unproductive and dying fowls to cut the margin off the right side of the ledger.

It is better for the fancier to have only five top hens with a male of known breeding and individual excellence (i. e., one not only himself a typical specimen of the type you want to produce, but whose sires for at least five generations back have been such as you would not object to see

cropping out in the flock every once in a while) If you haven't as many as five choice hens you feel sure will nick well with him, then only put in three, or two, or just one.

Think of the possibilities with one pair of high degree of perfection. We will suppose the hen to have laid fifty eggs in the four best hatching months. It is surely quite possible to raise thirty of them to a complete and symmetrical maturity. If twenty of them are worth \$5, is there not a big profit? But if you put in ten to fifteen other hens with this fine pair, not only will the others amount to little real improvement in the flock, but you sacrifice your chances of any great success with the pair, simply because you have divided up a dozen times the chances that were essential to the most perfect development.

Again, if you, only a farmer and producer only of eggs and meat, breed from good and poor layers alike, where are your future big egg records to come from? "MAPLEHURST."

Picking Ducks.

When ducks are not laying they should be picked every six weeks. It is a pity to allow them to waste their feathers when they make such light, fluffy pillows. Pillows or beds made of new duck feathers should be well aired every day for a week before using, which will cause the strong duck odor to disappear. When picking the ducks handle with care to avoid tearing the skin. If the feathers are hard to loosen and ever so small amount of blood adheres to them, it is an indication that they are not ripe, or ready to pick. Feed well after picking. They require plenty of food to grow new feathers.

Indian Runner ducks are noted for being great layers. They mature rapidly and are very hardy.—Farm Journal.

Brooding Chicks.

By J. H. Stedd, Negro Arm, Va.

These are times that try men's souls. The most persistent and systematic planning for the spring have gone awry. Incubation has been a success, but the brooding a failure. Any person with ordinary intelligence, who uses any of the standard makes of incubators, who fills the machine with fertile eggs and follows the maker's instructions in regard to running it and does not undertake methods of his own, can hatch chickens by artificial methods. When they are hatched his trials are just begun. Neither the makers nor the users of brooders have as yet achieved the success we all long for so much. A small fortune is in store for the man or woman whose inventive genius will give to the poultry world a brooder so automatic in its regulation that there shall be no sudden changes of temperature to chill or roast the helpless chick and such a supply of fresh, pure air furnished that there is no asphyxiation for lack of oxygen. There are good brooders on the market but the degree of excellence for which we look has not yet been reached.

All the mortality among chicks is not, however, to be attributed to the brooder but a goodly percentage of it to the man behind the brooder. Carelessness in transferring the chicks from the incubator, where they have been subjected to a temperature of from 100 degrees to 105 degrees to the brooder, through an outside atmosphere as low possibly as 40 degrees has permitted them to chill and a temperature of 95 degrees will not restore the vitality lost in transit. The result is bowel trouble and fatality. False economy in providing brooder space is a serious trouble resulting in crowding, a consequent vitiation of pure air and smothered and trampled chicks is the result. Fifty chicks

to every two feet square of hover space is ample. We say hover space advisedly, for no brooder is a success as a brooder that does not provide a hover, an apartment under which the chicks can run and where they can assume the huddled position they would under a hen. This hover should not be over three inches high.

A careful observer will note that a hen does not leave the nest as soon as her chicks are hatched nor does she attempt at first to feed them. Instinct has taught her that the chicks gain strength by tumbling around the nest and absorbing the food provided for them by nature. We have per chance learned to let them rest in the incubator for 24 hours, but we have not learned that they need no food for from 36 to 48 hours, and we, in mistaken kindness, tempt them to eat and their digestive organs being still full and in a measure inactive we overcrowd them and bring on disease and death. Try to follow nature and nature's laws.

Careful experiment has taught us in our years of experience that eternal vigilance in every detail is the price paid for success. That carelessness, filth and improper food with overcrowding means failure. With summer heat in your brooders, proper food, and your arrangement such that your chicks can be brought as speedily as may be in touch with mother earth and their hovel kept absolutely clean and you may reasonably expect to rear your chicks to maturity.

Prize Winners.

The Annual Poultry Show, held at the Opera House, in Orlando, Fla., Feb. 20, 21, 22, 1902, under the auspices of the Orlando Poultry and Pet Stock Association—open to the world—with Dr. Stephen T. Lea, of Hodges, S. C., judge, awarded the following prizes to the Standard Poultry farm of Orlando, Fla:

Light Brahmas, 1st cock, 2nd and 3rd Hen.
Silver Sebright Bantams, 1st Cock and 2nd Hen.
Golden Sebright Bantams, 1st Hen.
Buff Cochins Bantams, 1st Cock 1st and 2nd pullet.
Buff Cochins, 2nd pullet.
White Indian games, 3rd Cock, 1st Hen.
"Stonefence" Pit Games 2nd Cock 1st Hen.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs, 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 1st Pullet.
Golden Penciled Hamburgs, 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen.
Houdans, 2nd cock 1st pullet.
S. C. Brown Leghorns 1st pullet.
S. C. White Leghorns 2nd Hen.
Buff Leghorns 2nd Hen.
Black Langshans, 1st Hen.
Black Minorcas, 3rd Hen.
Buff Orpingtons, 1st Cock 1st and 2nd Hen.
White Crested Black Polish, 1st Pullet.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, 1st Cock, 1st Pullet.
White Plymouth Rocks, 3rd Cock, 2nd Hen.
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 1st Cock, 1st Hen.
R. C. Rhode Island Reds 1st Cock 1st and 2nd Pullets.
White Wyandottes, 2nd Cock 2nd Hen 2nd Pullet.
Bronze Turkeys 1st Tom, 1st Hen.
White Holland Turkeys, 1st Tom, 1st Hen.
Pekin Ducks, 1st Drake, 1st Duck.
White Call Ducks, 1st Drake.
Blue Swedish Ducks, 1st Drake, 1st Duck.
Toulouse Geese, 1st Gander, 1st Goose.
Peafowls, 1st Cock.
White Rabbits, 1st pair.
Guineapigs, 1st pair.
We are not "specialists" but this should convince you of the high grade stock we produce. These birds were taken from our breeding yards on the dates named. Eggs for hatching. We guarantee satisfaction.
Yours truly
STANDARD POULTRY FARM,
F. A. LEWTER, Manager,
ORLANDO, FLA.

The Nation's Poultry Products.

Mrs. Charles Jones, Paw Paw, Illinois.

Poultry raising as a commercial industry is less than fifty years old. Our grandfathers and grandmothers, and some of our fathers and mothers, thought one dozen chickens and some geese (the latter for their feathers) were all that were profitable to keep on the farm. The oldest poultry journal in the United States last month celebrated the thirty-third year of its existence. After a while the mothers and daughters began to raise a few more chickens to sell and sold a few dozen eggs for pin money. I can remember when if a farmer's wife raised fifty chickens it was considered a great feat.

VALUES OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTS.

The United States consumes \$500,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs. The egg industry is \$150,000,000, more than all the dairy products of the nation. The poultry products of this country aggregate more than any single crop. Last year the poultry earnings of the United States amounted to over \$300,000,000 (some reports give it \$355,000,000), being of greater value by \$52,000,000 than our entire wheat crop, \$105,000,000 greater than our swine value, \$30,000,000 more than our cotton crop, more than three times as great as all the interest paid on mortgages last year, and \$112,000,000 more than we spend for schools. The egg production is three times more than the gold production of United States, including the Klondike.

The United States as yet has never been able to produce all the eggs we use. I quote from a report sent from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to the Poultry Keeper: Commencing with 1892, we imported that year, 4,188,492 dozen eggs, value, \$522,240; in 1901, 126,495 dozen, value, \$10,500. By raising a few more chickens on each farm in

the United States we could keep all that money paid for eggs at home, and our poultry raisers would have that much more money to put into their own pockets. The value of the silver production per annum is \$72,500,000; the wool clip, \$38,146,459; value of sheep, \$65,167,725; all swine, \$186,529,745; cotton crop, \$259,164,540; oat crop, \$163,655,068; wheat crop, \$237,938,998; potato crop, \$78,984,901. There is \$139,280,078 paid in pensions; Postoffice Department amounts to \$90,626,295; the railroad earnings, \$323,916,454; their dividends, \$81,285,774.

WEALTH FOR THE FARMER.

Still the poultry business is not over forty years old and all this \$300,000,000 goes mostly to the farmers' families. The poultry business is yet in its infancy. Our poultry journals, fanciers and poultry shows have been largely instrumental in helping to make this great industry what it is. It is said that a man that makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor to his race. The fancier stands in the same position as our great stockmen who have made such long strides in the improvement of our cattle, hogs, horses and sheep. They have made it possible to raise a chicken in the larger breeds that will outweigh more than two of our old fashioned scrubs. From our egg producing breeds we get two and sometimes three eggs to one from the scrub chicken. Our population is increasing rapidly and they must be fed. Our western plains, where immense droves of cattle were raised to feed our seventy millions of people, are being cut up into small farms. We must look elsewhere for a large share of our meat.

The American people are like Shylock—they must have their pound of flesh, and where can it be so quickly and cheaply raised as on the farm? Ducks can be made to weigh five pounds at ten

weeks old. There is always a market for a chicken, from the time it weighs one pound until it reaches maturity. It costs less to raise a pound of either chicken or duck than it does to raise a pound of pork or beef, and it takes less time to put a pound weight on them and they always sell for more per pound unless, as in case of the Hereford sale at the international Show in Chicago (the price was \$1,200 per hundred weight). Chicken, duck or turkey meat is considered much healthier.

TURKEYS MOST PROFITABLE.

Turkeys are the most profitable poultry a farmer can raise. They cost scarcely anything, besides being a benefit to the farm if sold by Thanksgiving. Turkeys are considered hard to raise. It is true they require careful watching the first few weeks of their lives, after that they not only take care of themselves, but help the farmer to take care of grasshoppers, worms, bugs, and weed seed and by so doing saving the crops.

The turkeys when turned in the field pick up many kernels of grain, otherwise wasted in harvesting. Few worms or grasshoppers escape their eyes. I have watched turkeys eating weed seed. They would stand and pick until their crops were full, turning the weeds and insects—the farmer's greatest pests—into good, solid money. In like manner the chickens pick up countless kernels of grain that would go to waste around the farm buildings, besides many worms and insects find their way to their crops and all this waste, as well as injurious things to the farmer's success, helps swell the farmer's or his wife's purse—which is the same thing, as they are supposed to be in partnership.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE YOUNG.

If fathers and mothers would give their boys and girls an in

terest in the poultry, spending a few dollars for some good thoroughbred stock and letting them have them for their own, if they would take an interest in this stock, and teach them to buy and sell and learn the value of money and how to invest their money, it would create a business of their own to look after and they would have no desire to go to town to lay around the saloons. Your girls will not want to run away to marry the first dude that comes along. They will have their business interests to look after and they will be laying the foundation of character and business knowledge that will be worth more to them than all the dollars you can leave them.

Many a boy and girl has gone to ruin just for want of this kind of home interest. Farmers and farming are the backbone of the nation. Nearly every other calling in life is dependent on a capricious and fickle public, but farming and farmers we must have. The products of the farm feed over seventy millions of people and every year our population is increasing. The poultry business is largely the business of the farmers' wives. It is the one business they can run in connection with their home and farm work. and Uncle Sam, after investigating what the proceeds of their work amounted to, has pronounced it his greatest money making industry.

Long may the farmer and his farming live, especially long lived may the farmers' wives and their poultry industry be.—Poultry Keeper.

Limberneck.

Reports still come in of trouble from "limberneck" in the Southern States. If those poultrymen who have this disease to fight will give a light mash mixed with castor oil and then use the Venetian Red, they will get better results. Empty the bowels of

all offending substances and then use Venetian Red.

Because you know that there is no decaying meat or bone lying around on the farm do not be too sure that the putrid animal food is not the cause of limberneck. Cut meat and bone is not without its dangers and it may spoil even when it has been eaten and lead to limberneck. The more fresh the bone, the safer the use. One poultryman reports the loss of two hundred chicks through the use of half spoiled cut bone.—Poultry Keeper.

To Make Hens Set.

EDITOR FANCY FOWLS:

At this season we often hear people complain of the scarcity of setting hens. When we are short of sitters we place four or five extra nest eggs in several nests and in a very few days usually find them covered with broody hens. If one is short of eggs for this purpose, they can use a few eggs that are under size or off in shape and worthless for hatching purposes, marking them so the fresh laid eggs may readily be distinguished from them and gathered as usual. We find this a very simple and effective method to induce the hens to become broody early in the season. MILTON A. BROWN, April 2, '02. Middleboro, Mass.

Testimonial.

Covington, La., April 14, '02. Mess. Wilber Bros.,

Petros, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—The S. C. White Leghorn eggs which I received from you some time ago have just hatched with very satisfactory results. Out of the fifteen eggs I have thirteen strong healthy chicks, beauties. Am well pleased and could not have expected better results.

Yours very truly,
J. Vol Brock, Atty.

Uses of Eggs.

An enormous number of eggs are used in the arts. Egg soap is made by the Tartans of Russia. Albumen and egg oil is made from eggs. Egg pomatum is also made. The yolks of eggs are preserved in the form of powder which is used in bakeries and confectioneries. The yolks may also be preserved in glycerine and salicylic acid in the liquid shape and are used in tanneries in this form. Eggs are extensively used in this country by photographers.

Scabies.

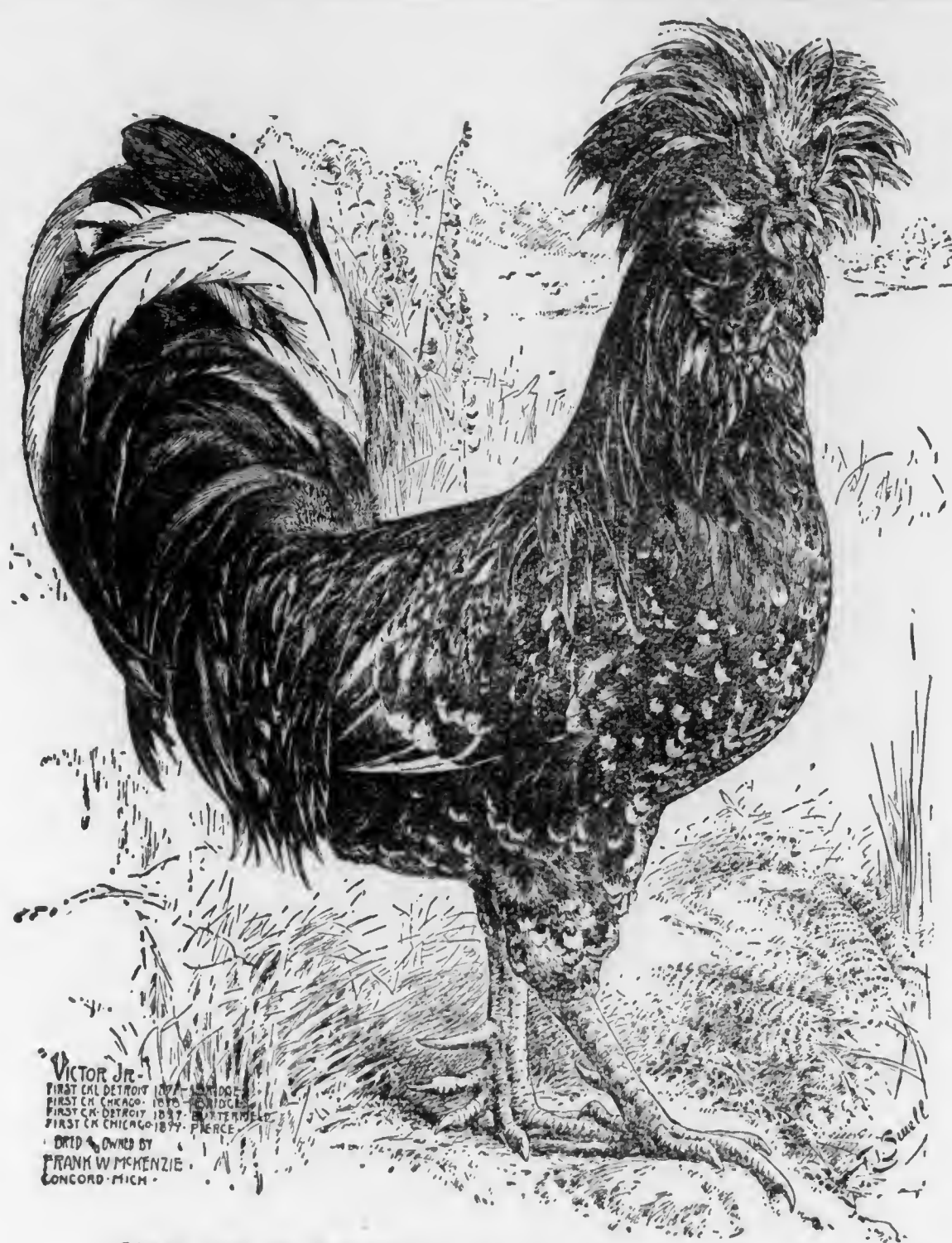
An inquirer writes to Farm Poultry:

"I have noticed that many of my fowls have a bare spot about three inches wide all around the vent, from which the feathers have disappeared. The spot looks red and shiny, and it seems to spread to all of them.

□ This answer is given: This is probably a case of scabies, caused by the depluming scab mite. It is a contagious disease, and is most readily transmitted from hen to hen by the male bird. Salmon is "Diseases of Poultry," says: "The treatment of scabies of the body is not very difficult, but must be persisted in until a cure is effected. Helmerick's ointment is usually recommended. A modified form, more suitable for use on the bodies of birds, may be prepared by thoroughly mixing the following ingredients: Flowers of sulphur, 1 dram; carbonate of potash, 20 grains; lard or vaseline, ½ ounce. This ointment should be rubbed over the affected parts of the skin and the adjacent parts."

Advestising.

We may live without poetry,
music and art,
We may live without conscience,
and live without heart;
We may live without friends and
live without fads,
But business to-day cannot live
without ads.
—The Country Merchant,



ONE OF MCKENZIE'S PRIZE WINNERS.

UTILITY HOUDANS.

By Frank W. McKenzie.

I have an experience of ten years with the Houdans and judge of the same for the past four years and I write you my experience with this breed of fowls as a general utility bird. They are layers of very large white eggs, and lay from 160 to 180 a year according to conditions and feed. As a table fowl, here is no bird in America today that is their equal; their meat being well forward, having the largest breast of any fowl we know of, taking size into consideration, those who dress fowls for the market say there is the least waste.

If I were to breed the Houdans on the farm for utility purposes I would select birds of small crests with long rangy backs, small tail, full breast,

small comb and with clean legs. The only drawback with the Houdans on the farm would be their crests and this only in weather, when it is freezing and thawing. My Houdans have been raised on several farms for the past 5 years bringing the birds to me Dec. 1 and I have always found these birds hearty, well developed and healthy, have always been able to select birds from them that could win at the largest shows.

The Houdans are a small eater fleshing up rapidly, and if you wish your birds to lay well, they should be kept busy scratching for their grain in about four inches of litter, after they are one year old, females should be fed very little corn as their tendency is to get too fat.

Their popularity is on the increase, and the fancier who has been in the business for a num-

ber of years with a good show record will receive his reward by many good sales

Frank W. McKenzie.

Chit-Chat—Poultry Diseases.

Some weeks ago a young man in the dairy business who had thought to add to his profits by adding chickens to his plant came to our house bringing a sick hen to see if we could diagnose her disease. He had lost about 40 from a flock of 120 and naturally felt a good bit worried. The fowls had all died suddenly but the symptoms were unlike cholera or any disease with which we had had experience. They had been receiving the most careful attention with a view to getting them to laying and their combs were red and they showed signs of the best of health the day before they were taken. The hen the young man brought to us seemed to be suffering severely. There was a continued drawing back of the head and a trembling motion of the body. There was very little in the craw and the droppings were not unnatural. He had opened several of those that died first and found nothing in the craw aside from the feed given that morning. He was sure they could not have been poisoned by eating salt as they could not get to the feed room and he did not like to think anybody would be so mean as to willfully give them poison. It was a mysterious case and beyond our solution. The young man did not appear to be made in a weak mould and I hardly think will give up his plan of having eggs to sell with his milk, but he came to learn the very first season that the chicken and egg business is not all plain sailing. He had put a lot of money in good stock that he thought would give him eggs when eggs were highest, but just when his hopes were about to be realized he had to pay for some

experience. It looked like he had been going on the theory that if he had a hundred hens and fed them "scientifically" they were every one bound to lay. It does not matter what killed his hens, he was bound to lose in the end by having tried to walk before he had learned to crawl. In other words he started in with too many chickens. Half the number would have been much better under the circumstances, but even hard earned experience fails to teach some of us this lesson. We will crowd our coops and houses, the lice will get ahead of us and then disease comes along and the damage is done past repair. Then the old questions come up: "What causes sore head?" What is "pip?" "What is the reason my chicks don't feather?" "What makes them so long-billed and peaked about the head?" etc., etc.

H. H. Stoddard in his book on poultry diseases has this to say about diagnosing chicken ills: "Finally, when you cannot certainly ascertain the nature of the disease, you must turn your attention to removing anything that you may find wrong, as for instance, lice, and sometimes you will find this simple thing was, after all, the real cause of the malady."

In another chapter he says: "Lice may be the cause of great depression, loss of health, and even death. Theselice are bred very abundantly in all dark and filthy places, and getting on the fowls, absorb their juices, thus by degrees wearing them out. The symptoms may lead the observer to think of some grave constitutional disease, and hence this matter should always be looked to when poultry are sick."

I know the above to be only too true, and as long as the average breeder remains so indifferent to the matter of lice there will be no danger of the fancy chicken business being overdone

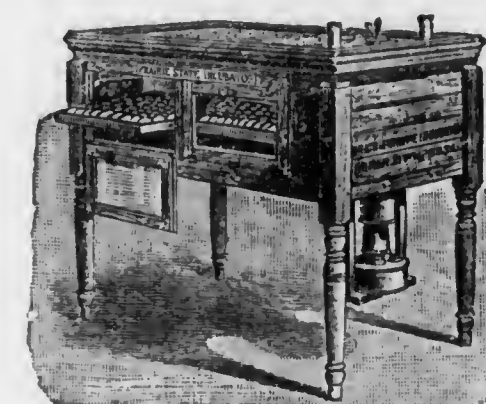
or 90 point birds being sold for one dollar per head.

A correspondent who has had trouble with "pip" wants to know why we see so little in the journals about it, and what causes it. Will not some one who knows a "whole lot" about this disease give us information. Some breeders claim there is no such thing as pip, but the old negro mammas all believe in it and cure the fowl by pulling the pip off the tongue and singeing the tail.

MRS. H. J. McCAFFERTY.

Prairie State Progress.

Among the first incubator advertisers of which we had any knowledge was the Prairie State Incubator Co. of Homer City, Pa. We can very well remember that an incubator was a curiosity and that the claims of its utility were regarded as visionary and impossible. We have lived to see a change in the sentiment of the



public, so that today the incubator is regarded as a necessity to those who desire to make poultry growing a success. Through all these years the Prairie State Incubator has perhaps had more to do with the changing of the sentiment than any other element. These conditions lead us to complete faith in the incubator people when they assure us that they have the largest and most complete incubator plant in the world.

If anything is needed to strengthen faith in the incubator, it may be found that in keenest competition over the world it has won 342 premiums. The new \$15,000 catalogue is the most elegant

and comprehensive work of its kind ever issued.

To Silver Wyandotte Breeders.

The attention of all Silver Wyandotte breeders is called to the good work being done by the Silver Wyandotte Club of America.

The object of this club is to place this very best and oldest of all Wyandottes in the first rank. To do this will require the cooperation of every Silver breeder in America. This we earnestly desire and expect. The future welfare of our favorites depends upon the activity of ourselves in championing their worth. Silver breeders have long mourned the lack of an organized fraternity to further their interests and many of the oldest and best fanciers have joined our ranks.

At the last annual meeting of the Club held at Philadelphia, Pa., January 1st, 1902, the following officers were elected: John T. Cothran, New Rochelle, N. Y., President; A. C. Le Duc, Chenoa, Ill., vice-President; Waldo H. Dunn, Monroe, Ohio, Secretary; Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo., Treasurer. Executive Committee: E. S. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill., F. B. White, Oak Park, Ill., C. C. Townsend, West Chester, Pa., together with President and Secretary.

Send \$2 for membership fee and first year's dues at once. All questions in regard to the Club and its work cheerfully answered.

Yours fraternally,
WALDO H. DUNN, Sec'y.
Monroe, Ohio.

Kentucky State Show.

The Kentucky State Poultry Association will hold their next annual show January 22 to 28, 1903. Our judges will be D. T. Heimlich, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Thomas F. Rigg, of Iowa Falls, Iowa. In addition to poultry, we will exhibit pigeons and all kinds of pet stock.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. GOOD, Sec'y.

STANDARD BRED POULTRY.

Pennsylvania's Largest Practical Thoroughbred Poultry Farm.

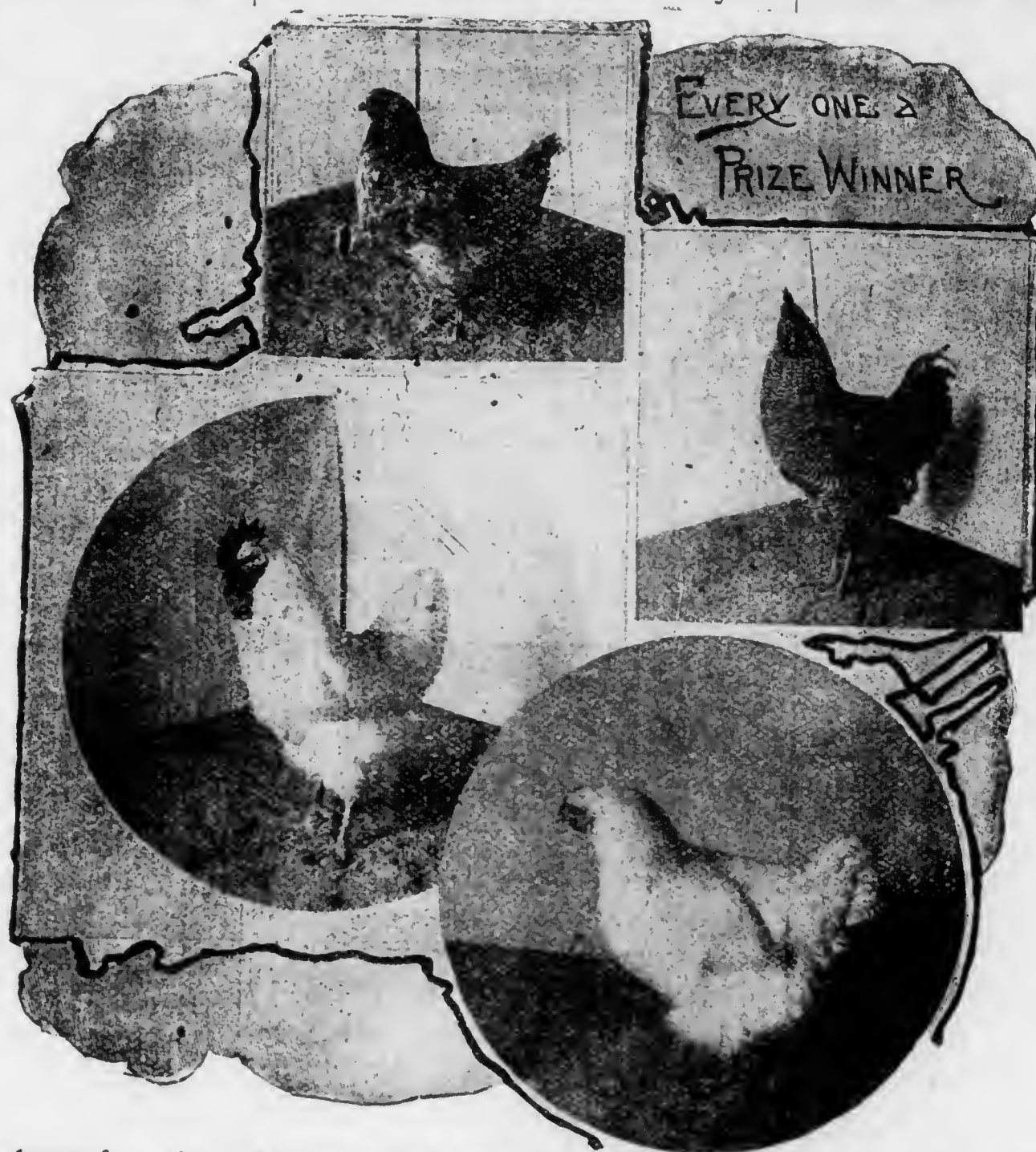
(CONTRIBUTED.)

LAST week while traveling through Southern Pennsylvania, on a tour of inspection of the prominent poultry plants of the country, to get a more thorough knowledge of the business, and also to select the very best

stock, it was my good fortune to visit the extensive practical poultry farm owned and operated by the Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., at York, Pa. Here I found what seemed to me to be just the kind of plant and exactly the stock I was in quest of; the farm is located a convenient distance from the beautiful city of York and covers 60 acres. As I approached the plant I first saw the cozy houses for the manager and for the farmer's and manager's assistants;

a very commodious barn for the season's crops, principally produce for the stock raised, Building No. 1 is an up-to-date brooder house about 225 feet long and additions containing boiler house, heating apparatus, cooking apparatus, and chopping and other machinery. This building contains a number of sectional hot water brooders. Adjoining is a nursery brooder house for the young chicks until they are two weeks old, when they are transferred to the large house. The incubator house is 50 feet long by 25

feet wide, is about half underground with cement floor. There are eight large houses for laying stock ranging from 50 to 200 feet in length, making over 100 separate pens with ample yards attached to each pen. The varieties raised on this farm are White, Buff and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes only, as they consider them the best utility fowls in existence. When I beheld "Joseph," the justly celebrated White Wy-



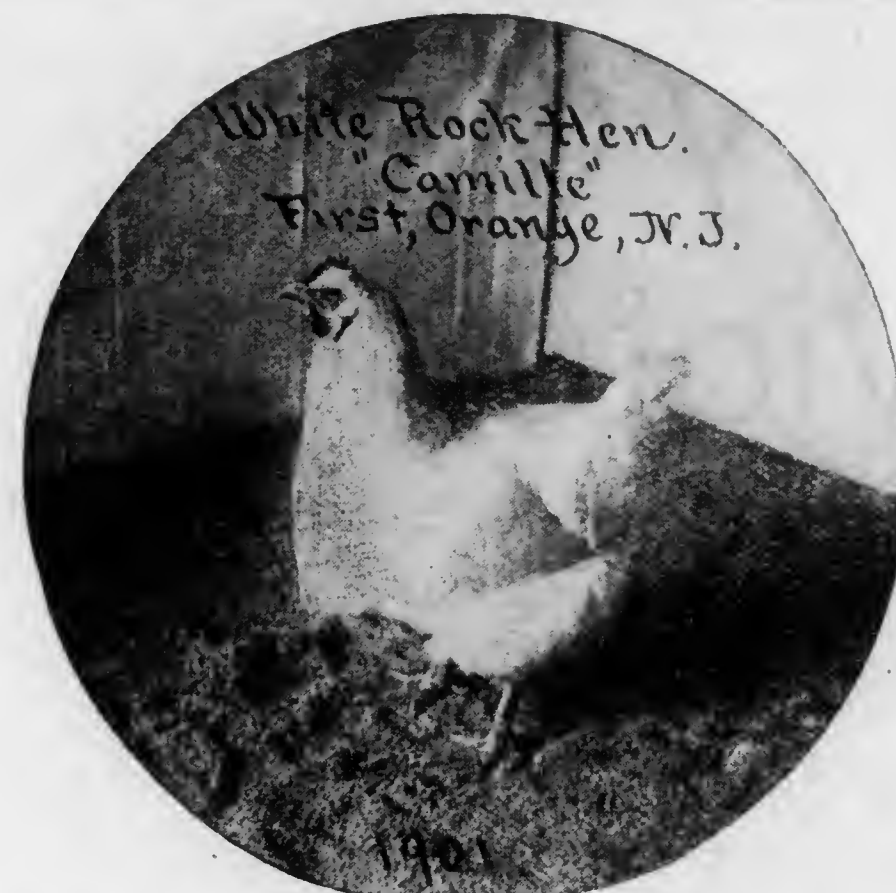
dotted cock, I was simply lost in admiration. This bird I recalled at once, for I had seen him at the great Philadelphia show where he had won first prize last season. The other White Wyandottes on this farm were high-scoring birds, every one of them being equal to any I had seen at other plants and far above many I had been shown.

Next we visited the Buff Wyandottes, and here they have a very choice selection and mated in a most scientific manner, a lively lot of perfectly shaped and

colored birds. Passing to another of the large and well kept buildings we came upon the Barred Rocks. Well, barred expresses well the appearance, and upon close and critical inspection, I found them true to the core, size, shape, carriage and plumage were as near right as proper breeding can bring them. Moving across a gentle slope we entered the house containing the Buff Rock pens. These are the birds that are taking a great

hold on the fancier and here were found a high standard lot of birds. I could not in any instance criticize the mating. Altogether a healthier lot of birds could not be found. We now came upon the White Rocks, and standing on a slight hill overlooking the houses containing these birds there appeared banks of snow here and there; upon closer inspection I found the piles to be very much animated and with old

Sol's rays upon their feathers it presented a sight worth going miles to witness. White? Well, there could be nothing whiter. This appeared to me to be the largest collection of the best birds in the country. Before me I saw blue ribbon winners in the largest eastern shows, every pen headed by a winner, and the hens of the very highest scoring quality. I looked into the business department and found it a busy place; the stenographer busy answering the correspondence, and the clerks busy mailing circulars



PROPERTY OF PLYMOUTH POULTRY FARM CO., YORK, PA.

and entering orders. The facilities for shipping are most convenient. The Dover line of the Traction Co. passes the farm within a short distance. The officers of this company are:

Dr. J. Frank Small, President; D. E. Small, Vice President; W. F. Myers, Secretary and Treasurer; S. H. Jackson, Manager; A. L. Freed and J. C. Bostorf, Assistants.

GREEN BONE PRIZE ARTICLE.

This Contribution to the Farmer's Voice, Awarded the Grand Prize \$100—as the Best of 27 Submitted.

By W. F. Adams, Yorkum, Texas.

My experience with cut bone as a food for fowls extends over two years only with a flock of 100 hens. Prior to that time I had not used cut bone, and my article is based on the percentage of gain in the growth, health and eggs of fowls over the two years previous, when I did not use bone; all the other conditions for the four years being about the same.

My attention being called to the value of fresh cut green bone as a food for poultry, I determine to experiment. I crushed

some hog bones as best I could, and fed it to layers. The result was so satisfactory I bought a small bone cutter and began to feed green cut bone to my poultry twice a week. I tried all sorts of bones and have found the hog and beef bones the best, being easier obtained and containing more of the nutritive value.

I get a soup bone of the butcher, shave off the meat (a little meat won't hurt if you intend feeding as soon as cut) and I feed the same day it is cut.

Some people make the mistake of using bones that have been boiled or lain out and sun bleached. Some of the most essential feeding value of the bone has thus been lost, especially as feed for growing chicks. The animal, as well as the mineral qualities of the bone, is what makes it valuable. I experimented with cut chicken bone a little and fancied I saw an improvement over the other bone, but I am not sure, and even though there be, it is not convenient to get green chicken bone. Be sure that the bones used are not those of animals that have died of disease, old age or starvation. The former two are dangerous to the health of fowls, the latter worthless.

Bones of young animals are best. For growing chickens, after two weeks old, I mix the bone meal with corn chops, dampened with curd milk (water will do), so that each bird gets from a half to one teaspoonful of the bone meal, according to age.

It is an excellent bone food for the fowl and general invigorator and growth force.

Extra large and quick growth bone in fowls means more meat, means 7 to 10 cents per pound.

For laying hens I feed mixed as above, only that each hen gets one tablespoonful twice or three times a week, according as I think they may need an extra allowance. They need more when they are laying regularly or molting.

The results of the bone as a feed is seen in a very few days in the renewed vigor, health and appetite, and last, but not least, egg product.

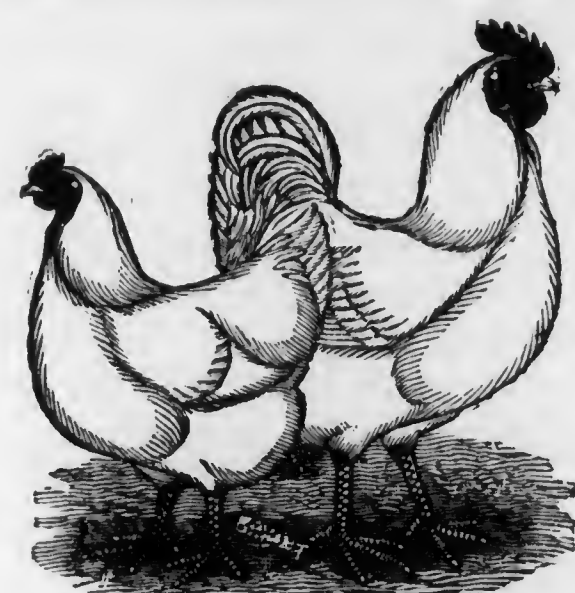
Taking every advantage gained by feeding bone—i. e., general health of flock, quick growth of broilers, increase in amount of eggs, etc., over the two years bone was not fed, I figure it—and I keep close accounts—that the profit derived is 15 per cent over the profits of the two preceding years. This 15 per cent is attributed to the bone feed, and the other increase in profits was credited to the source from which they came.

Now don't feed an overdose at first, or at any time; feed regularly.

Don't expect the hens to lay two eggs daily, and the young chicks to spring up in one night like mushrooms, when they are fed bone. Mix well with the other food so that each bird gets its proportionate share.

Don't expect to feed bone only. The bone is only an additional feed, a sort of tonic.

Now I am not going to go into detail to explain how the bone assists—couldn't if I wanted to—only to say that the component parts of all meat bones are the same, and the mineral part of bone may be found in egg shells. Bone and shells must be supplied from what the fowl eats, hence we feed it to them, directly in the shape of cut bone, instead of indirectly, in the shape of corn, oats, etc.



Duffy's Rocks Victorious

At the Great Kentucky State Show at Louisville, January, 1902.

Largest Class of White Plymouth Rocks
Ever Shown in the South or West.

A. C. HAWKINS, Judge.

DUFFY'S Won as follows: First and third cock, first, second and fourth hen, tied for first chl., won second cockerel had 4 chls. tie for third, lost by weight; first, second and fourth pen. Won 12 specials and \$10 cash state donation; had heaviest hen in show (10 1-2 lbs.), largest display, highest scoring hen, 95, cut 1 1-2 on dirty plumage, caused in shipping, which would make her score 96 1-2 by A. C. Hawkins, who was judge. Won fine Rocking Chair for largest number birds scoring over 90 points, and all classes competing; Leghorns and Bantams being twice as large.

Duffy's Rocks Always Win and Always Will.

Eggs \$3.00 Per 15.

C. O. Duffy, Largest Breeder of White Rocks in the World.
OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY.

Send for **FREE BOOKLET**. A Postal Will Bring it.

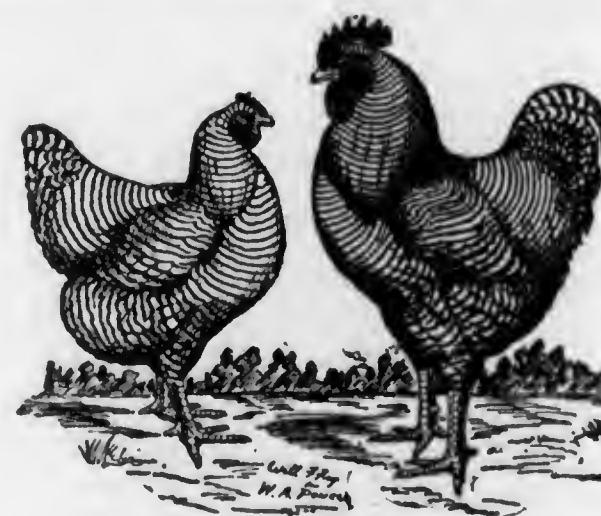
THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

OF

Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

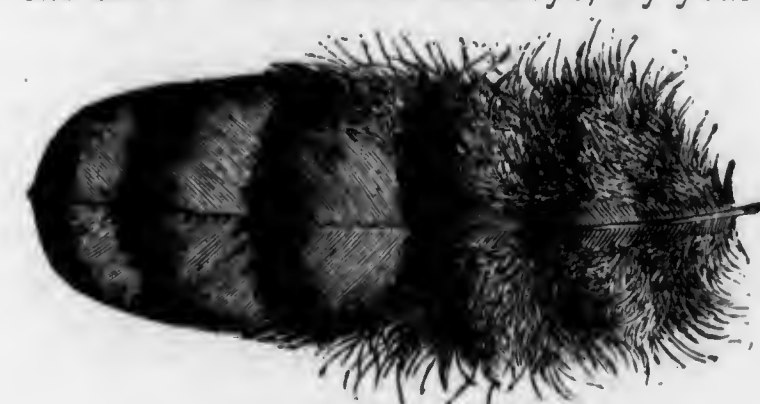
which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge, Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

**ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.**



JNO. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.



DAUNTLESS,
First Prize Cockerel and Champion at Louisville.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

~~~~~1901~~~~~

At the Great Louisville Inter-State Fair, Held at Louisville, Ky., October 1st to 5th, our Rocks Won

**FIRST COCK, FIRST COCKEREL,  
FIRST PULLET.**

~~~~~1902~~~~~

At the Kentucky State Poultry Show, Held in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6 to 11, on Our Rocks We Won

**FIRST HEN, SECOND PEN,
THREE SPECIALS.**

At the Louisville Inter-State Fair, our birds won three out of a possible four first premiums, **Winning More First Prizes than all our Competitors Combined.** Our first prize hen, Jeanette, and champion at the Kentucky State Poultry Show, scored 94 1-2 points, **Being the Highest Scoring Barred P. Rock on Exhibition.** With this superb record before us, we are prepared to supply our customers with eggs or stock and can guarantee that they will get only the best that can be produced. You can order direct from this ad. with perfect safety. Our handsome illustrated catalogue is free.

EGGS FROM THESE PRIZE-WINNERS \$2 PER 15, \$5 PER 50, \$9 PER 100.

POPE & POPE, - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

Barred Rocks.

At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.
Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. After April 1st \$1.25 for 15.

ALSO

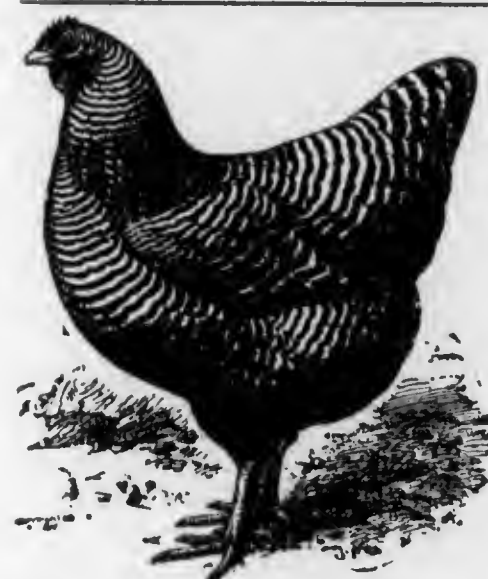
Scotch Collie Dogs.

If you want the best, buy from an old reliable breeder.

Alf. Bertling; Atlanta, Georgia.

B. P. ROCKS.

W. W. BUSSEY,
BIRMINGHAM, - ALABAMA.



My yards this season contain more high scoring birds than those of any breeder in Alabama. My scores were all received at shows under such judges as I. F. Felch and F. J. Marshall. Cockerels, 94; hens, 94 and 93½; pullets, 94, 94, 93½, 93, 93, 92½ and 92. At Birmingham, Jan. 1901, I took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At New Albany, Ind., 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st pen, 185; 1st hen, 94; tie for 2nd hen, 92½; 3d hen, 92½; 1st ckl., 92½; best display of 10, score 918½. Will have a grand lot of youngsters for spring trade.

Eggs, \$3 Per 13 Delivered.

W. W. Bussey, 1004 13th St., South, Birmingham, Ala.

J. G. COILE & CO.,
MONTICELLO, GA.

Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

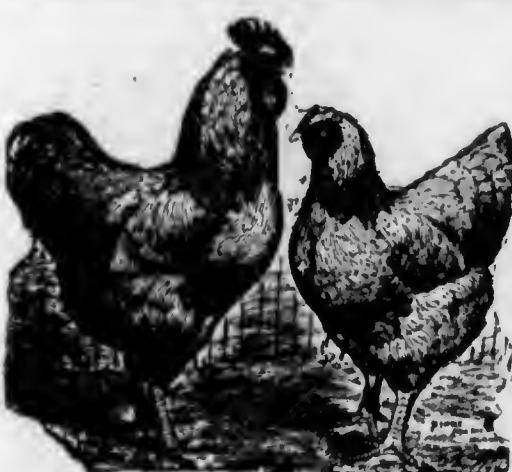
Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

EGGS \$2 PER SITTING, TWO FOR \$3.50.

Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

J. G. Coile & Co., Monticello, Ga.

Also breeders of Gordon setter dogs—best bird dogs on earth.



18 Buff Rock Eggs \$1.00!

PURE NUGGETS.

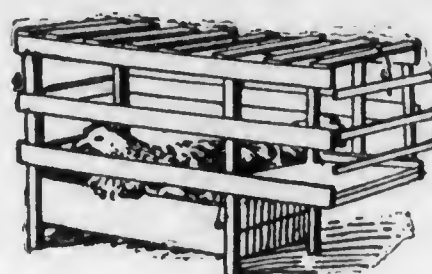
During the remainder of season we will sell eggs from our prize pens Buff Plymouth Rocks at \$1.00 per 18 or \$5.00 per 100.

J. C. BROWN,
Lock Box 17, Campbellsburg, Ind.

Ready for the
-- RUSH --
With Our Prize Winning
Silver Laced Wyandottes

Winners of 40 regular and special prizes in five shows, Brown, Lea, Felch and Marshall, judges. At Birmingham, 1900, 2nd ckl, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen. Huntsville, 1902, 2nd ckl, 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 2nd pen. Alabama State Fair, 1900, 2nd ckl, 1st hen, 2nd pullet, 1st pen. Birmingham, Jan. 1901, 1st ckl, 1st ckl, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen, sweepstakes for the ten highest scoring birds in the show, any variety. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st ckl, 1st ckl, 2nd ckl, 2nd hen, 2nd pen. My famous 94 point cock has never been beaten. Pullets score 92½ to 94½. Hens 92 to 94. Cockerels 91½ to 93½. You don't beat them. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Express prepaid.

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Ala.



OAK HILL FARM, J. Clifton Wheat, Mgr.
Winchester, Va., Oct. 17, 1901.
MR. J. B. WILLIAMS, Alum Bank, Pa.
DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to say that your nests have given us entire satisfaction, whether used as a trap or an Automatic nest. The time has come when progressive breeders must know which hen laid the egg, and your nest answers the question as well as those costing four times as much money. I am Very Truly,
J. CLIFTON WHEAT.

NEST That closes and opens automatically. No fighting or breaking eggs when it is used. In five seconds it can be changed to the BEST TRAP NEST ever made. A boy ten years can make them. State, County and Individual rights for sale. Send for Circular.

J. B. WILLIAMS, Patentee, Alum Bank, Pa.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO 1901.

S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

None Better than the Best but Better Than the Rest.

I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-paged new circular, free, stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America. Standard strain. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

WAGNERIAN!

Silver... Wyandottes

At Corydon, Ind., Dec. '01, won 1st hen, 2nd ckl, 2nd hen, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullets, 1st pen. At Louisville, Jan. '02, won 1st, 3rd and 4th pullets, 3rd cockerel, 2nd pen. Stock for sale. Eggs from both Silver and White Wyandottes.

S. DUNCAN, Duncan, Ind.

BROWN LEGHORNS!
SINGLE COMB.



Eggs that Hatch from High Scoring
Birds at \$1 per 13, \$3.30 per 50.

Special Offer on Incubators.

Circular Free.

E. E. CARTER, 120 Church Place, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Sandy Run Poultry Yards,
W. D. Harrill & Co., Props.

Breeders of prize winning stock of the leading varieties. Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs and Rhode Island Reds. At N. C. Poultry Show at High Point, N. C., we won on Lt. Brahmas 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Black Langshans, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ckl, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st pen. On Black Minorcas, 1st and 2nd ckl, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen. On Partridge Wyandottes, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. On Buff Leghorns, 1st and 2nd pullet. Besides a lot of specials. No other varieties exhibited. This record has never been equaled by any Southern breeder. Eggs for sale from above winners. Light Brahma, Black Langshan and Black Minorca \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandotte \$3 for 15; Buff and Barred Rock, Brown and White Leghorn, R. I. Red and S. S. Hamburgs \$1.50 for 15. Some stock for sale yet. Write us. Will do you right.

2-ly

W. D. HARRILL & CO., ELLENBORO, N. C.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES
Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drevenscott, Shellabarger, Scudder, Kellar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st ckl, 1st pul, 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st ckl, 1st pul; at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th ckl, 93½, 92½, 92, 92, 1st and 4th pul, 94, 93½; 2nd ckl, 91; 3rd hen 91½; 1st and 2nd pens, 186½, 184½, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st ckl, 93½; 4th ckl, 93; 1st hen, 93½; 1st and 2d pul, 94½, 94½; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, laced wing pens and open faced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. S. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

R. L. WILSON,

L. Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.

Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 15; Barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Yards all mated up of prize-winners, both male and females.

Registered Poland China Hogs. Box D, Winchester, Ky.

Eggs for Hatching

FROM FINE PRIZE-WINNING STOCK

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Red Caps and Silver Spangled Hamburgs \$1.00 per 13. All of these pens mated for best results. M. B. Turkeys of Ferguson and Wolf strain, pen headed by 40 pound yearling tom with hens weighing 20 to 26 pounds. Eggs \$3 per 11.

Valley Poultry Farm, Howe Valley, Ky.



Mammoth - Bronze - Turkeys.

STOCK FOR SALE

Of Extra Size, and Very Best Strains. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address

Mrs. J. J. Holman, Mulberry, Tenn.

FISHING CREEK POULTRY & PET STOCK FARM.

To make room for other stock we are offering a few choice Light Brahmas, Shaw's strain, and White Wyandottes at the very low price of \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Largest and best Belgian Hares for \$2 to \$5 each. Pure bred Pekin Ducks for \$1 to \$5. Will furnish eggs from best strains of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks at \$2.00 per 15. Pekin Duck eggs at \$1.50 per 11. All orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. R. W. ROBISON, PROP., MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.
O. A. MUSE, SUPERINTENDENT.



FREE..

THINK OF IT!

By special arrangement you can get all three (3) of the following one year for only 50 cts. Never an offer like this before.

Fancy Fowls, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The leading poultry organ of the South. Three years old, well established and prosperous. 36 to 40 pages each month.

The Poultry Investigator

CLAY CENTER, NEB.

The only exclusive poultry paper published in the west. Original, up to date, instructive. Profusely illustrated and never prints a dead line. Contains from 32 to 40 pages each month.

Michigan Poultry Breeder,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Established 1885. The publisher has devoted 14 years of his entire time and attention to the poultry industry. It's a success—25 pages.

The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which any of them are worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to any one of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.

The TRANS-ATLANTIC Wins!



Address FANCY FOWLS CO., HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

SUPERIOR....

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS
BUFF P. ROCKS.

Our Birds Are the Kind That Win.

At Memphis, Tenn., 1901, one of the largest shows, if not the largest, ever held in the South, our White Leghorns won on only 10 birds 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens; 4th pullet; 2nd and 4th cocks; 2nd pen. No cockerel shown. They also won at Nashville, 1900, Vicksburg and Memphis, 1899. Our Buff Rocks are good birds from the yards of the most prominent Northern and Eastern breeders.

Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45.

Circular free.

BEDFORD & BEDFORD,
Box F. BAILEY, TENN.

BUFF ORPINGTONS
EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs from pen headed by cockerel of the noted "Whittaker Strain" from Williams & Co. Buff clear to the skin. \$2.00 per 13; \$4.50 per 30.

E. S. FISHER, Nashville, Tenn.

A \$35,000 Farm to Be Given Away!



VIEW OF THE QUILLHURST POULTRY FARM, ELYRIA, O.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE THE OWNER OF THIS ENTIRE PROPERTY?

Fifty acres, modern 15-room, two-story dwelling, fine barn, 64 frost-proof poultry houses, about 2,000 chickens, good horse, good cow, 400-foot brooder house for raising young chicks, 18 Prairie State Incubators, 200-egg size, unlimited supply of natural gas for heating, lighting and all purposes, 2500 fruit trees, etc., etc., ice house with capacity of 60 tons. The finest poultry farm in the country (free from all incumbrances) and its entire contents to be **ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY**. There is no deception in this statement. It means exactly what it says. A committee of prominent business men of Elyria have charge of the award and registering of all guesses. Men of unquestioned integrity and standing and cashiers of the leading banks. Read the astonishing offer. It is beyond question the most liberal one ever presented. Send in your guesses at once, as not one dollar nor one guess will be accepted after 35,000 receipts have been sold. Do not delay and miss the opportunity of a lifetime.

HERE IS THE OFFER:

I will sell to any person receipts for the cure of chicken cholera and roup; the price of the two receipts will be \$1.00, and, in addition to this, every person purchasing the receipts and paying \$1.00, will be given one guess as to the number of beans in a jar, and after disposing of \$35,000.00 worth of receipts, which is the value of the property, I will give a warranty deed of the property to the person or persons guessing nearest to the number of beans in the jar. A guess for every \$1.00 invested. The receipts are worth the \$1.00 and are guaranteed to cure, if used as directed, or the money refunded. They can be filled at any drug store in the country at a nominal cost. In case of a tie, a joint deed will be given to the persons trying.

Terms of This Proposition Guaranteed.

As to the genuineness of this proposition you are referred to any bank in Elyria. A warranty deed has been drawn and properly signed, conveying the entire property to the Committee as Trustees. This Committee has full charge of registering each and every guess. When the contest is closed they will transfer the property to the fortunate one or ones.

TO CONVINCE THE READER THAT THIS REMARKABLE OFFER IS MADE IN GOOD FAITH, THE FOLLOWING LETTERS ARE SUBMITTED:

What the Recorder of Lorain County Says.

To Whom It May Concern: Elyria, O., April 17, 1902. I hereby certify that a trust deed has this day been filed for record in the Lorain County Recorder's office, from A. P. Worthington and wife to S. H. Squire, Jr., A. B. Taylor, C. E. Blanchard and W. C. Le Master, Trustees, "to be conveyed to the person or persons successful in the 'Quillhurst Farm Guessing Contest.'" Situated in township of Elyria, county of Lorain, and state of Ohio, and known as "The Quillhurst Farm." (SEAL.) CHAS. E. TUCKER, Recorder of Lorain County, Ohio.

What a Bank Cashier Says.

To Whom It May Concern: Elyria, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1902. I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington for many years, and believe him to be thoroughly honest and reliable. I should rely implicitly upon any statement made by him. E. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier The National Bank of Elyria.



MINIATURE VIEW OF JAR. Capacity of original 2 gal.

Send in Your Guesses With Your Money,

And a certificate will be sent you by the Committee on Award. A guess for every \$1.00 invested. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. Send 2c stamp for sample of the bean and full description of the property, if you are not already convinced as to the attractiveness of this offer. Send money by registered letter, postoffice order or express order, and address,

A. P. WORTHINGTON,
"QUILLHURST FARM," ELYRIA, OHIO.
Be Sure to Mention the Name of This Paper When Writing.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JAR.

Exactly two gallons (level full) of common white navy beans have been placed in a transparent glass jar and securely sealed by the following committee, composed of leading business men of Elyria, Ohio, who have charge of the award:

Members of Committee on Award.

A. B. TAYLOR.....Cashier Lorain County Bank, Elyria.
W. C. LE MASTER.....Cashier Elyria Savings Bank.
S. H. SQUIRE.....Assistant Cashier National Bank, Elyria.
C. BLANCHARD.....Assistant Cashier Savings Bank, Elyria.

The jar is on exhibition in the window of H. A. Dykeman's drug store, No. 25 Main St., Elyria, Ohio. The name of the successful one will be published in this paper.

Explanation as to How the Jar Was Filled.

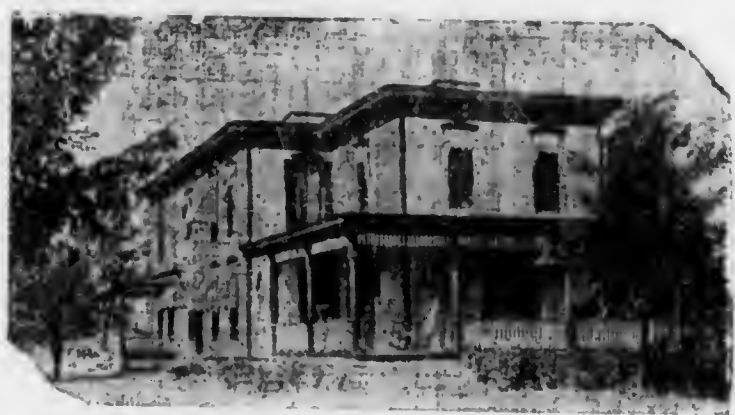
The committee who have charge of the award went to a grocery store and scooped 2 gals. (strike measure or level full) of common white navy beans out of a bin. These were turned into the jar and the jar then sealed. As the beans were not counted or examined when the jar was filled, it was agreed that any odd halves, chips, or any foreign substance would not be counted. The navy bean is known as the size between a marrowfat and a pea bean.

What the Postmaster Says.

To Whom It May Concern: Elyria, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1902. I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington for the past twenty years and my opinion is that any statement made by him is thoroughly reliable and will stand investigation. His property, The Quillhurst Poultry Farm, is well known in this locality. Very Respectfully, J. H. GRISWOLD, P. M.

What a Prominent Attorney Says.

To Whom It May Concern: Elyria, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1902. I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington intimately for twenty-five years and know him to be an upright, honorable man in every respect. His word is good and he will faithfully keep any contract he may enter into. His property is a valuable one and fairly up to his representations. E. Y. JOHNSON, Attorney-at-Law.



VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE.

Breeders' Column.

Cards Will Be Inserted Under This Head
For Only a Penny a Word.

28 28 28

Cards of not less than 25 words will be inserted in this column for one cent for each word, initial or number each time.

Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. These cards offer a medium within the reach of the smallest advertiser. Terms, cash with the order.

Blue Andalusians, winners of nine-tenths of the prizes at Louisville, Ky., show last six years. Birds and eggs for sale. J. Kirkpatrick, 1814 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. 1yr

Narragansett Turkeys, B. Langshans, S.C. White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks. Stock and eggs in season. Address Mrs. R. M. Holt, Jett, Ky.

Three popular breeds. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes. Information free. Address: J. E. Dailey, Sunset Farm, Box 13, Sunset, La. 12-6t

For Sale—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm Raised. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting, two for \$1.75. I can please you. Mention this paper. Miss Lorena Smith, Corinth, Miss. 12-6t

Fine Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15, or \$2.50 per 30. Tom H. Woodward, Palmyra, Tenn. 3-4t

Single Comb Black and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from winners scoring to 96% \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. J. L. Randolph, Cutler, Ohio. 4-2t

Buff Orpington eggs (Cook Strain) \$2.50 per 15. Golden Subright Bantams \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. C. Pettit, Greenford, Ohio. 4-3t

Eggs from S. C. White, Black, Brown, Buff, Silver Duckwing, Dominique and R. C. White. Buff and Brown Leghorns. Price list free. Syllvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Ohio. 4-10t

Bantam eggs from prize winning B. B. Red Games \$3 per 15. From Buff Cochins, Bantams \$1.50 for 15. Chas. A. Hess, R. F. D. No. 2, Louisville, Ky. 4-4t

500 Buff, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahma, Cockerels, hens, pullets, \$2 to \$3. Eggs 15¢; 1-0-55. Write wants, Milton Brown, Middleboro, Mass. 4-3t

If you wish first-class Light Brahmas or Black Langshans eggs, heavy weight Belgian hares, Buff, Belgian or White English Hares, Angora and Dutch Rabbits, write to Delan Bros., Avondale, Ala. List of prices and prices free. 4-

Rose Bower Poultry Club breeds 14 leading varieties on different farms. Quality high. Prices low. Twenty years experience. Write wants. A. Bagwell, Mgr., Sharp, Ky. 3-1y

J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn., Brown Leghorn specialist, has for sale two Fox Terrier dog puppies, two months old, color, white with black spots. Eligible to registry. Pedigree furnished on application. If interested write to-day.

Buff Plymouth Rocks from the noted strain of Frank Wetzel, winner of 1st prizes at Pan-American, Cleveland and other large shows. A few eggs for sale at \$2 per 15. Get your order booked early. C. R. Johnson, 175 Pine Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. 3-3t

Barred Rocks, direct from A. C. Hawkins' prize winning pens; Buff and Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Eggs \$1 per 15. Hatch of 10 guaranteed (duplicated at half price). Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. W. F. Flintoff, Ruffin, N. C. 3-3t

Cheapest Best—Twenty-five leading varieties. Felch, Upson, Bond, Hawkins, Latham, Empire, Nugget, Cook, Abbot, Rowlands, Jackson, and other great English and American strains. Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Shermans, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Ducks. Catalogue free. W. E. Hicks, Ponchartroula, Louisiana. 5-21t

B. P. Rocks, direct from A. C. Hawkins. Prize-winning pens. Buff and Partridge Cochins, S. C. B. and S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Stock for sale at a low price for quality. Eggs \$2 for 15. A hatch of 10 guaranteed, or order duplicated at half-price. Oakland Poultry Farm, Ruffin, N. C. 2-4t

Light Brahmas—First prize pen, first pullet, score 95; third pullet, score 93½. Birmingham show, Dec., 1901. This pen wanted to fine "Autocrat" cockerel, should produce winners. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per sitting, express prepaid. Fine cockerels for sale. S. J. Eckert, Avondale, Ala. 4-3t

Sore Head—With each purchase of a 50-cent box of Holder's Sore Cure for Sore Head, I will give absolutely free a year's paid up subscription to Fancy Fowls, when purchaser mentions F. P. It is a salve that positively cures sore head and will kill lice, mites and fleas. Will L. Holder, Vashosta, Ga. 4-

Eggs from prize winners will produce prize winners. Best eggs \$2 per setting, from Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Catalogue and show record free. Birds score 92 to 96. Oak Crest Poultry Farm, Burlington, N. C. 5-1t

Rhode Island Reds—Pan-American prize winners. Lay at 4½ months old. Finest poultry. Eggs of best pens \$2 per 15. Good egg and meat stock \$5.00 per 100. Circular free. Try them. Greenacre Poultry Yards, Natick, Mass. 2-4t

Fine Scotch Collie female for sale or exchange for Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, B. Langshans, White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Belgian Hares or a bicycle. If you are interested write to R. L. Simmons, Lexington, N. C. 5-1t

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys (McClaves) Toms 33 lbs., hens 24 lbs. Eggs \$1.25 for 12. R. L. Redd, (Rabies) Barred Rocks, (Hawkins) Minorcas, (Northrup) Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. M. O. Jewell, Birdsboro, Ky. 4-1t

Pen Comb Plymouth Rocks, Barred, White and Buff. Also Rose Comb White Face Black Spanish and Blue Wyandottes. "No Frosting Combs." O. G. Vanderhoof, Brazil, Ind. 4-2t

Free—Games. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Circular. Heathwoods, Irish and Mexican Grays, Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, Pekin Ducks, Cornish Indians \$2.00. Fowls all times. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y. 2-4t

Three Silver Gape Worm Extractors, unequalled. 25c. Big profits to agents. Sample and particulars free. (Hundred testimonials). Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Wm. Hallowell, Davisville, Bucks county, Pa. 2-4t

White Wyandottes exclusively. Pen headed by first prize cockerel. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. R. J. Parrish, 215 Belevs Creek St., Winston Salem, N. C. 2-7t

Bantams, Bantams, Bantams—Seventy-five (75) prizes at Louisville Poultry Show. Eggs and stock for sale. E. W. Megowan & Sons, 1334 15th Street, Louisville, Ky. 2-4t

Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. I have bred this one variety for the past ten years, and of the best strains. Eggs \$1 per 15. Mrs. Gus Gilbert, Dry Ridge, Grant Co., Ky. 5-1t

Eggs from the best strains of S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks 15 for 75c. Leghorn eggs after May 15th 30 for \$1.00. J. A. Wiley, Route 3, Fayetteville, Tenn. 5-1t

For Sale—One trio Purity Strain White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 for 15. Also 25 fine Singing German Canaries. Yates Bros., Greenville, South Carolina. 5-1t

Eggs from choice Pekin Ducks, prize winning strain, 9 for \$1.50. I. N. Pearson, Tullahoma, Tenn. 3-3t

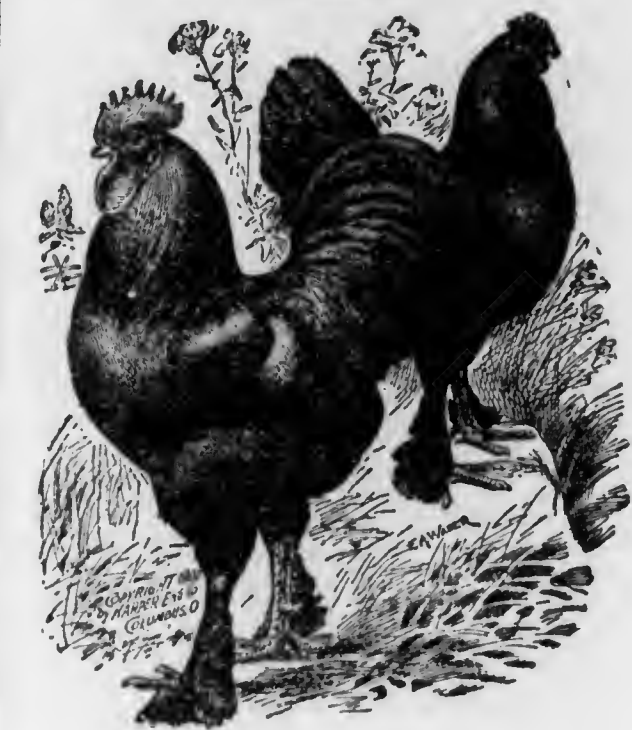
English Ring Neck Pheasants eggs at \$2 for 13. Clifton Walton, Hopkinsville, Ky. 5-1t

For Exchange—Dark Brahma cockerel and 3 pullets, for Black Minorcas or White Leghorns. Bird for bird. Must be good ones. H. H. Abernathy, Hopkinsville, Ky. 5-1t

B. P. Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. M. B. Turkey eggs \$1.50 per 9. Young toms \$2 each. J. W. Dougan, Williston, Tennessee. 2-6t

East-End Rabbitry and Poultry Yards, Shelbyville, Tenn. Belgian Hares, finest strains \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Beautiful Buff Cochins Bantam cockerels, J. P. Newbern's strain, \$1.00 each. Black Langshan cockerels, very fine, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Juliet K. Whitthorne, Proprietor. 5-1t

BLACK = LANGSHANS.



Hens, pullets and cockerels for sale at \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Nice, pure bred stock.

MRS. L. T. HAGAN,
WINCHESTER, KY.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

LINE BRED.
Prize Winners.
Eggs \$1.00 per 15 Eggs
For this Month Only.
C. A. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.

PIT GAMES.

Bred for business. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Turkeys, eggs \$2 per 11. Belgian Hares, \$3 per pair 2 months old. Berkshire Pigs, 2 and 3 months old, \$15 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. Warren Morton,
Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

WILSON'S
New Green Bone Shell
Cutter for the Poultryman
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars. WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!



Having sold all my other breeds, I will in the future devote my attention to the advancement of the White Minorcas. No fowl that I have ever tried can equal them. Large size, grand shape and superb color, with unexcelled laying qualities, place them as incomparable.

MY STRAIN OF
WHITE MINORCAS

are bred from the most noted in the world. Imported blood. Winners at New York, Boston, Johnstown, Pan-American, &c. Copy for my new catalogue is now in printer's hands, and it will be a beauty from cover to cover. If you want one, and are interested in America's best breed, or the business fowl, send for same.

F. S. BULLINGTON, P. O. Box 328F, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
(Hon. Vice Pres. A. W. M. Club, Secy. Va. P., P. and P. S. Association.)

Closing Out Sale...

Our entire stock of Buff Cochins Bantams must be sold at once, as we will breed nothing but Buff Plymouth Rocks of the highest quality. This Bantam sale will include all our prize winners at four large shows this past season, birds scoring from 90 to 95½ points—strictly competition paralyzers. No birds will be reserved, all will be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Write quick for special prices. Satisfaction or no sale.

Golden Plume Poultry Yards, Lock Box 168, BURLINGTON, N.C.

Cokesbury Poultry Yards.
Black Langshans,

(Croad and Paragon Strain.)

We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95½; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 94; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 96; 4th, 95; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 95½. There were over 110 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am looking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 13. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$5 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

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STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.

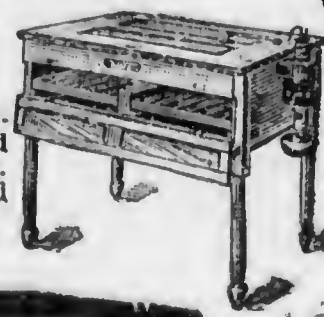
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.80

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made, is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



ANCONAS!

Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st chl., 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

FAVEROLLES.

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

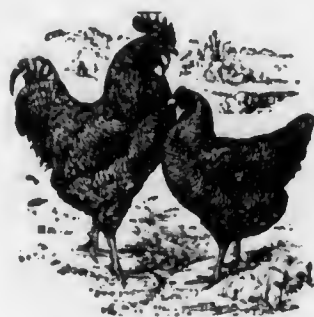
All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No culls for sale at this price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

Young's Poultry Powder is the only positively known remedy to cure Roup, Cholera and other diseases of fowls. Price, 35c postpaid. Young's Lice Paint never fails to kill. Kentucky agent: Percy E. Hoge, Jett, Ky.

We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatches.

JNO. R. YOUNG, Aberdeen, Miss.

Chickens, Turkeys, Hogs.



A fine lot of Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans and C. I. Games from the best matings of the greatest specialists. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from the most noted winners in the South.

Registered Berkshire Hogs, as fine as can be found anywhere.

Write and be convinced. Satisfaction or money back.

Sunnyside Poultry Yards,

C. Frank Pittard, Prop., Rural Delivery Route No. 6, Pulaski, Tenn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
EXCLUSIVELY.

Large vigorous stock, Knapp and Duston strain, direct. Three fine matings. Send for circular. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30.

R. E. HUNTLEY, Borodino, N. Y.



NOTHING LIKE IT.

There never was an incubator catalogue issued that approaches our 102 book in design, beauty, worth and originality. 50 full page United plates, 4 reproduced original paintings and over 100 original half tone illustrations. We mail it free. Write at once for Catalogue No. 65. The best incubators and brooders in the world are made by this

Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.

BLUE RIBBON
POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, I won first cock, 92; first hen, 93½; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 93½; first pullet, 94½; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge P. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen. D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tenn., January 1901, won first cock, 92½; first, second, and third hen, score 92½, first cockerel, 93; pen, by D. M. Owen, judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 93½ by Judge C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

A. G. SETTLE, 404-406 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.

Cyphers Incubators.

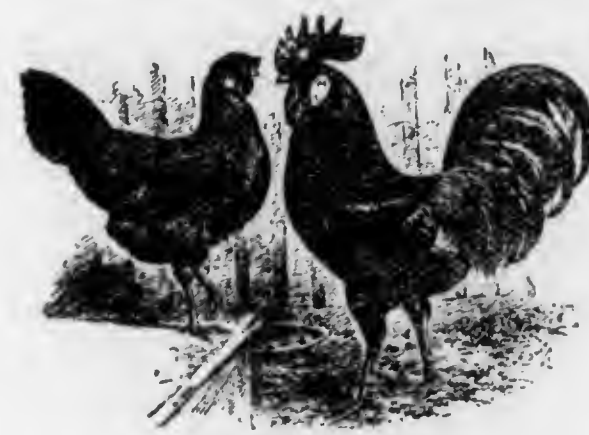
Highest Award at Pan-American.

We are Southern Agents and Will Deliver it to You **FREIGHT PAID.** Write for Prices. Also on Coops, Egg Boxes, Bone Cutters, Etc.

Barred P. Rocks and Belgian Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.



G. W. Gilliam,
PRATT CITY, ALA.

Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
(R. S. Hickman strain)

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 189½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92. On Buffs I won 1st hen, score 92½, and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$2 for 15.

Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

Catalogue Free.

Silverthorn's Minorcas

Are what you want if you are looking for the best layers and sure winners. Have never failed to get their share of ribbons at the Louisville Show. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock according to excellence. Get next quick.

W. A. SILVERTHORN, 2221 MAGAZINE, LOUISVILLE, KY

Spencer County Rabbitry and Pigeon Loft.

Belgian Hares, Fancy Pigeons, Pekin Ducks, and W. H. Turkeys,--toms \$2.00 and hens \$1.50 each.

4 Buff Cochins Hens, 1st class, from Bauscher. A Greyhound pup (dog) 10 Mos. old, color mouse, a beauty, at \$10.00.

E. C. LILLY,
FAIRFIELD, KY.

LOOK HERE!
WHITE - WYANDOTTES
EXCLUSIVELY.

If you will let me send you 15 nice eggs for \$1.50 you will know that in fancy points there is none better, and for egg production there is none so good. Pen No. 1 headed by 1st prize ck. at Birmingham, Jan. '01. No. 2 by an extra fine chl. just from Dustan. Good stock \$2 each. Eggs from extra heavy layers for \$4 per 100.

Full pedigreed Belgian Hares, one month old, for \$1.00 each.

WHITE HILL POULTRY FARM,
A. J. LAWSON, Prop., DARE, TENN.

Agent for Cyphers Incubators.



Poultry Marker.

Do you keep a Record of chickens? The different breeds, hatches, etc. should be kept. There is no better or quicker way than by this marker, as over 16 different marks can be made by punching web between toes, so that private marks can be made, not only to keep records, but by your private marks you can secure yourself from the chicken thief. They are well made with steel spring and cutter, nicely nickel plated. Made in two sizes. Size of holes shown on cut. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents each.

FANCY FOWLS CO.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From Wilber's Gem Strain, Bred-to-Lay,

S.C.W. Leghorns

The acknowledged heavy laying, exhibition, business hen of America. Strong, vigorous, handsome, healthy layers of large white eggs, unexcelled as foundation blood, white to skin. Pure E. B. Thompson Ringlet Strain, barred-to-skin, Plymouth Rocks. Cockerel and pullet matings. Eggs from special matings \$2 for 15, \$3.50 for 30, \$5 for 45, \$10 per 100. Don't buy cheap, shoddy eggs or birds, but buy the best and be pleased. We guarantee satisfaction.

Wilber Bros., Box C, 25, Petros, Tenn.

East End Rabbitry and
Poultry Yards,

SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Belgian Hares, prize winners at Atlanta, Ga., and Shelbyville, Tenn., October 1901. No finer Belgians in the South. Also a choice lot of Black Langshans, Barred P. Rocks and beautiful Buff Cochins Bantams. My Bantams won at Atlanta Oct. 1901. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2 per setting of 15.

MRS. JULIET R. WHITTHORNE, PROP.

F. E. MENZIES,
DYER, TENNESSEE.

Breeder of Fancy Ringlet Strain

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

EGGS PER SETTING \$2.50.

Our Stock is Direct From E. B. Thompson,

WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES!

White,
Barred
AND
...Buff...



Ply=
mouth
...Rocks...

WE MAKE YOU THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFER FOR MONTH OF MAY:
A Setting of 13 Eggs from Our Best Pens for \$1.00.
Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

High-Scoring, Prize-Winning BUFF LEGHORNS



Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.

My show record for the past year is as follows:
Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham, Ala., Jan., 1901. Scored by Judge Felch. Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in April, '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea. Won four firsts and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. '01. Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third prize at Troy, Ala., Nov. '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea.

Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks for sale at \$1.50 per 15.
Also breed and sell Chinese Pheasants.

P. H. WALKER, Cleveland, Tenn.

WE HAVE SOMETHING WE WANT TO Give, Tell and Show

All those who anticipate buying, which will do your very soul good, such as

Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, C. I. Games,
Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, Pit Games,
Pekin Ducks, Wild and Bronze Turkeys.

We know just how to appreciate your position. You, of course, want to start right, and get the best, the cheapest. Listen—We don't say it boastfully, yet our show record proves to be the best ever made in all the Southwest—must naturally have as good, if not the best. And, if favored with your order, we will honestly and truly give you the very best your money can buy, and will please you or refund every cent. What more could any one ask or do? Eggs \$3.00. Stock \$2.00 and up.

OUACHITA VALLEY POULTRY FARM, G. W. BROWN, PROP., CAMDEN, ARK.

WYANDOTTES,

GOLDEN
AND
BUFF.

At Louisville, Ky., State Show, 1902, entered 12 birds and nine regular and three special premiums. Eggs from these winners at \$1.50 per 15.

W. M. SPALDING, Cox's Creek, Ky.



ARE YOU AFTER. SOUTHERN TRADE?

If you are you get it by advertising your poultry, incubators, remedies, Belgian Hares and pet stock in the

DIXIE - HOME,

The only agricultural and home paper published in Alabama. Guaranteed circulation of 20,000. Write for sample copy and rates. Subscription price 50c per year.

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Cornish Indian Games.



Prize-winning strain. Eggs \$2 for 15. S. S. Hamburgs, bluest of blood. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. One pen of Hamburgs for sale, 12 hens and cockerel. Also a few cockerels left for quick buyers.

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Hopkinsville, Kentucky

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

CURE
GUARANTEED.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE is the only remedy known to positively cure Roup in all its forms, as long as the fowl can see to drink. **FOR CANKER**, especially in the pigeons, this cure excels all others. One 50c package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Directions with every package. If it fails to cure, we refund the money. Post-paid, small sizes, 50c; large size \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LOUSE KILLER never fails to kill. Try it. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage.

CONKEY'S EGG FOOD AND POULTRY TONIC will keep your flock in perfect health and make hens lay. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage. AGENTS WANTED.

G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
Eastern Wholesale Office, 8 Park Place, New York City. Pacific Coast Agents Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Calif.
For sale by all Poultry Supply Houses and Druggists. Do not send stamps.

High-Scoring Prize-Winning LIGHT BRAHMAS.



At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.

I offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$3.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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2616 Montgomery St., Louisville, Ky.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY.

At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 19, 2, won 1st cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 26. Homing Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.



Molino Poultry Farm, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff P. Rocks and English Red Caps.

Leghorn eggs, special matings, \$1.50, others \$1.00. Buff Rocks and Red Cap eggs \$1.50 for 15. Prize winners at Fayetteville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. Choice stock of all breeds for sale.
My B. Leghorns are Touney & Harrington's strains—B. Rocks, Burdick's Nuggels.
2-3t

O. T. WILEY, Propr., Molino, Tenn.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS!

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

First pair Germantown, Ky., 1898 and 1899; first pair Maysville, Ky., 1899. Cincinnati, 1900, won second pullet, third cockerel, fourth hen; 1901, first hen, score 96; third pullet, score 92; third cockerel, score 95; 1902, B. at hen, score 97; first cock, score 97. Our flock of Turkeys is now headed by this first prize cock at Cincinnati, 1902. He also won a second prize at the great Chicago show as young tom in 1901.

Eggs from these High Scoring Birds \$4.00 per Sitting of 13 During May. Reduced from \$5.00.



OUR PEKIN DUCKS

ARE ALWAYS WINNERS. In 1899, Germantown, Ky., first pair at Ewing, Ky., first pair, 1900, Cincinnati, first old pair, score 97-96; Maysville, Ky., first old pair, first young pair, Cincinnati, 1901, first old pair, score 97-97; second old pair, score 97-96; first young pair, 98-97; second young pair, 97-97; third young pair, 97-96; 1902, first young pair, 97-96; second old pair, 95-95. Maysville, Ky., 1901, first young pair, first old pair, Germantown, Ky., 1901, first young pair, first old pair, Germantown, O., 1901, first young pair, first old pair.

EGGS \$2.00 PER SITTING OF ELEVEN.



Winona Poultry Yards

Are now mated for the egg season of 1902 with as grand a lot of

Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

As ever graced the yards of any breeder North or South.

Why not buy from the best stock obtainable, that has been fine bred for years and get the benefit of our experience? Eggs \$1.13, \$2.50 for 26. Our catalogue is free.

E. DUNSTAN, WINONA, MISS.
Mention FANCY FOWLS. 3-12t

Old Dominion Poultry Farm, Neg o Arm, - Va.

THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. P. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE FARM RAISED AND PROLIFIC LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.

EGGS \$1.50 per 15,
4.00 per 50,
6.00 per 100.

Prices of stock on application. Prompt shipments. Write your wants.

J. H. SLEDD,

Agents Prairie State Incubators.

CANADA'S BEST Brown Leghorns,

Rose and Single Comb.

"Down to date" in size, style and color. Also one pen Black Minorcas, Pitt's great English strain. Eggs for sale from matings that are guaranteed to produce winners. Introduce our hardy Canadian blood into your yards. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed.

W. B. Brown, Kleinburg, Ont. Canada.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Single Mating Yards. We mate for 1902 sixty selected pullets, most of them hatched from pen No. 1 of last year, headed by our premium cockerels, the first prize at Cincinnati 1901 score 94 by B. N. Pierce, mated to fine cockerels.

Eggs From These Yards \$1.

COCKEREL PEN. This pen consists of ten hens, four of which are sired by first cockerel at New York show, 1894, and first cockerel New York show, 1901, mated to one of M. S. Gardner's fine exhibition cockerels, one of his famous first pen cockerels. New York show 1901, descendant of Ben Har, best Barred Rock ever shown at the great New York poultry show. This pen will be Eggs \$3 Per 15.

PULLET MATING PEN. This pen consists of ten fine exhibition pullets. Fourth pullet at Cincinnati 1902, in a class of 21, balance of ten within one point of prize winners. This pen is also mated to one of M. S. Gardner's pullet bred cockerels, descendant of first hen at Boston 1900. From this pen you may expect high scoring pullets. Eggs \$3 Per 15.

GOOD HATCH GUARANTEED.

W. E. PYLES, May's Lick, Ky.





U. S. Agr. Dept.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY.

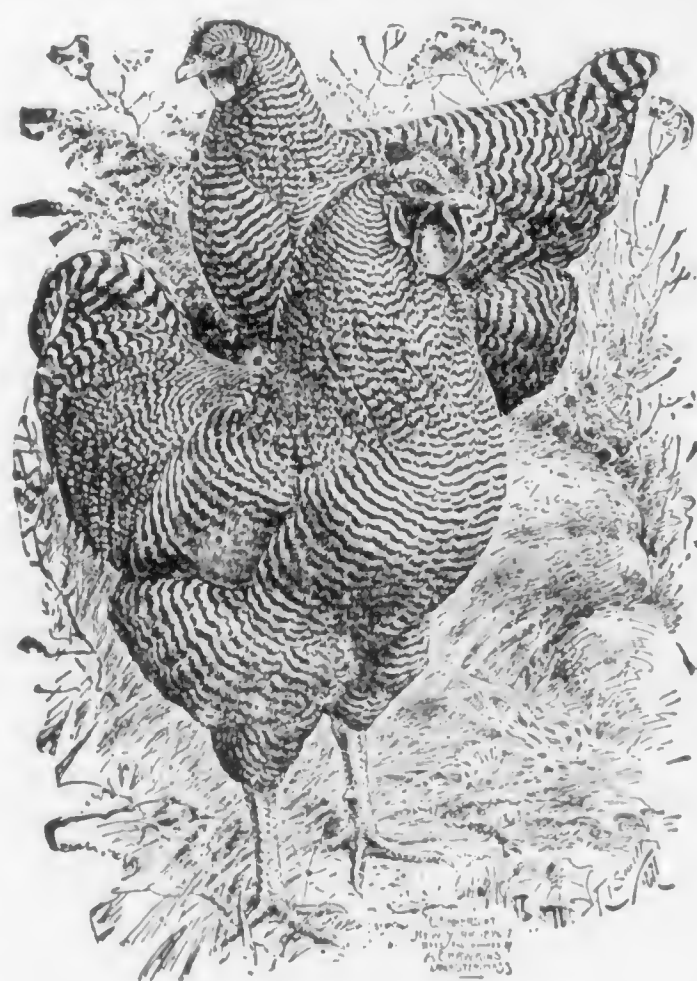
My strain of Brown Leghorns is an old one—having been under course of construction during the last decade. I have hens which scored as pullets 94 and 95. I have pullets of equal merit. Cockerels scoring 94½, others just as good which have never been scored. My matings this season are superb—eggs hatching well. I shall confidently expect some very high scoring youngsters from these matings. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. Money back if I cannot satisfy. Write your wants.

J. H. HENDERSON, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS I WILL SELL
EGGS FROM MY CELEBRATED PRIZE WINNING
B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS
AT \$2.00 PER 15.

My Unparalleled Show Record Furnished Upon Application.
A. E. TATE, Prop. Vernon Hall Poultry Farm, High Point, N. C.



Winners at New York, from Life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE
AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sitings, \$10.
2 Sitings, \$8. 5 Sitings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 200 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at Boston, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. G. HAWKINS, Lock Box F. F. Lancaster, Mass.

Oak Lawn Poultry Yards.

OUR ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

Won at Louisville Ky. State Show first pen, second and third hen, second cockerel and first pullet. White Wyandottes were the Center of Attraction, winning everything in sight. Also winning grand Silver Cup special for highest scoring pen white variety. Likewise at Corydon, Ind., our birds were uncomparable, made a clean sweep, with strong competition. Barred Rocks scored 92 to 93½. White Wyandottes 94 to 96½, by A. G. Hawkins and O. P. Green. Eggs from our choice matings \$3.00 per 15, \$25.00 per 100. Circular free.

EL. McKINSTER, Box 144, Corydon, Ind.

WHISKEY

\$1.25 Per Gallon.

Mention this paper and send for private price list.

Address: Winston Dis. Co., Winston, N. C.

Lowest Price Whiskey House.

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VOL. VI.

JUNE, 1902.

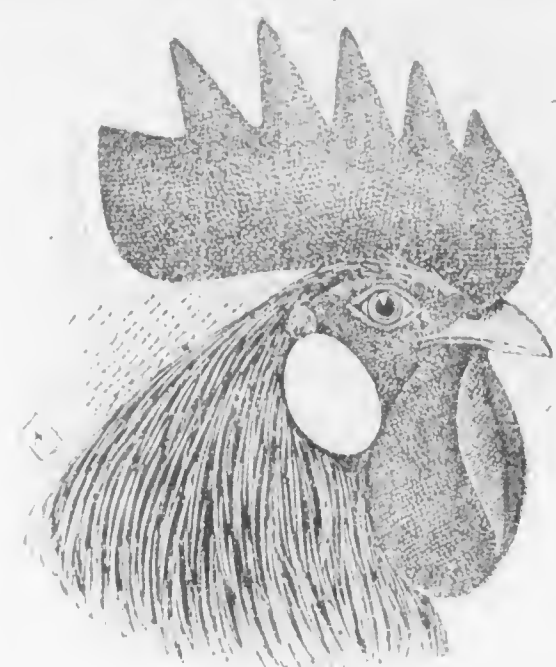
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Hen and Chicks, Reproduced From the
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SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS.



Single Comb Brown Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY.

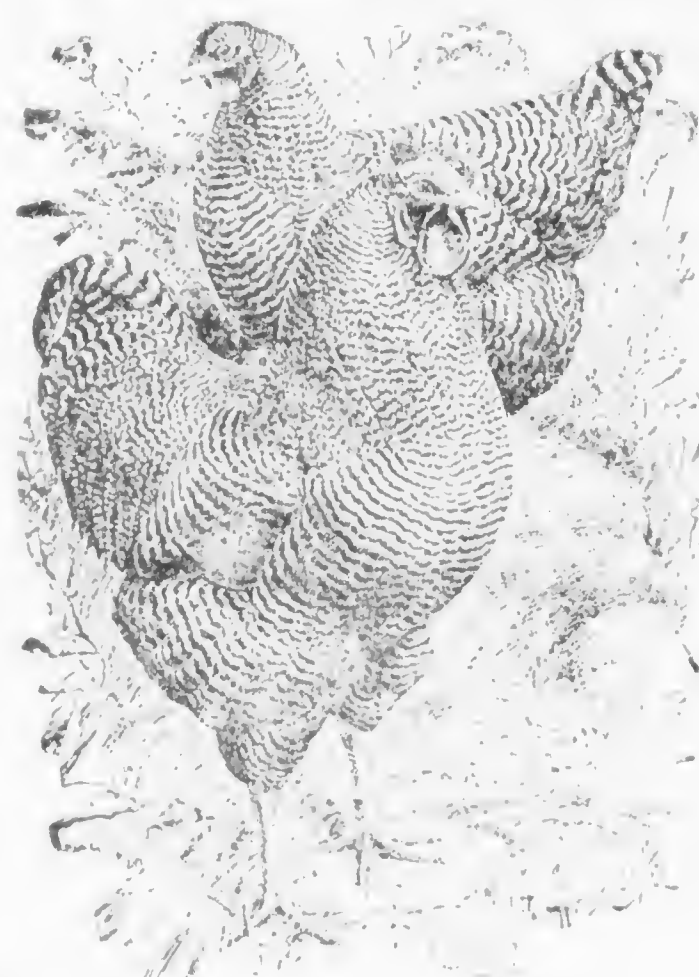
My strain of Brown Leghorns is an old one, having been under a close of construction during the last decade. I have hens which scored as points 94 and 95. I have pullets of equal merit. Cockerels scoring 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, just as good which have never been scored. My matings this season are superb eggs hatching well. I am confidently expect some very high scoring youngsters from these matings. Eggs \$2 per 15, 50 per 100. Money back if I cannot satisfy. Write for wants.

J. H. HENDERSON, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS I WILL SELL
EGGS FROM MY CELEBRATED PRIZE WINNING
B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS
AT \$2.00 PER 15.

My Unparalleled Show Record Furnished Upon Application.
A. E. TATE, Prop. Vernon Hall Poultry Farm, High Point, N. C.



Winners at New York, from 1910.

HAWKINS' PLYMOUTH ROCKS

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS
1st sitting, \$5. 2nd sitting, \$6.00.
3rd sitting, \$8. 4th sitting, \$10.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., had competition with 100,000 birds of these variety, the best of which were placed in 15 Regular and Special Prizes on 49 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 77, Lancaster, Mass.

Oak Lawn Poultry Yards.

OUR ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

Won at Louisville Ky. State Show
1st prize, White Wyandottes
2nd prize, White Wyandottes
3rd prize, White Wyandottes
4th prize, White Wyandottes
5th prize, White Wyandottes
6th prize, White Wyandottes
7th prize, White Wyandottes
8th prize, White Wyandottes
9th prize, White Wyandottes
10th prize, White Wyandottes
11th prize, White Wyandottes
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51st prize, White Wyandottes
52nd prize, White Wyandottes
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99th prize, White Wyandottes
100th prize, White Wyandottes

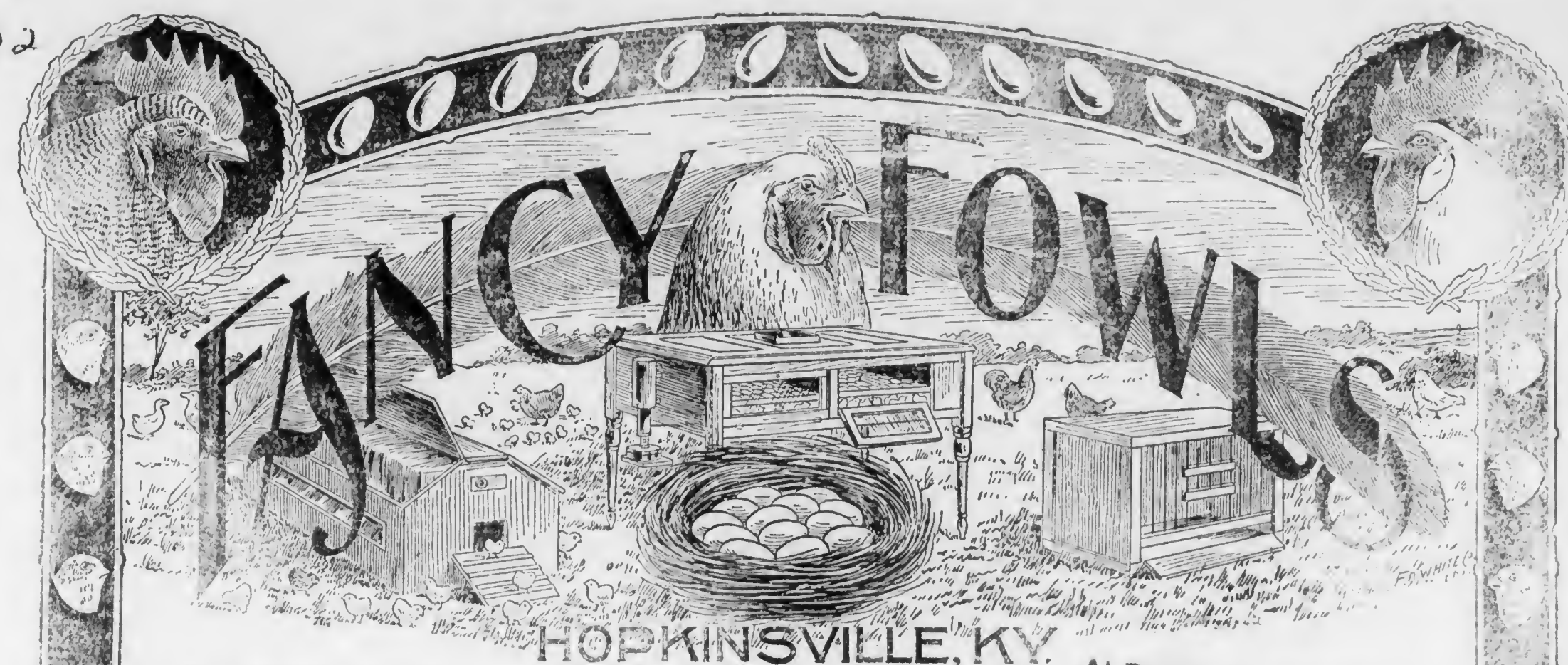
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VOL. VI.

JUNE, 1902.

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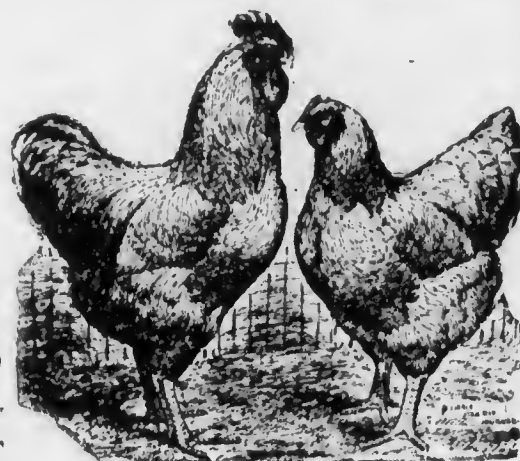


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MULBERRY, TENNESSEE, I. C. RUTLEDGE, PROP.

My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas 1st ck, chl. hen and pul; on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st ck, chl. pul. and pen; on W. P. Rocks, 1st ck, chl. hen and pullet, and pen; on White Wyandottes, 1st chl. 2nd chl. 2nd pul. 1st pen. Showed no C. I. Games. Eggs \$1.50 for 13, \$2.50 for 25. I also breed Duroc-Jersey swine. Pedigree with every hog. Herd headed by "Sensation 11." I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs from grand matings 50c each. Mammoth Pekin Duck eggs \$2 per 13. Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins and Buff Leghorns \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. White P. Rock eggs \$2 per 15, straight. These eggs are from fine birds. Catalogue free.

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62nd Kentucky State Show I won every first, second and third on ducks. Also every special.

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Pen headed by 1st prize cockerel at Atlanta, Ga. Females scored to 93½. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Pure Ringlets. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.
W. F. LILLY, 2 B. St., Petros, Tenn.



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MRS. S. J. FEARING, Tecumseh, Alabama.

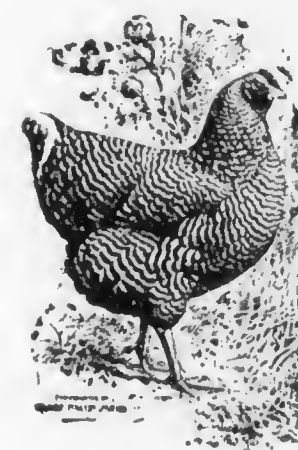
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Bargains in Barred P. Rocks.

Also a few more B. P. Rocks left, good breeding stock, at \$1.25 to \$2.00 a piece. EGGS White Wyandottes, \$3 per 15; B. P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandottes, 1st prize winners, \$3 per 15.

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ROSEDALE FARM.

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WINNERS AT HAMILTON, O., and LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Cowart's W. P. ROCKS

Won a majority of the best prizes at Troy, Ala., and Albany, Ga.

QUALITY! If you want quality I can please you. Yards mated containing hens and pullets scoring from 93½ to 94, mated to 1st cock at Troy and Albany, score 93, and cockerel 2nd at Troy and 1st at Albany, score 95. Eggs \$5.00 per 15.

C. H. COWART, Box F, Troy, Ala.



200 CHOICE BIRDS!

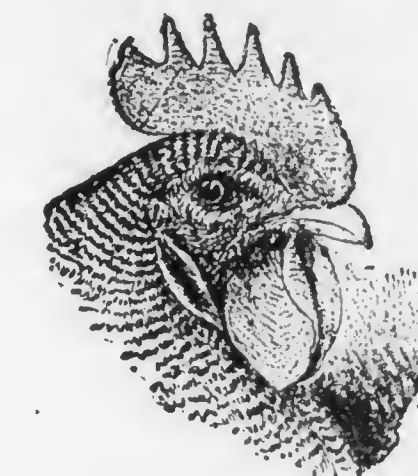
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At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once

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Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15.
Write me.

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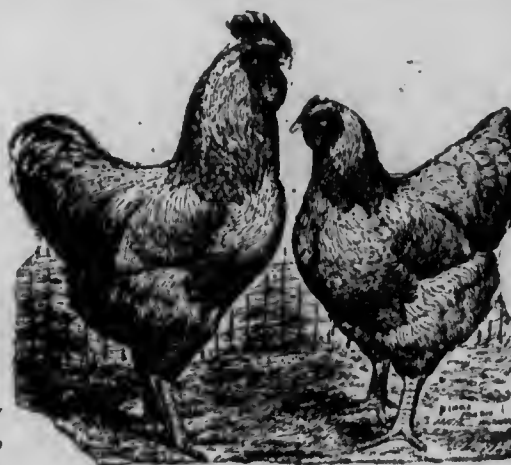


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Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15.
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We Shall Pay Our Stockholders 35 Per Cent. in Dividends

Out of Our **NET** Profit of **89 PER CENT.**
on Our Last Year's Business.

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WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW HOW IT IS DONE?
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B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and Pea
Fowls. No more stock for sale, but plenty of eggs at rea-
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Blood from 1st prize winners only. Weight and plumage a
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1912, 2nd on cock and hen; 1st on cock and pullet; special, \$5.
at Atlanta, also at same place 1899, 1st on cock and hen. I
have never bred from a tom that weighed less than 40 lbs.
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50 cents each for less numbers. Buff Orpingtons \$3. Cook
stuffs: B. P. Rocks, "Ringlet" strain, \$1.50; B. Langshans,
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horns, selected from cockerel and
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We won at New Orleans, Atlanta,
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cockerels and pullets left. Young
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Poultry Pictures! French color plates.
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White, Barred and Buff P. Rocks!

White
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Buff



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We Make You the Following Special Offer for Month of June:
A SETTING OF 13 EGGS FROM OUR BEST PENS FOR \$1.00.
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Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

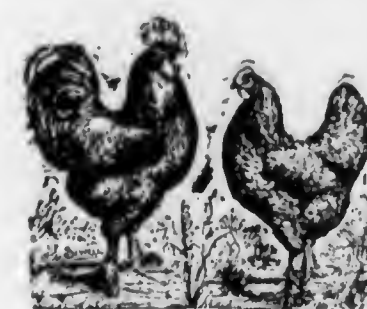
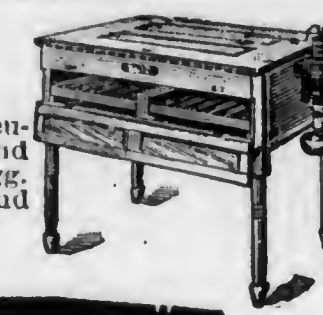
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From our best Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
Black Langshans, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$3.00 per 45. Pekin Ducks,
White Guineas and Buff Cochins \$1.50 per setting. Satisfac-
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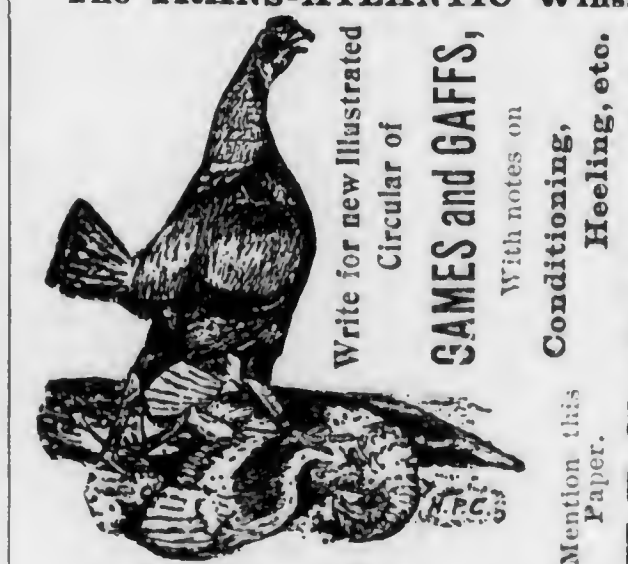
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Black Minorcas, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks \$1.00 per 15. Cornish Indian
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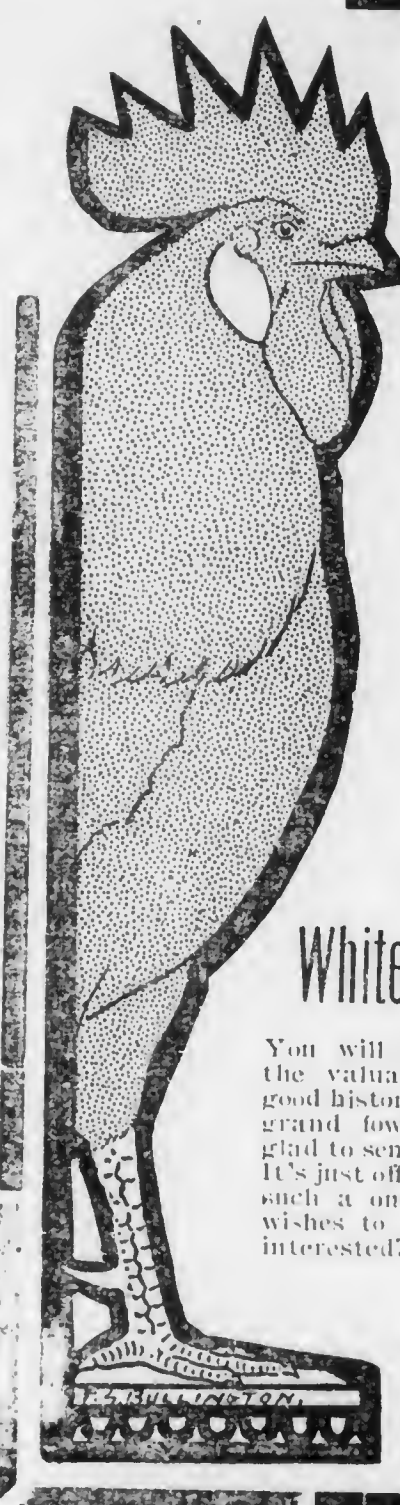
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White Minorcas.

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Are Prize Winners Wherever Shown in the Hottest Competition, With Scores From 92 to 951-2.

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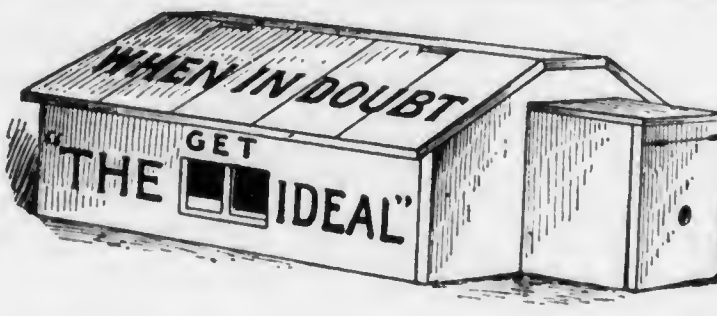
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Free upon mention of this paper.

THE IDEAL BROODER COMPANY,
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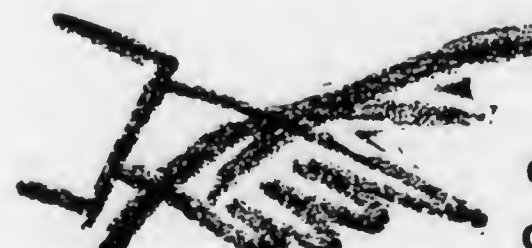
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Eggs from choice matings \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30

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D. P. VINEYARD, Prop.,
Knoxville, Tennessee.



Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., JUNE 10, 1902.

No 6

White Minorcas.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

This breed is rapidly pushing its way to the front as an all purpose fowl. No doubt many of our readers are acquainted with the black variety. Well, the whites are the exact counterpart of the blacks only in color. Size, style, etc., the same.

The White Minorca belongs to the Mediterranean class, and originally were imported from the island of Minorca, from whence they derive their name. They were first introduced in this country in 1885 by the late Francis A. Mortimer, of Pennsylvania, therefore have been bred in this country for 17 years. For the last few years they have been shown in large numbers at the different show rooms and people are beginning to get better acquainted with them and recognize their value. It was to spread the fame, promote the welfare of, and bring them prominently before the public that the American White Minorca Club was organized, and the members hope to accomplish much good in the years to come and place their favorites where they belong, in the foremost rank of poultrydom. The White Minorcas in appearance are very much like that of the White Leghorns, only their bodies are longer and more massive. They are the only variety of the Mediterranean class whose given weight approaches that of the Wyandotte, being only 8 ounces lighter. As to their laying qualities, it is well known that the Minorca is the leader in heavy laying, and gives you an egg that is uniform in size, being large, and with a beautiful white shell, such as is admired by every one. In a good comfortable

poultry house in the dead of winter you will find the White Minorcas giving eggs when all other breeds will be on a strike, so to speak.

They have long been known for their great egg production, a very important point to be considered. They have to them a record of 226 eggs from one hen in one year's time. As to the fertility of their eggs, they are seldom infertile. I have had this season hatches of 100 per cent. of eggs set, with none tested out, and the chicks are the liveliest little creatures I ever saw. They seem to grow in jumps, and are as hardy as any breed I ever had. They generally come to ma-



turity at five months and at this age you will find many of the pullets laying. If a breeder gets his chicks out in June he is sure to be supplied with eggs all through the winter, and every breeder knows that that means money in his pocket, as eggs are at their highest.

As to the White Minorca for market, they are a fowl that gives a good, plump body with a skin that is firm and admired by the most fastidious person. They dress well and show none of the ugly pin feathers as do the dark breeds. Take a look at the illustration on this page and you will see what is termed ideal White Minorcas. The

White Minorcas have a large body, and stand well up on their legs; they have a broad chest and a long and flat back. The standard requires the tail to be carried upright, but breeders generally prefer to have it carried well back. The body of the male is long, square in front, tapering gracefully to the rear. The thighs are stout, shanks medium in length, stout in bone, and are of a pinkish white in color. The comb is single, large and evenly serrated of six peaks and extending well back over the head. Wattles are thin and pendulous, and correspond with the size of the comb; ear lobes pure white in color. The general appearance of the females in body is the same as in the male, rather long, broad and deep. Her comb is single, large and drooping to one side. The color of the White Minorca must be white throughout, feathers other than white disqualify. Comb, face and wattles are a bright red, showing no white in face. Eyes are hazel or red. Their standard weights are: cocks, 7 lbs.; ckls., 6½ lbs.; hens, 6½ lbs.; pullets, 5¼ lbs.

If there are any breeders of White Minorcas who read this article and are not members of the American White Minorca Club, it be of value to them to join and help will promote our good cause.

DR. F. S. BULLINGTON,
Hon. V. P. Am. W. M. Club,
Richmond, Va.

George Ertel, founder and president of the company manufacturing the Victor incubators, at Quincy, Ills., died recently in the 72nd year of his age. His son, Chas. Ertel, is carrying on the business as heretofore.

Market Poultry and Eggs.

We have had occasion heretofore in these columns to call the attention of breeders and poultry raisers generally to the conditions prevailing in the west for the profitable marketing of poultry and eggs. This was some six or seven months ago, and to the intelligent and investigating mind the situation now looks exceedingly bright for anyone who will engage in this branch of the business.

In the past month or six weeks there has been a great deal said in the daily press about there being a corner in eggs and in poultry, and we do not ever remember a time when through the entire spring months, when hens are supposed to do more than their full duty in supplying the market with eggs, the price has been so uniformly good. Further, the price of market poultry has also been exceptionally good. A little investigation will show that while there may be something of a corner in the poultry market it is due to an entire change of system brought about by the establishment in various parts of the country of cold storage plants; and we might also add, of killing stations, by the great packing houses. In former years the greater portion of the poultry marketed was shipped to commission men in the large cities and sold in that manner; but since the large packing houses have taken hold of market poultry and eggs in a systematic manner, they have established large plants in different parts of the country where they buy the poultry, pick it and place in cold storage, and market it in such quantities as to prevent a sudden slump in the price. The modern cold storage is also responsible for the splendid increase in the price of eggs.

Market poultry and eggs have been scarce in the west this season, and in talking this matter

over with the Beatrice Creamery company of this city, one of the very largest buyers and shippers in the west, they said that the shortage in poultry and eggs is due in a measure to the close selling of the old stock last fall. The high prices prevailing at that time and the earlier part of the winter, induced producers to market everything possible in the shape of a fowl. Last season eggs went into cold storage at an average price of from 11 to 13 cents. This year eggs have gone into cold storage at from 15 to 16 cents. Cold storage eggs this season have gone in earlier, and as the average time which they will retain their freshness is about six months, it naturally follows the cold storage eggs will appear on the market earlier than last season. All of our readers will remember that last winter and up until last spring eggs were very high in the west. The cause of this was that the cold storage people marketed the eggs only to meet the demand, and the hens on the farms and in poultrymen's hands were not producing anywhere near a sufficient supply to meet the demand, and the result was that the cold storage product was exhausted very early in the season.

It is but natural to conclude that prices for eggs next winter will be even better than they have been during the past, and the wise breeder will think twice before he disposes of any of his pullets or hens. The time has come when there is not only money in eggs and market poultry, but the very best kind of money. With cheap feed, which is almost certain to be obtained throughout the west, and with eggs at from 20 to 30 cents per dozen, it does not take much of a mathematician to arrive at a pretty good profit from this side of poultry culture. Nor do we believe that at any time in the future prices are going to be

lower than they have been in the past year. The demand for eggs and poultry is increasing faster than the supply, and as we have heretofore mentioned, with modern facilities for marketing, the future for poultry breeders is exceedingly bright.

We cannot conclude this article without calling the attention of our readers to the very low price of eggs prevailing during the very hot months last summer. This low price was brought about not by any over-supply of eggs, but by the uniformly poor quality that was offered to the buyers. Unless eggs are marketed while they are fresh during the hot summer months they cannot command a profitable price. Strictly fresh eggs during the coming summer can be sold at a very handsome profit, and we urge our readers to keep this fact in mind. —Western Poultry News.

Raise a Variety for the Chickens.

Chickens, in order to be healthy and lay well, should have a variety of feed. Corn and wheat are the staple grains, but farmers can also raise other grains that will add variety to their rations and also lessen the cost of feeding.

Cow peas are considered richer in protein than wheat. Experiments in feeding cow peas to poultry have proven them to be a good egg-producing food. If the cow peas will yield well it would be a more economical feed than wheat. We intend planting some dwarf variety for experiment this season, as it is wise to "make haste slowly."

Sunflower seed should be planted soon, in order to have a supply of seed to feed while the flock is moulting. If the chicken yard is in need of shade, the sunflowers will make a good substitute for shade while shade trees are growing.

It has been our experience that maple and apple trees make the

best shade, and offer the above only as a substitute. If scarce of shade some trees should be set out in early spring.

Millet is a good feed for the young chicks and is easily raised. Some poultrymen think millet is a success as an exclusive diet for young chicks; however, we prefer a varied diet.

Everyone that keeps poultry should sow some rye in the fall if it is only a small patch. It will furnish green food that is fresh, and is cheaply and easily provided. The supply of green vegetation is an item of importance in the production of eggs in winter.

Where chickens are kept confined in the spring, which is often the case with those confined in the breeding pens, beds of lettuce should be sown, and when large pulled up by the roots and fed to them, as it is much relished. —Cor. Indiana Farmer.

Feeding Brooder Chicks.

(J. H. Stedd, Negro Arm, Va.)

In a previous article we had somewhat to say in regard to the natural conditions necessary to success with brooder chicks. The absolute requirement of a first-class brooder—the proper regulation of temperature—cleanliness and an abundance of oxygen were all dwelt upon.

Now all of these requirements may be fully met and yet failure result unless the proper feed and that in right proportions and at regular hours is given.

As to the proper feed, there are not only many theories and much is written in favor of each, yet what is productive of good results in the hands of one often proves destructive when used by another. Simplicity—the little things are the safest and the best. There is no necessity for the use of expensive compounds. It is a serious mistake to think that your chicks must be fed as soon as hatched. Nature has provided in the yolk of

the egg, which is not fully absorbed or incorporated into the system until at least thirty-six hours have elapsed, all that is at first essential. Now when feeding begins we have found nothing better for the first few days than stale light (yeast) bread. This we follow with corn bread baked until it is thoroughly done that it crumbles readily. The crusts no matter how hard are made available by running them through a dry bone mill—we use a Wilson. Begin keeping cracked corn, oats or wheat or all three before them before the time they are three or four days old. Give them scratching material by gathering the sweepings from pour haymow, add a few millet and rape seed to it, and then what a pleasure to watch the youngsters hustle and thereby add strength and bone and muscle to their little bodies.

Do not neglect their water-pans, but see to it that they are kept scrupulously clean and well filled with clean, cool water. Furnish them all the grit they will use. We have never found anything that answers this purpose any better than sharp sand, such as is easily procured from almost any shallow creek bed. Where it cannot be had a few pieces of old china finely crushed in your bone mill will answer. Charcoal is a sovereign remedy for many human ailments and it is equally as sovereign as a preventative of many ills to which a chick is liable. An ear of corn well burned makes an ideal charcoal. Do not fail to try it. Green food is a necessity if so unfortunate as to be unable to give the little ones a run where the grass, clover, and blue-grass grows, then hunt up a sod and take it to them. Lettuce grows quickly, and it and cabbage leaves, the tops from onions, turnips, peavines, all afford the desired change. Bone-meal or meat scraps should be fed sparingly, especially the latter as they have

a tendency to produce bowel trouble. Let there be as much of a variety as is possible for chicks, like folks, tire of a sameness in diet. Be regular in the hour of feeding—a chick learns that he will be fed at a certain place and a certain time and he looks for you and the feed just as surely as the long-eared mule awaits the sound of the dinner horn. Above all things abstain from wet or sloppy feed. A dry feed is decidedly the best, although our grandmothers raised many a chick on corn meal dough. If there were nothing else to commend them to the breeder, the fact that they are fed dry would be a strong card for the prepared chick feeds now on the market; that is, those that are scientifically prepared. Do not overdo the feeding business—to eat every hour or two would soon impair the digestion of the most robust. Give the chick some chance to digest and assimilate what it eats and time enough to dust bath a little, and stretch out in the sunshine and enjoy life without your company. We are fully persuaded that about as many chicks die from too much attention—over-feeding—as from negligence. Many seem to work on the principle that if a little is good more is better. Your chicks are not hungry every time they run after you—they do so from force of habit, and you are inclined to confirm them in this habit by throwing them a little something whenever they do so. Have your regular feeding hours and do not vary from them. Better a hungry chick than a dead one, and more than possible that the overfed one will soon be among the has beens. Use gumption and you will succeed.

If you know anything about any of the various kinds of Leghorns let our readers hear from you next month, as we are going to devote the July number to a discussion of this popular breed.

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY
FANCY FOWLS COMPANY
 212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:
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JUNE, 1902.

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Entered at the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class mail matter.

If you have any spare time, put it in looking for lice.

The Mississippi State Show date is January 5 to 11, 1903.

We will send a Hallowell Gape Extractor as a premium for two subscriptions to F. F.

We try to exercise great care in excluding dead beats and frauds from our advertising columns, but some will get in from time to time. When we find out such we promptly drop out their advertisements. We will appreciate it if our readers will report any knowledge they may have of dishonest dealings on the part of advertisers represented in FANCY FOWLS.

The Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star, (semi-monthly) of Whitney's Point, N. Y., will in the future be published at Fayetteville, N. Y., by the Institute Publishing Company, of which Mr. F. E. Davenport is general manager, he having purchased Mr. Branday's interest in said poultry journal and is now the sole owner of the publication. Mr. F. E. Davenport will give his entire attention to the business end and Mr. M. Davenport, of Dryden, N. Y., president of the New York State Poultry Institute Association, will continue as editor.

J. A. Norwood, Twomey, Tenn., writes: "I note with much interest the Leghorn edition in July. I regard the Leghorn as one of the greatest money makers of any fowls. Now I want to know in the July number where the Rose Comb Leghorn came from. Was it a sport or a cross on other blood to produce the rose comb? Were the Whites and Browns both found on their native island, or was the Brown a cross as some claim it is?" Some Leghorn breeder can write a very interesting article by giving the information Mr. Norwood desires.

The American Poultry Journal, Chicago, has purchased the National Poultry Journal, of Freeport, Ill. The consolidation is a notable change in the field of poultry journalism. The A. P. J. has long been a leader in its class and it will now be stronger and more widely read than ever. This journal has expanded rapidly in every way during the last two or three years. Its publishers now claim for it a larger bona fide circulation than any similar publication has, 50,000 copies.

The advertisement of the conte t in which some one will secure a fine \$35,000 poultry plant at Elyria, Ohio, for \$1.00, appearing in this paper, should be given careful attention. A warranty deed has been drawn up and signed by A. P. Worthington and wife, and placed in the hands of the Committee on Award, and when the contest shall close this deed will be made out to the fortunate one drawing the farm. From what we can learn, the proposition is perfectly straight and all right.

L. E. Dimock, of Pollard county, Conn., reports to the American Agriculturist that from 100 hens he obtained in one year an average of 235 eggs per hen. There were 20 of each breed and an average egg record as follows; R. C. White Leghorn 247, S. C. White Leghorn 240, Buff Wyandottes 226, Barred Plymouth Rocks 221. Mr. Dimock obtained the highest record of 500 contestants.

Next month is a good month to hatch late chicks. Any of the smaller breeds will be old enough to lay by December and will make good winter layers. Eggs can be bought now at half price and chicks raised much cheaper than earlier in the season.

Poultry Success, Des Moines, Ia., will make its July number a special Barred Rock number.

Read "Uncle John's" ad. in breeders' column. He is the oldest crank on Spanish. He breeds no other fowls.

There is no green food equal to lettuce for poultry. They will quit eating anything else to devour a bunch of lettuce when it is thrown to them.

If you get your paper in a red wrapper it means that your time is out. Renew promptly, so you will not miss a number.

Mrs. B. N. Pierce, of Indianapolis, Ind., will soon issue a book entitled "Life Work and History of B. N. Pierce." The book will be a valuable one, and can be purchased as soon as out from Mrs. Pierce for \$2.

In Mr. S. W. Linebaugh's article on White Wyandottes last month the egg record of one of Warren's pullets was put at 314, by a typographical error. It should have been 214.

Mrs. Ida L. Wathen changes her ad. this month and makes a summer offer on Leghorn eggs. Mediterranean pullets hatched as late as August make good breeders the following spring. Her stock are all she claims for them.

The special premium of a sitting of C. O. Duffy's White Plymouth Rock eggs, offered for the largest club of bran new subscribers to FANCY FOWLS by April 20 was won by J. P. Newbern, Trenton, Tenn. The sitting of Buff Wyandotte eggs offered by F. H. Downing, Nicholasville, Ky., for the largest club by April 1st, went to B. H. Poindexter, Donaha, N. C.

We are already receiving some articles for next month's special Leghorn number and the indications are that it will be a grand number. The special Wyandotte number last September, a few copies of which we can still supply at five cents each, was the most complete discussion of Wyandottes ever published by any paper. We shall endeavor to make the Leghorn number a still better one.

A Minnesota farm woman gives the following results or her success with Brown Leghorns for the year 1901: Average number of hens, 105; whole number eggs, 13,884; average number per hen, 132; number dozen sold, 837, \$100.29; number used, 280, \$23.19; number dozen set, 30; chickens sold, \$16.80; total number dozen, 1,147; total receipts from hens for year, \$145.28. Chickens eaten not counted.

The July number of FANCY FOWLS will be a Leghorn number and there will be a vast amount of information about the little "egg machines" that hold their own against old competitors and all new comers. There are five standard varieties of single comb Leghorns, Black, Brown, Buff, Silver Duckwing and White. Some or all of them are bred with rose combs. All have the general characteristics, notably their superior egg-producing qualities. We invite a discussion of the Leghorns of all varieties by those who know of their many good qualities. Let us hear from you on some branch of Leghorn culture.

Mr. A. S. Harrill, of Ellenboro, N. C., will enter the list as a poultry judge next season and is open to a few engagements. Associations desiring the services of a competent judge would do well to correspond with him. He has had 15 years' practical experience with nearly all breeds. North Carolina is rapidly forging to the front in the poultry business and it is but proper that the State should have one or more poultry judges. Mr. Harrill is an advertiser in F. F. and we can recommend him to our readers.

The Rhode Island Reds originated on the farm of Wm. Tripp, in Rhode Island, nearly fifty years ago. They were first exhibited at Fall River, Mass. They were made from a cross of Malays and Brahmas.

In this issue we publish two very readable articles recently read by Mrs. J. W. Lander, Church Hill, Ky., and Mrs. C. S. Coleman, Herndon, Ky., at a Farmers' Institute held in this county. Both papers are worthy of a careful perusal.

We are informed by a friend who recently visited N. L. Hutchinson, the well known Mississippi fancier and poultry judge, that he is closing out his poultry on account of other business matters.

On the front cover page this month we reproduce a handsome illustration of a hen and chicks, taken from the 1902 catalogue of Humphrey & Sons, Joliet, Ill., the well known bone mill manufacturers. They will forward their catalogue to any address on request.

Brother McReynolds, of the Southern Poultry Journal, is an old Confederate veteran who greatly enjoyed the reunion in his town last April. He devotes a column or two in his May number to the pleasures of the reunion.

R. J. Parrish, Winston-Salem, N. C., has reduced eggs from his fine White Wyandottes to \$1 for the rest of the season. He has good ones.

Read the ad. of Pope & Pope, Louisville, Ky., on page 21. They are offering eggs at \$1 per 15.

CHOLERA.

"The cause of fowl cholera is a minute germ which under the microscope presents either a circular or oval outline. It is one of the bacteria and has been called by some a micrococcus, and by others a bacillus. It is about one-fifty thousandth of an inch broad, and two or three times as long. It grows best at from 85 degrees to 125 degrees F. It has no power of movement, does not form spores, and is especially destroyed by the ordinary disinfectants, and by a temperature of 132 degrees F. for 15 minutes."

In writing of treatment for cholera authorities are agreed that only preventive measures to save the well birds are effective. Sanborn says:

"A disease running its course two or three days, and so uniformly fatal, necessarily demands an early and vigorous treatment. First, remove every bird with diarrhoea to a house or place away from the well birds. At once see that water dishes are perfectly clean. In those of the diseased birds keep for drink the following: Water, one quart; spirit of camphor, one-half teaspoonful; sulpho-carbolate of zinc, one-fourth ounce. Give the apparently well birds for drink: water, one quart; sulpho-carbolate of zinc, one-eighth ounce. If there is violent diarrhoea give every two hours a tablet or pill of Dover's powder (one grain only). This will relieve some of the pain and lessen the number of discharges. A diet of meat juice is best for a cholera case. This can be made from round steak, and given with a spoon or glass dropping tube. All the houses must be cleaned at once from all filth; whitewash and carbolic acid used thoroughly. Fresh earth should be spread on the

floors of the buildings, and the yards be plowed or spaded. All birds that die should be burned."

Salmon says that "all forms of medical treatment for cholera have been found unsatisfactory when tested sufficiently to prove their exact effects," and advises his readers not to place much confidence in internal medication:

"The proper method of combatting cholera," he writes, "is to carry out strict sanitary precautions. Remember that it is a contagious disease, and that it depends upon germs which are in some way brought upon the premises from some other place where the disease exists. The contagion may be carried in various ways. Sometimes it is brought with newly purchased birds; sometimes it comes with eggs; sometimes it is carried by wild birds, and sometimes it is transported by animals. The introduction of contagion into his flock should be fought by the breeder by all means at his command. He must isolate and quarantine newly purchased birds for two weeks before they are mixed with his flock. If he hatches eggs from other yards, the nest and the young birds must be kept isolated until it is known that they are healthy, that is until the chicks are ten days old. Dogs and other animals should be fenced out of the poultry yards if possible. Birds which have been exhibited at shows should be quarantined for ten days after their return."

"Should the disease appear in spite of precautions, isolate and disinfect. The isolation need not require a wide separation of the birds. Ten feet is sufficient distance to prevent the communication of this contagion, if it is not carried in some way from pen to pen by the attendant or by animals. It does not spread to any appreciable distance through the atmosphere."

Salmon's remarks on disinfection

and on eradicating cholera are especially practical, the best we have found anywhere.

"Disinfection should be constant while this disease is on the premises. For this purpose a solution may be made by mixing one pound of carbolic acid with twenty-four pounds, or say twelve quarts of hot water. Or one pound of sulphuric acid to fifty quarts of water may be used. The latter is the cheapest, but it is the most dangerous to use. When the sulphuric acid is purchased, have the druggist dilute it with twice its weight of water. If thus diluted it will not burn the flesh or clothing as severely as when concentrated, and there is little danger of an explosion when it is further diluted. When diluting it, always pour the acid very slowly into a comparatively large quantity of water, being careful that it does not splash into the eyes, and remember that considerable heat results. A wooden bucket is therefore better than a glass bottle, and, on account of its corrosive nature, metal vessels can only be used for the most dilute solution. If carefully used with the proper precautions to prevent it flying into the face or eyes when diluting, sulphuric acid is the most satisfactory disinfectant. If any gets upon the flesh apply large quantities of water at once, or it will burn very deeply; if it reaches the clothing it causes discoloration, and soon destroys the fabric. It may be neutralized with ammonia, or a solution of baking soda. With this digression concerning disinfectants we will now return to the method of disinfecting. If possible move the fowls to new runs and new houses when cholera appears among them. Before they are moved, however, separate all which are apparently sick, and put these by themselves. Now saturate the floor of the old house and all

of the manure which is about it with one of the disinfectants just mentioned. This may be applied conveniently with a watering can such as is used for watering flower beds or gardens.

"The healthy fowls of the flock should be confined to a small run, and this, as well as the poultry house, should be disinfected by sprinkling once a day. The droppings should be swept up, disinfected and removed every day. The buildings should be well whitewashed and the disinfecting effect of this application may be increased by adding one quarter of a pound of carbolic acid to each gallon of lime."

"The fowls should be carefully watched and if any show signs of disease they should be removed at once. It is possible to arrest any outbreak of fowl cholera in a very short time by adopting such measures. If they are persevered in for two or three weeks without any more birds becoming sick, the danger may be considered at an end."

"The difficulty of arresting outbreaks of cholera is usually due to the fowls being allowed to roam over an unlimited range. By the time the disease is recognized, the contagion is widely spread through the droppings of the affected birds. It is, of course, impossible to disinfect a large range, and consequently the birds continue to pick up the affection, and one after another contract the disease until the greater part is lost."

"It is decided to kill sick birds in order to get rid of the contagion as rapidly as possible, dig a deep hole, put the birds into it and kill them there, so that their bodies and blood will be buried there, together."

Otherwise the blood, which is very virulent, may remain on the surface of the ground to cause another outbreak of this disease."—Farm-Poultry.

Cooling Off the Brooding Fever.

Most of us know that the usual manner of "breaking up the setting hen" on the farm is to throw her off the nest a few times when first noticed; when this becomes

monotonous she is grabbed by one leg, slammed around, and the dog called to give her a sprint through the grass. By and by, as this does not accomplish the object, a cunningly devised system of torture is applied; the boys take her out and souse her in the horse trough, tie rags to her tail and bombard her with brick bats, force her to stand in a few inches of water all night, etc., until it becomes tiresome again and she is chucked under an almost air tight barrel, from whence, unless she is forgotten entirely she will emerge a few days later, weak, hungry, and glad enough to stagger away and forget the nest in the hay-mow and the dream castles she had built over it.

There is lots of fun in cooling off the brooding fever this way, but the method consumes too much time to make it available for one whose poultry is a source of income; then again, this latter sort of person has fowls which lay all winter and if not non-sitters, some of them commence to get broody in February and March. The above treatment could be varied, however, to suit the season, and the sitters buried in snow banks, feet frozen into shallow ice, or tied backs to a cake of ice, for instance, but there is the time wasted and the egg record suffers, so some other plan must be adopted.

A hen seems a perverse, unreasonable, and an altogether disagreeable creature when broody, unless we wish to use her to incubate and if persistent in wanting to sit, one, is liable to lose his temper and handle her roughly which will be decidedly

unfortunate if best results from a flock is desired. It seems only necessary to reflect that, except in the case of the pure non-sitting breeds which have had this instinct bred out after centuries of selecting and training (and ducking?), it is as natural for the hen to want to incubate as it is

for her to lay the clutch of eggs. So tuck her under your arm gently and right side up when you wish to move her about. It is quite as easy as the other way and she appreciates it.

Others have undoubtedly discovered better methods for discouraging the broody hen, but the best I can do is this: Build a light frame 2x5½ feet of 4 or 5 inch wide boards, across the top nail lengthwise four narrow strips for perches. Now build a box 2½x6x2 feet with cover hinged and no bottom, put six inch legs on bottom and set over the frame. This size will hold five or six sitters at a time and the advantages are obvious; she is in semi-darkness, has to stand on a perch, if a belated egg comes it drops down between the perches and is saved, plenty of air, and handy to put the fowls in, also the food and water. I put one of these "coolers" in a warm roosting room for the winter sitters, and in a warm corner of a scratching room for spring. Two days' confinement generally "breaks" them during cold weather and they are soon laying again.

During the hot weather these boxes are not suitable, and the sitters should be placed in any kind of an enclosed runaway which has a safe perch for the night and no nest boxes; a lusty cockerel will add to its effectiveness. I once took the floor out of a corn crib and put in its place narrow strips of board three inches apart, with perches near the roof, it worked like a charm and would turn them out all cured by the score in quick time.

A great advantage is obtained by commencing operations as soon as the first symptoms appear, she will probably cluck for several days before she is through laying her clutch of eggs, but the first night that finds her on the nest should also see her in the "cooler" then the agony is over.—Poultry Standard.

Effects of Presence of Males on Laying

In one of the poultry papers the question is asked, "Will a hen that has never had intercourse with a male bird lay eggs?" Yes we always have several yards of hens or pullets without males for laying. One yard of fifty White Plymouth Rock pullets have never associated with males, being assorted when weighing a few pounds each. They do not know what a male bird looks like except through the fence. And they are busy, happy and contented, and they lay eggs, and lots of them. I am sure of getting my share of eggs at this house. They produced their first egg several weeks before another yard of Barred Plymouth Rocks about the same age. These pullets were always associated with males from their infancy. In yarded fowls the males are not needed when only eggs are wanted, their presence only adds a tax upon the laying hens.

When talking about poultry my husband accidentally mentioned about not having any males in the laying yards. The man had always been used to poultry, but was astonished and could scarcely believe it, and said: "If the roosters are not to make the hens lay, what in the—are they for?" Their mission is to produce the next generation, to be the proud father of the downy youngsters.

A yard of hens or pullets without males very often present a finer appearance, as their plumage is not broken or soiled by the attentions of the males. The males in a yard where only eggs for market are wanted often make this impression on me; the hens do the work and he does the crowing, reminding me of some men I know and read of, who are away from home all day and yet attend to the poultry. They do all the blowing and their wives or someone else the work.

If in yarded fowls the cocker-

els and pullets are separated, we know that each of them will do better and make quicker growth. About a month ago we had three fine cockerels we had no special place for, and yet wanting to keep them a while, put them in a yard of fifty hens where there had been no males for about one year and in a short time they lost about one and one-half pounds each, they never having been associated with hens.

For fowls on range I would allow males with the flock. Give them a chance and they are gallant fellows, showing the hens around, helping them to find the choicest morsel, and calling their attention to any bug or anything they wish their wives to have. They have also made me smile to see what tricks they sometimes play the hens. I have seen them calling and clucking to the hens when they have found something nice and when the hens get in sight eat it themselves.

Males in a flock are good to give the signal of danger and are always on the lookout for enemies and thus a protection to their wives and little ones, just as they ought to be.

I can generally tell if anything is wrong in our flocks by the noise they make, and in yard next to house, if strangers come in they often notify me and I know somebody or something is around. And in honor of their intelligence and to the money making hen I tip my bonnet.—Mrs. Mertie W. Poffenberger in Practical Poultryman.

Treatment for Crop Bound Fowls.

Since we have been engaged in the raising of poultry we have had some experience with fowls dying. Nothing strange or unusual about this? No. That is just the trouble. It is this "dying off" of poultry that cuts such big holes into the profits, and not until we can avoid or prevent all or the larger per cent. of this

loss are we in any way to get profit from the culture of poultry. The experience we wish to speak of here is in regard to the complaint or tendency of fowls to become crop bound. We are convinced that this disease is much more prevalent than is commonly supposed. What we mean is that a great many deaths cause of which is not known, and deaths which are supposed to be caused by some other complaint, have their origin in indigestion or crop bound.

Of course we know, that when a fowl, young or old, becomes crop bound, it is because of indigestion.

For some cause or other the digestive organs have got out of a normal condition and indigestion, which, in this case, results in collection of the food in the patient's crop, follows as a natural consequence. There are several causes for this condition of affairs. These conditions may arise because of a naturally weak constitution, or because of the kind or quantity of food given, or because of a lack of grit, or from a combination of all three.

We should make a study of the matter and try to prevent this, as prevention is more effective and easier to apply than is the remedy. To prevent our fowls from becoming crop bound we are at present examining the crop of each bird as often as once a week. This we do in the mornings before the fowls get off their perches. It is not such a big job as one might suppose, and may perhaps be the means of saving much work, and may be loss as well. When we find a fowl with something yet remaining in its crop we put it in confinement with no food to eat, only water to drink.

If the bird has not been long in this condition this accumulation in the crop will soon be gotten rid of.

Sometimes, however, the case has gone too far, and it becomes necessary to work the contents

of the crop with the hand to loosen them.

Again, the case may have gone too far for this remedy to be successful, and it then becomes necessary to perform a surgical operation and remove the contents of the crop.

We first remove a few feathers from where we wish to make an incision. Then with a sharp knife, we make an incision through the outer skin, about two inches in length, depending upon how large the accumulation may be and of what it is composed.

Then we pull this outer skin to one side and make a like incision in the inner skin or crop proper. The contents we remove with a teaspoon, using the smaller end. Having removed the contents of the crop we cleanse it with arnicated water and draw the skin together with a needle and silk thread, each stitch being tied by itself. We also give a few doses of arnica internally, using for this purpose the homeopathic form.

It sometimes happens that even this expedient does not prove to be effectual because of the fact that the case has been neglected so long that the bird's vitality has become so low that it is unable to stand the operation.

We should not wait until matters have got into such a state that the bird's comb has turned pale or purple.—M. N. EDGERTON, in Commercial Poultry.

Can a Living be Made With Poultry? How to Start.

Almost every poultry journal we pick up we find the question asked, "Can a living be made from poultry?" It can be answered both "No" and "Yes." It all depends on the man, the capital he has to go on, and the "sticktoitiveness" of the man. In the first place the man must have a natural fondness of poultry, he must not expect it to be "child's

play" to conduct a poultry plant, must be willing to work or look after his poultry three hundred and sixty-five days out of every year, and must not get discouraged at misfortunes, no matter how great, as these are just as sure to come as fate. In the second place, he must have money to carry him through the first few years, until he gets a reputation, as this cannot be accomplished in a week, a month, nor a year, but it takes several years of hard work, good advertising and successful exhibiting your stock to get a reputation.

He must not expect too much from the start. In the third place, he must have had some experience before he can successfully carry on the poultry business. I would advise no one to rush head over heels into this business, unless, as I said before, he has the necessary capital. The first year I started into the poultry business with a view to profits, I sold only about \$110 worth of stock; the second year \$213, and this year I expect it to go about \$400. This goes to show that a living cannot be made from poultry the first two years anyway, but the third year, by owning your own plant, and raising enough feed yourself, a man can pull through by practicing economy.

Were I to start into the poultry business anew, I should first have it as a side line with my other occupation, not expecting to make a cent of profit out of it at first. I would get the very best stock I could afford, would gradually build my improvements, and get such other necessary adjuncts as I may need, such as a bone cutter, an incubator, a brooder, etc. I would begin to advertise immediately, so as to get my name before the people, at the same time as I was getting my experience. As soon as I raised some stock, I would exhibit it at as many shows as practicable, especially, if I were

half way successful, as nothing gives a man reputation faster than a show record, provided, however, that he advertised that fact as much as possible afterwards. Were I not so fortunate as to win, I should go at it with a stronger determination to come out on top the next season.

By starting as I here said, I would be getting experience, reputation, and a trade worked up at the same time.

As soon as my income from poultry amounted to as much as I thought I could live on, I should go into the business exclusively. I believe if everyone who contemplates going into this business were to start as I suggest, there would be less failures in this line. Too many get it into their heads that all you have to do is to fence up a yard, regardless of size, buy up several hundred hens not even being careful as to whether they were young or old ones, put them into the pen, throw in a lot of corn twice a day, go into the coops in the evening and gather up a basket full of eggs. Of course, they expect an egg from every hen, never think that coops should be cleaned once in a while, nor that fresh water should be supplied often, nor that fowls need a variety of food and that they need more room.

After they are in it awhile, they find it not to be child's play, but hard work and careful watching and get discouraged and quit.

I hope this article will not discourage any would-be-beginner to starting to raise poultry, as it is the nicest business on earth after once mastered; but I should rather see a few less start in and succeed, than to see a great many start and fail and then run down the business, and thereby frighten others from going into it.—R. A. NAGEL, in Southern Poultry Journal.

PROFIT OF POULTRY.

Paper read by Mrs. J. W. Lander before the Farmers' Institute held at Church Hill, Ky:

The production of poultry is entitled to rank among the most important industries in the United States. Here in Kentucky where we devote attention to large crops of half a dozen staples, such as wheat, corn, hay, hemp, oats and tobacco, we hardly realize the source of wealth we are neglecting in our poorly cared-for poultry.

The breeding of fowls for eggs and meat is perhaps the only industry that is common to every State and every county of our great country, as well as of nearly every land on the globe.

From the remotest ages the domestic fowl has been a friend to the human race. History tells us that the cackling of a flock of geese saved Rome, and it was a chicken cock that crew a rebuke when the apostle Peter denied his master.

Under the head of poultry we may include six different species: The lordly pea-fowl, our native turkey, the guinea, the goose, the duck, and lastly and more important than all, the chicken. Each of these fowls represents a value other than flesh. The peacock's gaudy feathers are an article of commerce. The goose and duck have a triple value—eggs, flesh and feathers. The same, in a lesser degree, may be said of all the others, though the feathers of the guinea, turkey and the chicken, are not generally regarded as a source of revenue.

Accustomed as we are to overlooking small things, we value our fowls principally for their food products. As an article of food the turkey is without a rival. From the native wild turkey of America we now have a large

number of distinct varieties, developed in size until birds weighing fifty pounds are not uncommon among the larger breeds.

The flesh of the turkey stands at the head of all meats. So universally is this acknowledged that the supply of turkeys has never been known to equal the demand. If I am not mistaken, I saw it stated in a newspaper last Christmas that from a single county in Central Kentucky 37,000 turkeys were shipped at one time to Eastern markets. These turkeys represented a cash value of from \$25,000 to \$35,000, and there is not a county in Kentucky where a like amount could not be realized by a little intelligent attention to the raising of turkeys.

But it is to the chicken we must turn to find the universal fowl with its three sources of revenue—the broiler in the spring, the mature fowl in the winter and the eggs the year round. I make the statement without fear of being challenged, that there is nothing on the farm that pays for itself as well as the hen. Poorly kept as she is in most cases, roosting in trees, and scratching for her living, the hen seldom fails to net her owner a profit of 500 per cent. a year.

The average hen will lay twelve dozen eggs a year, worth ten to twenty-five cents per dozen. She will also rear a brood of chickens, and by December is ready to be turned into meat at ten cents per pound. Because we may eat her eggs and the young she rears, we are apt to lose sight of their market value; but the profit is there nevertheless, contributing to the expenses of living.

Few people realize the value of the poultry products of the United States. In 1890 the aggregate was placed at \$290,000,000. In the census of 1900 these figures were raised to \$300,000,000,

and it is by no means a correct estimate. It is impossible to represent in figures with any degree of accuracy the money value of the poultry products consumed by the producers. If the sales of poultry amount to \$300,000,000, the magnitude of the total crop used by man would, if expressed in figures, be almost beyond belief.

I have so far been discussing poultry from the standpoint of food value only. I now approach a branch of the business that is scarcely less important. Since the Shanghai ancestors of the Brahma fowls were brought from China in 1857, there has grown up in this country a new industry that is crowding the live stock business in its importance. The breeding of thoroughbred poultry is now the sole business of thousands of people and no fewer than sixty trade journals are devoted to this business alone. Some of them are monthly magazines of more than one hundred pages each, and several of them claim a circulation of from 30,000 to 70,000.

There have been admitted to the official "Standard of Perfection" more than one hundred different varieties of thoroughbred fowls, and hundreds of shows are held every winter to bring them into competition for prizes offered. With 100 points of perfection, many of these fowls have been bred to score from 95 to 98 points, and the standard bred hen has been bred to lay more than 200 eggs in a year. The prices realized for some of these pure bred fowls stagger belief. A New York breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, who raises 1,500 fowls a year, and does an annual business in fowls and eggs of \$20,000, recently sold one male bird for \$300. In the same lot was included 75 fowls that averaged \$40 each, the purchaser being a New York millionaire. Just think of 75 chickens selling for

\$3,000. While this sale may be an exceptional one by reason of its magnitude, it is not so in regard to the prices realized. It is no unusual thing for \$25, \$50 or \$100 to be paid for fine specimens from hundreds of leading breeders, and many fanciers do not sell eggs for less than \$5 to \$10 a sitting.

These facts are mentioned here to show the possibilities of this new industry still in its infancy. I will not, in this article, enter upon a discussion of the advantages of raising thoroughbred poultry. The benefit to be derived from raising fowls, I assume, is admitted by all. As a good one will eat no more than a mongrel, it should require no argument to show the advantages of raising improved fowls, upon the same principle that improved live stock is recognized everywhere as being more profitable. Reason should also tell us that comfortable quarters should be provided for the fowls as well as the cows and horses, in order to obtain the best results.

White Fowls.

In fowls required to be white in color, there is a tendency to show a yellowish or creamy tinge on looking into the feathers. There is also, in many cases, a creamy tinge to the outer color, and on opening the wings it will be quite noticeable while the shafts, or quills in the flight feathers and secondaries, will show this same yellowish tinge. In stock, when this defect prevails, the males will show a yellow outside in back and shoulders, sometimes extending to the neck and tail, and detracting very much from the purity and beauty of the color.

This defect is often assisted by the breeder attempting to produce high colored yellow legs and beak; and by allowing fowls to exposure in storms and in the

bright rays of the sun, and they become weather stained, more particularly in this case when there is the tendency mentioned of showing a creamy tinge in plumage.

There is but one course to pursue to avoid this difficulty, namely: by selecting for breeding purposes those fowls which show the least of this defect, and which are not so intensely yellow in color of skin, legs and beak. Add to this, proper feed, and keep them where the storms and sun do not stain them.

It is quite important in fine breeding that these things should be looked after, as it discounts from $\frac{1}{2}$ to about 5 points in the score according to the amount, when placed on exhibition.

It may be well to say, that exceedingly high or deeply colored yellow legs are not especially desirable on white fowls, but on the other hand, those which are of deep straw color are handsomer and better comport with white plumage, and no experienced scorer or judge will discount white fowls if the legs are of good, bright, deep straw color and are clean and well kept. It may be added that in White Leghorns, this deep yellow in skin and legs is often accompanied by a creamy or yellowish tinge in the white earlobes, but the bright straw colored legs are more certain to produce pure white in earlobes.—N. E. Fancier.

Worse Than Feather Pulling.

A Vermont farmer living on the state line, is stated to have borrowed four hens from a New Hampshire neighbor upon the claim that he wanted them for a season to hatch out a setting of eggs. After he brought them to his home he proceeded to break them of the setting habit and got them to laying eggs for him pretty regularly. For the first week

or two he fed them regularly until they stayed about his yard to lay and roost, but they foraged upon their old grounds, the farm belonging to their owner, so that their feed cost the man who borrowed them practically nothing. During the six weeks the farmer kept them they laid him ninety-seven eggs, which he sold. With the cash obtained he went to the hens' owner and quickly made a bargain by which the title to the fowls was transferred. The question now is, was the original owner really well paid for his hens?—Commercial Poultry.

Scaring Hawks.

"My plan to scare hawks and crows from my premises," says a writer in Epitomist, "is to buy a few balls of cord, such as merchants use for tying up goods, and stretch it on stakes about eight or ten feet from the ground. This dore around the melon patch or here and there through the corn will prevent their sampling your green melons or pulling up your corn. The twine stretched in the same way about the chicken run will scare the hawks away. Another method of scaring hawks is to hang bright pieces of tin to any high support. Fasten it by a piece of twine so that it will revolve as the wind blows thus twisting and untwisting the string."

Father of Poultry Breeding.

Under the auspices of the Associated Poultry Fanciers of Germany and Austria an imposing monument has been erected at Gortitz, Germany, to the memory of Robert Oettel, who is known as the father of poultry breeding in Germany and Austria. Oettel was born in 1798 and died in 1884. He devoted 50 years of his life to the improvement of the breeds of poultry in Germany and Austria.

Wholesale Chicken Slaughtering.

The following description of a chicken killing at the St. Joseph house of Swift & Company, is interesting reading. It is from the St. Joseph Stock Yards Journal:

A visit to the poultry house brings one, upon entrance, into an aggravated duplicate of all the noises heard on a large poultry farm when the fowls are disturbed.

The Babylonian cackling, quacking, cooing, etc., of thousands of fowls transport the visitor in fancy from urban exterior surroundings to an intensified rural scene.

Turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, doves and all edible domestic fowls are represented by hundreds, and their peculiar calls, in unison, afford a music no composer could hope to attain.

The building contains coops for 14,000 head.

The dressing room differs greatly from that of a theatre, and there is no play there; it is work, expeditious work.

Nine men handle each chicken from the time it reaches the dressing rod until it is placed on the drier, when it is sent down a chute to the cooler.

Ninety-nine men working on eleven rods, with half a dozen assistants at each end will "dry" pick 800 chickens an hour.

The first process is to "stick and rough" them.

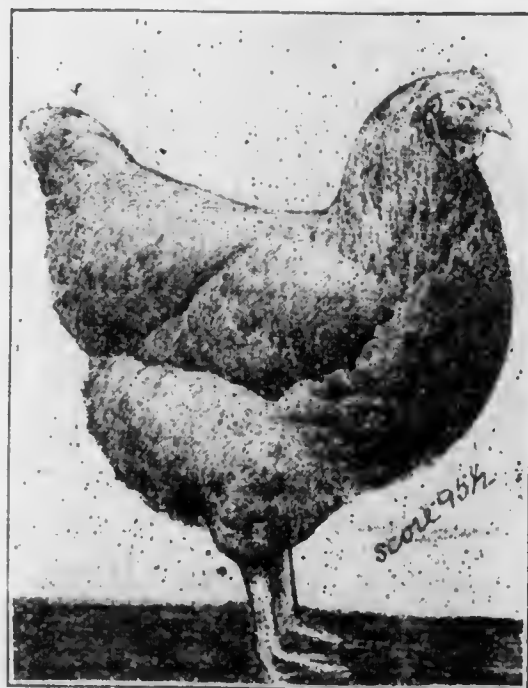
Colored boys place either leg of the fowl in a V shaped opening at the end of an iron bar, which is suspended from the iron rod at which the nine men are working.

An expert sticker, Ainsworth, one of the best in this line in the country, then sticks them with a sharp bladed knife, which enters the neck near the head and penetrates the brain.

The knife is quickly withdrawn, and he will stick them as fast as three or four men can hang them for him.

Death is instantaneous and the fowl is weighed with a small bucket into which the blood drops: then it passes along the rod to the rougher, who rough picks it. Each man has a particular work to do; one man will pick a wing, another the other wing, and so on until, when the end of the rod is reached, the fowl is dressed.

It goes thence into the cooler on the floor below, and later in all probability to the freezing room, where a temperature of zero is maintained. There are eight of these freezing rooms, each opening into a passage way used for conveying the poultry



First prize Buff Plymouth Rock pullet at Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1902. Queen of the East, score 95½. Owned, bred and exhibited by Golden Plume Poultry Yards, Burlington, N. C.

to and from the freezers. Men work in this room in overcoats.

Some markets demand dry-picked and others scalded-picked fowls. The Swift & Company meets both demands. The scalded picking differs little from the methods employed by the housewife, except that it is done on a much larger scale and by experts in their line.

The champion chicken picker of the world, George Fisher, is employed in this branch of the poultry department.

He has appeared in many public chicken-picking contests, but broke his own record and all others last May at the packing house before a party of 350

traveling men, when he picked fifty chickens in eight minutes and one second, lowering the world's record by one and a half minutes.

These figures, as remarkable as they seem, fail to convey an adequate idea of the dexterity with which he handles the fowls.

It is almost impossible to follow the movements of his hands as he works, and the eye is kept constantly engaged to follow the movement of the fowl from the scalding vat to the drier.

After passing through the cooler, and perhaps the freezing rooms, the chickens are packed, a dozen in a box, six in either of the two rows, with paper between them, presenting after packing an appearance not wholly dissimilar to a large box of candy, with the candy covered.

The box factory is, in itself, an interesting study, especially the two mailing machines, the operators of which merely touch a pedal with their foot when desiring to drive a nail, the machine doing the rest.

The sides of the box are put together at one of these machines and the bottoms added at the other.

Egg crates are also made in the box factory.

There are two egg storage houses, in which thousands of egg cases are piled one on top of the other.

The company handles large quantities of eggs, all of which pass through a testing room, where they are subjected to examination under electric lights before being packed.

Cure For Leg Weakness In Chicks.

I want to tell your readers of a discovery I have made. I call it my discovery for the reason that I have never heard of the article being used for the purpose of curing leg weakness in chicks. This complaint is very common. I have hatched thousands of chicks in incubators, and never

took off a hatch that did not have a liberal sprinkling of weak legged youngsters, nor do I think any one else ever did.

What causes leg weakness, I know not; some say one thing and some say another. Ask a hundred poultrymen the cause and they will each have a different opinion. Your temperature was too high, says one wiseacre; too low says another, and so it goes. Still another, when the week old chicks are attacked with the trouble, says you are feeding them too rich feed.

These opinions carry no weight with me, for experience has told me that leg weakness will come no matter how you try to avoid it. But after years of experience has told me that leg weakness will come no matter how you try to avoid it. But after years of experimenting I cry, Eureka! at last I have both a preventive and cure in phosphate of lime. It is a grand thing for the purpose and works every time. To every fifty chicks put a heaping teaspoonful of it in their soft feed; do not be afraid of it, it is not poisonous, being nothing but calcined bone. It is something of the nature of fine ground bone, but it is a hundred per cent. better for putting the little ones on their pins. It can be purchased at any drug store at from one to two ounces for five cents. In writing this article I have spoken entirely of incubator hatched chicks, not because leg weakness is not just as common in chicks hatched under a hen, but because I use incubators for hatching and my experience has all been with incubator chicks.—Poultry Tribune.

The Bruni Game.

The Bruni Game fowls are purely an Asiatic breed, and one of three varieties of Bornean Games, native of the island of Borneo. They are a rather small breed, seldom attaining to the weight of five pounds, the

average weight being three to four pounds. Good bone, being strong in limb and beak; color a sooty black, with bright, fiery red shoulders, back and wing butts, tail black, legs and beak black, and the eyes are encircled with naked reddish flesh. The Bruni Game is a very vicious bird, vigorous and a strong stamina, qualities on which the Bornean cocks depend.

In Japan there are but two leading varieties of Game, the Shamo, and a long tailed, ornamental variety—the Manashki. The shamo is the sporting or pit variety, and one of the most peculiar of all fowls. Like all Oriental Game Fowls they have a very upright carriage, and are a large fowl; carry tail low and drooping, limbs long, large, and very powerful. They are bred in various colors, the cocks running from white to black and through various shades of red, the black red seeming the most popular. The shamo is the fighting fowl of Japan, but is seldom, if ever, used for pit purposes by American cockers, being entirely too slow for our down-to-date, rapid-fire Pit Games.

Japanese cockers do not use steel spurs and have no pit rules as to weight, etc., consequently the points sought for are powers of endurance, large size, high stationed birds.—Ira W. Shaw, in American Poultry Advocate.

PRODUCTIVE ROCKS.

Record of 289 Eggs Each in a Single Year.

W. S. Stevens, of Mechanics-town, Ohio, in a yearly egg contest, produced 2,312 eggs from eight White Plymouth Rock pullets in one year; or 289 eggs from each hen. These tests, like some of our butter tests, demand our full confidence in mankind to enable us to fully accept them. Having been pres-

ent as a witness of the wonderful ability of cows, under test, to produce butter, my judgment prompts me to say that the mind of man could guide the hen to lay more eggs in twelve months than are now looked for. Mr. Stevens' report as to how he handled these hens is as follows:

"They were kept in a house 12x20 feet, divided into two parts, one being used for a scratching shed, the other for laying, roosting and inside shelter for very cold days. The building is seven feet high and lined inside with flooring, making it a warm house. They were fed as follows: Warm breakfast, equal parts of bran, wheat middlings and chopped corn and oats, some beef meat; at noon, wheat thrown into the scratching shed among the straw for them to hunt after; in the evening, whole corn; oyster shell, grit, and granulated bone always before them. This with perfect cleanliness was my mode of handling them."—T. F. McGrew in the Feather.

A RICH ROOSTER.

Was Made Sole Heir of a Wealthy English Woman.

A wealthy woman named Eilva recently died at Lisbon and left her entire property to a "rooster." She was a fervid spiritualist, a believer in the transmigration of souls, and imagined that the soul of her dead husband had entered the rooster. She caused a special fowl house to be built and ordered her servants to pay extra attention to their "master's" wants.

The disgust of her relatives over the will caused the story to become public and a law suit might have followed had not one of the heirs adopted the simple expedient of having the wealthy rooster killed, thus becoming himself the next of kin.

...POULTRY ON THE FARM...

Article read by Mrs. C. S. Coleman at the Farmers' Institute at Church Hill, Ky.:

I think my being selected to speak on this subject to-day must be from the fact of my being a Methodist. I just love to get up and "speak in meetin'." However, I will turn my subject and say to every one who attempts to raise poultry, take my advice; look through some good poultry journal, find the address of some good breeder who is working for utility, pay him for his trouble and you will find it will pay you. After deciding on what breed you prefer, keep your stock up to that high standard by renewing your stock and culling out the ones that are off in color and form.

While I do not raise poultry on a very extensive scale, I like to keep forty or fifty hens and five or six roosters.

Every one who pretends to raise poultry of any kind must remember that cleanliness is more essential than any other point. I try to keep my houses as neat during the winter season as through the summer. I find there is nothing better to keep down mites than a free use of ashes. Just scatter all over the walls and on the floor. They do not add to the looks of your hen house; still I prefer the ashes to mites.

I find that it is necessary to be systematic in your treatment of fowls. I use wheat and corn as a principal feed in winter with a warm mixture of corn meal once a day, with a little red pepper. Now and then there is nothing better than oats as an egg producer. I also feed part of my cracklings left from hog-killing, and you may be sure they enjoy them. I will state right here that during that severe cold weather I did not lose a chicken

and had more eggs than I needed for my own use most of the winter. I feed my hens very little after the grass comes out, as they have such a free range. I do not find it necessary to break up old dishes and such things for them; they pick up plenty of grit.

Now comes the time for setting hens. I have a long table on which I place my nest boxes. I prefer the boxes made without bottoms so that as the hen hatches I can just slip the whole nest off and brush the table nice and clean. I have my grass gathered in the fall after the frost. I find this so much softer than hay or straw. In selecting my eggs to set I am careful to use only well-shaped ones. I have two boxes to keep my eggs in. As I pick them I put the ones not suitable to set in a box for table use. I generally set from fifteen to seventeen eggs under a hen, and I never set less than two hens at one time. I prefer setting four. I use a great deal of insect powder on my setting hens, dusting them about once a week; in fact, I have very little trouble with mites. I generally go to the hen house two or three times a day for fear the hens will get off the nests and the eggs become chilled. When my chicks begin to hatch I leave them in the nest until I think they are strong enough to take out, removing the shells as necessary.

Now comes the care of the little chicks. Every one should have a run for little chickens so as not to allow them free range over the yard until about a week old. I do not consider it a good plan to feed young chicks too much. I have frequently lost a number of chickens from indigestion, which I think is caused from feeding too much corn bread. I prefer millet seed as the principal feed, giving bread now and then. When my chickens are two weeks old I put a little grease on their heads; repeat every two

weeks and you will not be bothered with lice.

Now here comes that dreaded disease, gapes. Who knows what to do for that? I suggest putting just a little turpentine in their food about once a week and a small piece of alum in their drinking water.

Now, in regard to the different breeds of chickens, I suppose every one has a preference, and I admit there are a number of good breeds; but as an all-round chicken I prefer the Wyandottes. They are fine layers; the best mothers I ever saw, and I am of the opinion that no fowl adorns a table to compare with the Wyandotte. I have raised several kinds of chickens, but I think you will agree with me in giving the Wyandotte preference when I tell you that I have received 112 chicks from 122 eggs this spring, and still six or seven hens setting.

I know I have kept you too long on the subject of chickens, so I will now tell you my experience with turkeys. I have never raised any kind but the Bronze. Sometimes I am successful, and then again I become discouraged with trying to raise a fowl that has so little sense as the turkey. However, last year I set one hen on twenty-one eggs and she hatched twenty turkeys, and raised eighteen. So you see I now feel encouraged to the extent that I have five hens and a to n to begin with this year.

Young turkeys require a great deal of attention. I generally keep the mother and the little turkeys in an inclosure about ten days, then I think they are strong enough to follow the hen. If I have plenty of eggs I give them a feed of that at first. Biscuit crumbs in a little sweet milk is excellent for them. To mix a little sand in their feed is essential. I do not advise the use of grease on young turkeys; dry sulphur or insect powder is good to put on their heads.

Now, in conclusion, I say long

live the pure breeds. May the crow of the cockerel peal forth in stentorian tones, the glad cry of prosperity in the poultry yards and the musical cackle of the improved biddy never grow less. May her comb grow redder and redder with every wave of prosperity; and if we will only do our part by her, she will do her part by us.

A Good Argument For Houdans.

The reasons why more Houdan fowls are not bred by poultrymen other than fanciers are several:

(a) Most persons do not know of their real worth.

(b) The fancier has not turned his show eye in the direction of the flecked beauty; and hence

(c) The fad is not prejudiced in Houdan favor.

(d) Folks say the Houdan crest prevents them from seeing hawks and other poultry enemies; and so on and so on.

It is an old breed. This is another reason many persons do not breed this bird, because many persons must have a thing that is new or odd in appearance or nothing.

The best evidence that the Houdan is an excellent breed is seen in the fact that those persons who have handled it for a number of years are slow to displace it for any other. They see it is highly meritorious and so keep it in preference to any other known breed.

There is one feature of the Houdan that very much mars its beauty unless it is bred right—the crest and beard. But this is comparatively easy of accomplishment, and then it is really a mark of beauty.

A few of the many points of true excellence it possesses are these.

(1) Quick to grow and feather as a chick, making broilers almost as soon as the Wyandotte,

Rock or Brahma.

(2) Fertility of eggs, nearly every one producing a chick under favorable conditions.

(3) Early laying of pullets.

(4) Great productiveness of the females, hens 3 to 5 years old laying nearly as well as when they were young.

(5) Largeness of the egg and its pure white shell.

(6) Ease of confinement and perfect contentment in restricted yards.

(7) Almost perfect quality as a table fowl, both as to flavor of flesh and the very small percentage of waste in dress. The bones of the bird are very small, as are the entrails.

(8) Beauty of plumage, when desired, because it is one of the easiest breeds to produce in attractive feather.

(9) Longevity of the bird life.

(10) Excellence as mothers when now and then one wishes a brood. It is classed as a non-incubating fowl, but quite a good percentage of the elderly females are liable to set.

Are these qualifications not sufficient to entitle it to better recognition? I have tried partially to answer the question, but in the face of the opposition those who adopt the Houdan as "one of the family" never more have cause to regret the adoption. Really there is not a better fowl in America nor any other country.—California Cultivator.

A Cure For the Egg Eating Habit.

E. M. SANTEE.

This habit is usually developed during the early breeding season and is doubtless developed by one of two things or a combination of them. First a desire for some element that is not supplied them in their food or, second, confinement and idleness.

My best pen of W. P. Rocks began to eat their eggs about Feb. 1, and I tried everything that I had seen recommended except to cut their heads off and after a three weeks fight I would have done that

had they been one of my less valuable pens. I finally tried soaking eggs in kerosene and placing them upon the floor; it very materially checked them and I supposed that it would succeed. About this time I received a visit from Mrs. George E. Monroe and she said that she gave them all the eggs they would eat until they got sick of them. The next day they began again as bad as ever, so I tried her method. I gave each hen in a pen an egg (all broken into a pan together) which had been tested out of the incubators, and the next day the dose was repeated, but they seemed to be possessed to break eggs and did break and eat every egg laid in their pen that day. I then soaked a half dozen eggs in kerosene for 24 hours and gave them to them to work upon, the next morning. They broke just one of them and have never eaten an egg since; but the oil-soaked eggs are kept before them to try their luck upon if they should be tempted. A few days later my Black Minorca pen began the same trick with the imported ones the worst in the lot. The above method cured them in two days.—Poultryman.

Quality of Meat.

If any one has the least doubt as to the quality of Belgian hare meat and the cheapness of producing the same, he can easily get rid of such doubts by giving them a trial. They will not even have to wait until the meat is cooked and prepared to eat, but suspicion will begin to leave rapidly at the sight of a hare dressed ready for the stew-pot. The beautiful whiteness, and the tender, fresh-fish like meat will, on sight, create an appetite. Nothing either wild or domesticated equals it, in my judgment. It is simply wonderful the amount of meat a few breeding hares will furnish, and it is more wonderful how fast the young hares grow and fatten on a small amount of food. At eight weeks of age they are ready to fry, furnishing more than double the amount of meat a chicken will at the same age. At six months old they will weigh eight or nine pounds, and are fattened out into the best quality of meat.—Animal Life.

A Successful Way to Fight Lice.

Perhaps to the efforts of lice should be attributed most of the failures in poultry keeping. Therefore, any remedy that will prevent or destroy lice should be kindly considered by poultrymen and, as in most other things, a preventive is better than a remedy, we want to present a plan that we have operated for several years and have been very highly pleased with it. Since introducing it we have had but little trouble with lice. Being situated so that we could procure all the small poles that we desired more cheaply than sawed lumber we have used poles, but sawed lumber doubtless would do as well. For our house, 12x20 feet, we procure four poles eight feet long and about two inches in diameter, and twelve smaller poles sixteen feet long. Two feet from each end of the small poles we drive an eight-penny nail so that it may be driven half an inch or more into the supporting pole upon which it rests, so that it will not be shoved out of place by the fowls. Now we take a loop of wire, say No. 10 or 12 size, and with it suspend each end of our eight-foot poles, placing them twelve feet apart, that is, two at a time. You see we have two sets of each kind of poles. Suspend by the wires to the roof at an elevation of about three feet from the ground. We now lay on six of our small poles and space evenly on the suspended poles and we find that our nail comes at the suspended pole, so we drive it in a little so as to hold the roosting pole in its place. Our roosting nest now hangs two feet all around from the walls of the building and three feet from the ground and on a level, so that we are not bothered with fowls crowding for the higher places. it swings a little, but after the fowls become used to it they seem to enjoy the swinging. I

suppose it reminds them of the swinging limb upon which their ancient ancestors took their repose.

We have two sets of poles, as you observe, and during the lice season we change our poles about every week, but not so often in colder weather, in fact, hardly necessary at all in the winter season. When we change we throw the poles out some distance from the house and then place the others in the roost nest. Occasionally we go over others and the ones thrown out with a little lime whitewash to which a little carbolic acid has been added. About once a year—in the spring season—we give the walls of the building a dose of lime spray with a common hand sprayer. By the above process we keep our fowls and have the minimum number of lice, with the minimum amount of work, and our fowls are healthy and pay well for their keeping. We don't think it possible to keep fowls in large flocks entirely free from lice without more fussing and work than the fowls would appreciate or pay for.—P. W. Corga in American Poultry Advocate.

The Wet Egg.

An egg when it is laid is a wet egg (the shell is wet), and the longer you can keep an egg wet the fresher it will remain. This is a truth, expounded, I believe, for the first time, and has never before appeared in print. Why do we hear so much, especially through the winter months, about bad and stale eggs? We know that hens, with all their faults, never lay stale eggs; we also know, to our cost, that but few hens during the winter lay any eggs at all, good or bad! Then where do we get our stale British eggs from? Westupidly make them stale by the dry storing. If all British eggs were wet stored the day they were laid, such a thing as a bad or

BREEDERS' COLUMN!

Cards of not less than 25 words will be inserted in this column for one cent for each word, initial or number each time. Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. These cards offer a medium within the reach of the smallest advertiser. Terms, cash with the order.

Blue Andalusians, winners of nine-tenths of the prizes at Louisville, Ky., show last six years. Birds and eggs for sale. J. Kirkpatrick, 1814 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. 1yr

Narragansett Turkeys, E. Langshans, S. C. White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks. Stock and eggs in season. Address Mrs. R. M. Holt, Jett, Ky.

Pine Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15, or \$2.50 per 30. Tom H. Woodward, Palmyra, Tenn. 34t

Buff Orpington eggs (Cook Strain) \$2.50 per 15. Golden Sabrit Bantams \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. C. Pettit, Greenford, Ohio. 4-3t

Eggs from S. C. White, Black, Brown, Buff, Silver Duckwing, Dominique and R. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Price list free. Sylvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Ohio. 4-10t

Bantam eggs from prize winning B. B. Red Games \$1 per 15. From Buff Cechia Bantams \$1.50 for 15. Chas. A. Hess, R. F. D. No. 2, Louisville, Ky. 4-4t

500 Buff, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cockerels, hens, pullets, \$2 to \$3. Eggs \$1.50; 100 \$5. Write wants, Milton Brown, Middleboro, Mass. 4-3t

Rosa Bower Poultry Club breeds 14 leading varieties on different farms. Quality high. Prices low. Twenty years experience. Write wants. A. Bagwell, Mgr., Sharp, Ky. 3-1y

Berd McCaffrey, Steubenville, O., breeder for 15 years of Indian Runner Ducks, Japanese, silky fowls. Choice pairs of each to spare. Send stamp. Patronage solicited. 6-3t

Pine Scotch Collie female for sale or exchange for Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, B. Langshans, White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Belgian Hares or a bicycle. If you are interested write to R. L. Simmons, Lexington, N. C. 5-1t

White Wyandottes exclusively. Pen headed by first prize cockerel. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. R. J. Parrish, 213 Elews Creek St., Winston Salem, N. C. 2-7t

Bantams, Bantams, Bantams—Seventy-five (75) prizes at Louisville Poultry Show. Eggs and stock for sale. E. W. Megowan & Sons, 1334 15th Street, Louisville, Ky. 2-1t

B. P. Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. M. B. Turkey eggs \$1.50 per 9. Young toms \$2 each. J. W. Dougan, Williston, Tennessee. 2-6t

B. P. Rocks, direct from A. C. Hawkins. Prize-winning pens. Buff and Partridge Cochins, S. C. B. and S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Stock for sale at a low price for quality. Eggs \$2 for 15. A hatch of 10 guaranteed, or order duplicated at half-price. Oakland Poultry Farm, Ruffin, N. C. 2-4t

Light Brahmas—First prize pen, first pullet, score 95; third pullet, score 93½. Birmingham show, Dec., 1901. This pen mated to fine "Autocrat" cockerel, should produce winners. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per sitting, express prepaid. Fine cockerels for sale. S. J. Eckert, Avondale, Ala. 4-3t

Eggs from prize winners Half-Price—Only \$1.00 setting. Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Finest matings. Best strains. Catalogue free. Oak Crest Poultry Farm, Burlington, N. C. 6-1t

White Face Black Spanish a specialty for 40 years. Eggs 90 cents per 13. Circular and my photo free. John Bennett, Sunman, Ripley county, Indiana. 6-1t

Crystal Pigeon Loft's Long Distance Homing Pigeons. Young birds \$2.00 a pair, 6 pair \$9.00. Old birds a matter of correspondence. Address: 312 Merscheidt Street, San Antonio, Texas. 6-1t

Cheapest Best—Twenty-five leading varieties. Felch, Upson, Bond, Hawkins, Latham, Empire, Nugget, Cook, Abbot, Rowlands, Jackson, and other great English and American strains. Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Sherwoods, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Ducks. Catalogue free. W. E. Hicks, Ponchartroula, Louisiana. 5-12t

even indifferent egg would become a novelty, a curiosity, instead of being an everyday article of commerce. We all know that an egg becomes stale by keeping, but let me add, by improper keeping. If an egg is kept a week it is far from fresh; if kept a month it becomes very stale, even objectionable; if kept three or four months it becomes what is termed "the egg," "shop egg," "the foreigner," "not warranted," or to be more precise, the bad or rotten egg!

We all know what dry storing

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

I will sell my 1902 breeding pen of S. L. Wyandottes (W. A. Mahaffey hens and K. S. Trimble cock) at \$1 each to make room for growing stock. For rest of season will sell S. C. W. Leghorn eggs at \$1 for 15.

H. H. Abernathy, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The Best Is The Cheapest

Black and White Langshans, Buff, Barred and White Rocks, White Wonders, Silver Hamburgs, Houdans.

Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Stock for sale. Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, Fox Terriers, Pigeons, Etc.

POULTRY BOOKS FOR SALE.

J. H. DAVIS, Caledonia, Ohio.

EGGS \$1.00 PER 15

BALANCES OF SEASON

From our prize winning Leghorns, White, Barred and Buff; Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A few of our breeders for sale cheap for quality. Will book your orders now for show birds for the fall and winter shows. We have the best lot coming on we ever had. W. D. Hairrl & Co., ELLENBORO, N. C.

POPE'S

Barred P. Rocks

HAVE BLOOD OF NATIONAL REPUTATION!

Are a Practical Business Fowl.

Good Layers.



"JEANETTE." First Hen, score 94½ at Louisville, Ky.

For two years in succession our birds have won at the largest shows. At the great Louisville Inter-State Fair, Oct. 1901, we won 1st ck, 1st chl, and 1st pullet—3 out of 4 firsts. At Louisville show, Jan. 1902, we won 1st hen, score 94½; 2nd pen, 3d ek, and 3 specials. A. C. Hawkins, judge. Handsome interesting catalogue free. Write for it. Eggs balance of season \$1.00 per 15.

POPE & POPE, Louisville, Ky.

is, when we look at a lot of eggs in a shop window or upon a shelf in the farmer's larder. Wet storing is the placing of eggs the day they are laid in glass water, and leaving them there until they are sold or required for immediate use. It matters not whether they have been wet stored a week, a month, or even five or six months, they continue equally fresh and always good alike. Surely this is a matter of some importance to the British farmer, the shopkeeper, and to every housekeeper? There is one way, and only one way, of forcing our farmers and shopkeepers to practice a little care and attention on the freshness of the eggs they supply. Let all housekeepers refuse to purchase British eggs from any shop unless they see them taken wet out of the preserving pan, and let all shopkeepers refuse to take in farmers' eggs except with a guarantee that they have all been wet stored the day they were collected from the nests. There is no more trouble to wet store than to dry store, the only difference being placing the eggs in a dry box or basket in the one case, and into a bucket one-third filled with water glass in the

other instance. Where then is the extra labor? Lime water has, for a century or more, been used in many private families as a preservative, but water glass is far better. The American and our own agricultural experimental farms and colleges have conclusively proved that glass preserved eggs, even after six months' storing, were as nearly equal to a "new laid" as a preserved egg can possibly be. Eggs kept in lime water after several months' immersion are apt to partake of a limey flavor, and are only useful for kitchen purposes, but not for the egg cup. I can speak personally as to the efficacy of water glass, for I have just finished two nine-gallon barrels of eggs, which I so preserved last spring and summer. These eggs proved as sound and good as when I stored them nearly six months back; and, indeed, many of them when the top was removed, tained within that "milky" matter, so characteristic of an egg taken straight from the nest.

All foreign and imported eggs are of necessity more or less stale and of uncertain age, having been laid weeks and sometimes months before they reach our markets. But the foreigner is more alive to his own interests than we are, and already they are beginning to practice the wet storing in water glass, and unless we mend our ways the day is not far distant when the stale dry-stored egg will become the specialty of the British farmer and shopkeeper. It took twenty years before our farmers could be induced to adopt, even here and there, the Dutch factory system, to secure a good butter of uniform quality; how many years it will take us before we shall trouble ourselves to preserve the freshness of our eggs? As water glass is now an article of commerce and quite cheap, let us hope that a jar of it may soon become a fixture in the larder or storeroom of all householders in town or country, who can appreciate a fresh egg in preference to a more or less stale or bad one.

K. B. BAGHOT-DE-LA-BERE, Burbage Hall, Leicestershire. —Fanciers Gazette, England.

Poultry Culture.

By Abel F. Stevens.
BREEDING.

How to feed from the hatch to the hatchet—from the shell to maturity—is one of the most complex questions in all poultry raising. We have been a close student of this very important subject for many years, and most gladly give freely of the results of experiments to the intelligent readers of *Animal Life*. Feeding poultry may be well compared to supplying a factory with raw material. We should always have a definite object in view—whether it be for eggs and meat or growth and vigor in our stock. The method in each case must vary. We long since determined, from many practical tests, that eggs from hens forced by stimulating food to lay large numbers are very often infertile. Yet high fertility is not incompatible with large egg production, and to combine these two conditions in the single bird is the earnest desire of every progressive breeder, and every true fancier should be willing to contribute his success along these lines to the general fund of knowledge. In settling the basis (principles) of this subject, some scientific details must be used. Still the animal economy is so well adapted to the ever-varying conditions of life that feeding is not in the abstract a matter of minutely exact calculation.

CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD.

We will divide this into three classes. The necessary elements—i. e., nutrients to supply the animal body. These are what sustains the body, promotes growth, and produces eggs. So, in feeding poultry, due consideration must be given to the purpose for which it is intended, as all fowls, both land and water varieties, are omnivorous, and will eat any and all food. Judgment and reason must be used to feed only what is best to procure the results of the object in view. We will group food into those rich in proteine, carbohydrate and fats, and in a variety of the cereals, roots, and meat food we find all these articles, so necessary for a full and complete food—a balanced ration. Those foods containing propeties, the most essential of all—

the producer of muscle, bone, blood, &c., fine feathers as well as flesh—are found in the gluten of the grains in the fibrine of the meats, and in the caseine of skimmilk. Still this chief element of all food must be balanced up in a small degree with the fats, starches, and mineral substances.

FEEDING FOR RESULTS.

In the production of eggs for food, rather than for the incubation, a large latitude can be given in the selection of articles. Producing eggs, like milk, is a heavy draft on the animal; so we must feed a nutritious diet—rich in proteine. In cereals, wheat stands at the head, with oats, corn, barley, and buckwheat. The latter is used extensively by French poultrymen, where more eggs are produced to the number of hens than any place on earth. A full supply of green vegetable matter at all seasons—the grass forage in summer and supplied in winter with mangels, cabbage, and clover, and, lastly, the meat or animal food furnished in some form, about one-eighth of whole; abundance of water, lime, &c. These are the conditions of success in egg production at all times. Never allow decomposed animal or vegetable food to be eaten by your fowls, and let them have free access to charcoal, grit, and lime shell. These conditions are for the commercial side of the business, and are the very basis of strength, vigor, and fertility in our exhibition and breeding stock, although due care should be given not to over-stimulate the breeding-pens, if its progeny is expected to be of the highest type. In another article we will discuss the food necessary for growing young chicks and fattening fowls.—*Animal Life*.

"Wyandotte" or "Wyandot?"

In a recent issue of the *American Fancier*, Mr. H. S. Babcock makes a plea for a change of spelling of the word "Wyandotte," claiming that the correct and original spelling of the word was Wyandot, and quoting President Roosevelt, in "The Winning of the West," and the historian Bancroft as authorities for Wyandot, and adding, "I doubt not that such is the spelling

in all other American works of any authority." Summing up he says:

"Because, then, the breed is not of French but American origin, because the name is borrowed from a tribe of American Indians whose name is always spelled by good authorities with the omission of the final 'e' and the preceding 't,' because these two letters are silent and unnecessary; because their omission would save space and bring the name back to its truly historical form, I believe that we ought to adopt the spelling, 'Wyandot.' To do this would be a genuine gain and with no loss. It would constantly remind people of the real origin of the fowls, indicate with some degree of truth their geographical origin, and would place the American Poultry Association in line with the best historical writers.

"I think this matter ought to be acted upon by the American Poultry Association, and the reformed, which is the true historical spelling of the name, be used wherever a new edition of the Standard is printed. Shall it not be 'Wyandot' henceforth? Or shall we perpetuate a mistaken spelling and continue to suggest that this admirable American breed is of French origin?"

It is surprising that so good a scholar as Mr. Babcock should have fallen into such an error in regard to authorities, for the word "Wyandotte" is vouched for by some pretty good authorities. That indeed is the spelling used by J. Fennimore Cooper in the novel, which, if we are not mistaken, suggested the name for this breed of fowls; that is, the name was taken as a popular and distinctively American name fit for a breed of fowls of American production. It may be that the "te" termination suggested to some a French origin, but this is the first breath of a suspicion of that of which we have any knowledge.

Another very good authority is the Standard Dictionary, which gives both spellings, with "Wyandotte" preferred. Webster's Dictionary gives both, but prefers "Wyandot." As far as common usage goes we are inclined to think that Wyandotte prevails, and com-

mon usage in the long run makes authority.

Both of the dictionaries mentioned give a third form of the word, "Yendot," which is, we believe, the most distinctively American (aboriginal) of them all, and is also shorter than either of the others. So if we propose to change on ground stated by Mr. Babcock, let us have neither Wyandotte, nor Wyandot, but Yendot.—*Farm Poultry*.

The Man Next Door.

The man who stops advertising because his first efforts brought indifferent results, possesses some of the chief qualifications of a business failure. When he opened his store did he expect to do as much business the first year as the firm next door who had been pegging away for the last twenty years? Of course not. They had a good location; he was able to buy one just as good. They bought the best quality of goods for the money; so could he, and he did. They had an efficient corps of employees; so had he. They had a long list of good, regular customers; he had not. He knew, however, that that was the fruit of right location, right goods and right prices, combined with perseverance. Without the perseverance the rest was fruitless.

It is exactly the same in advertising.

Readers are always on the lookout for new advertisers; they read the new advertisements perhaps more carefully than the old ones, exactly as they look at the window display of the new store.

When it comes to buying, however, they hesitate; they want to know something about the firm, and in the meantime the great majority of them buy elsewhere. Here is where the perseverance comes in—always granted, of course, that the other requirements are right. After buyers have read the advertisement of that firm for some time they require no introduction. If they want goods of that description they are very likely to answer it.—*The Wedge*.

Preserving Eggs.

The result of many experiments were thus summed up:

"Of the different methods tested

in this series of experiments the old way of using slaked lime and salt brine proved to be very effectual, and has also the advantage of being inexpensive. It is also not difficult to practice. For a period of a few weeks only, smearing the eggs with vaseline may prove an effective method of preservation. In the place of vaseline almost any clear, greasy substance may be used. For a period of a few months only, packing in dry table salt is worthy of recommendation. Of all the substances experimented with, the water glass solution proved most worthy of commendation. The fourth series of experiments showed that the water glass solution could be reduced to three per cent and still retain its preserving quality. Water glass can be obtained of druggists at from forty to fifty cents per gallon. It is easily manipulated and the solution may be repeatedly used. The eggs should be completely immersed in the solution, and if any eggs float, an inner cover which will sink them below the surface of the liquid should be used. In several tests where the eggs were placed in stone jars inverted saucers were used for this purpose. The expense for the water glass at sixty cents per gallon would amount to about two-thirds of a cent per dozen eggs. This does not include the expense of the jar or other receptacle, which may be of stone ware, glass or wood.—*Rhode Island Experiment Station's Report*.

Poultry on the Farm.

HENRY STEINMESCH.

The strong feature of the poultry business is that the raising of chickens is not subject to drouth or excessive moisture, weather too hot or too cold. There is no such thing as an unfavorable season for poultry. Another point is that there is no land too poor to raise poultry on. Land that would not be worth \$1 an acre to raise grain on or pasture stock is good enough to raise chickens on. There is this thing, however, about this business, and that is if we expect to make a success of it—make money out of it—we must give it attention. There is work to be done, and this

work must be done with a view of making the raising of poultry the main business. If we are raising corn, wheat or oats we know that there are times when it is necessary to plow corn, when the wheat and oats are ready to cut, and everything else must give way. The chickens are neglected; they are not fed or watered or looked after, with the result that they do not do well perhaps. Why? Because the poultry part of the farm is a side issue. The corn, the wheat and the oats are attended to first, and the poultry, if attended to at all, afterward.

The average farmer will clean his barn for horses or cattle two or three times a week. How often does he clean the chicken-house—if he has one?

To sum up the whole matter in a nutshell, there is money in poultry and eggs any way you figure it, but the amount you can get out of it depends entirely on how much work you are willing to put in on it. There is not overproduction, and there never will be. I do not mean to say that any one is going to get rich in the chicken business, and I would especially warn any one against going into it with that idea; but I earnestly advise farmers to give just a little more of their time to the comfort and welfare of the hen.—*Commercial Poultry*.

To Grow Lice.

Leave the straw in which the egg was broken in the nest.

Don't clean out your hen house.

Don't fail to leave food and milk on the ground.

Don't give your hens a dust bath.

Make your examinations for lice on birds for table use after they have been scalded.

Don't quarantine a bird that came from a distance until sure he is free from lice.

Don't treat for lice or mites until your hen house is alive with them, and you see them on your clothes.

If you do use lice powder, be sure that it is stale, then use the kind that will kill every time you catch the louse and give it a dose internally.

Encourage a lousy hen to visit the brooder of young chicks. Chicks like company.—*Wallace's Farmer*.

The Unappreciated Hen.

There are many reasons why the hen, and not the eagle, should be the national bird.

Among them is the growing discontent our best citizens feel for the eagle, which bird has never given thorough satisfaction because of its low down nature. The eagle is a cowardly creature and never makes war except upon weaker things. It never earned an honest dollar in its life, and its daily food is stolen from some poor bird too small and too weak to defend itself and its property. Moreover, the eagle swoops down upon children, lambs and other innocent things and bears them to its home among the mountain crags.

This alone is sufficient to oust it from the position of being the bird of America and prevent its picture from continuing on our dollar.

The hen, however, is a sweet tempered, hard working, productive creature. She is identified with our home life and our domestic and national prosperity. She lays \$290,000,000 worth of eggs every year, or four and a fraction eggs for each individual in the land.

When the eagle is loafing around waiting to steal something to eat, the modest hen is attending to business. And after a life of activity, laying eggs, cackling, laying more eggs and hatching little chicks she gives up her life that the American boarding house may thrive and wax fat.

How much better the hen than the bald eagle for our national bird. As a just recognition of her supremacy in the money producing industries she should displace the eagle. The domestic side of her life long since endeared her to every home in the Union. Calm, gentle, somewhat coy, she is nevertheless a strong, courageous, uncompromising foe to all that the eagle is. We hope to see her visage stamped on our moneys and become the national bird of freedom.—Chicago News.

Why I Breed Buff Leghorns.

By Wes. Loser, Terre Haute, Ind.

For beauty they have no superior, and few equals. Did you ever see a flock of those proud and

haughty birds, with their rich, even, golden buff color and challenging the world as to beauty and utility. There may be some objections as to size, but having small bone we have more meat in proportion to weight than in most of the larger breeds.

They are one of the most desirable of table fowls, having a deep breast, fine grain meat. It is well known that they are considered the best of summer layers. I find by fair treatment they are good winter layers, and have so proven themselves to me. They bear confinement nice, are hardy, good foragers and easily raised. They mature early; have had pullets commence to lay at four and four and a half months.

The difference in the number of eggs layed, and small cost of keep-



Prize winning Buff Orpington cock, bred, owned and exhibited by Jno. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss.

ing will convince any reasonable person that they are very profitable, to both the fancier and farmer.

I have had Americans and Asiatics, but have discarded them for the Buff Leghorn money getters. You may say they are rather wild, but it depends on whose hands they are in. I find them to be very easily handled by proper management.

We hope that every person interested in this popular breed will join the American Buff Leghorn Club, as it only costs \$1, and the benefits are worth five times the cost to the members and the breed.

Martens, the Watchdogs of the Chicken Yards.

Driving to Merrimac Spring from St. James, Mo., one sees beside every farm house along the way a sin-

gle tall stick with a bird house on it. There is nothing extraordinary about the first of these little cotes, nor even the second, but when one counts the third and fourth and fifth in rapid succession and the driver tells him there are many more of them yet, it becomes sufficiently unusual to prompt an inquiry to know what they are for.

"Oh, they're the marten boxes. Everybody in this country keeps martens."

"Why?"

"Don't you know what martens are good for? They keep the hawks away from the chickens."

"Hahn't heard it."

"It's a fact. We've tried 'em out here for a good many years, and they turn the trick right along. All the people along this road raise chickens for the market, and if they didn't keep the martens the neighborhood would be a paradise for hawks."

"How do the martens keep them away?"

"Just a plain case of fight. Hawks go round in bunches of one, and that's where the marten gets in his deadly work. Never see one marten you can't count six or eight. About that number can make things hot for a hawk. You see them at it along here almost any day in the summer. The hawks come up from the timber just lickin' their chops for young chicken, and the martens see them. Then there is a red hot fight. The hawk can't fly as fast as the martens can, and he can't turn on one of them without catching four or five hard pecks on the back of his head. If he turns he gets it behind the ear, and so he goes screeching and scraping, the little martens never saying a word, but keepin' up a powerful pecking. Sometimes it's a kill, but most generally a clean route."—Exchange.

A correspondent of the Dakota Farmer writes: "I see a great deal in print about how long after mating hens with a male before eggs are fertile. On March 20th I mated nine Rose Combed Brown Leghorn hens with a high scoring cockerel. On the 21st, 1 egg out of 5 was fertile; on the 22nd, 1 out of 5; on the 23d, 2 out of 6; on the 24th, 2 out of 5, and on the 25th, 5 out of 6 were fertile. The hens had not been previously mated. In February, I mated eleven Black Langshan hens and began to save the eggs for incubators two days afterward. And in about ten days placed all I had received in one of my incubators and only one egg tested out as infertile."

BIG PROFITS

Of the Eastern Importing and Breeding Company.

The treasurer's report at the annual meeting of the above corporation recently held, shows eighty-nine per cent. net profit on the year's business and the company will pay thirty-five per cent. in dividends to their stockholders, and the business will be greatly enlarged by the organization of 100 more local branches as fast as possible.

The profit mentioned represents the net profit made in raising stock at headquarters, money received for commissions on stock sold for members, and profits on stock bought and sold, and is certainly a wonderful showing.

In addition to the U. S. they will advertise and push trade in foreign countries and already have a large order from Santiago, Cuba.

They get twenty cents per pound for all the meat their members have produced and have a demand that far exceeds the supply.

It is evident that they have placed the industry, so far as their corporation is concerned, on a solid basis. A full report of the business, and other literature, will be sent to any of our readers for a stamp. See their ad. in another column.

Color of Eggs.

The Asiatics, Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans in their several varieties lay dark-tinted eggs, brown eggs, the Langshan egg in particular being often a very dark, almost a chocolate brown. The eggs of fowls of the American breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes in their varieties and Rhode Island Reds—are sometimes quite a dark brown, but the eggs from average fowls of these breeds are not deeply tinted. Dorkings and

Buff Minorca.

This is the coming chicken. Then let it come. Why not? In my imagination I can see them—large enough for a chicken, gentle, graceful in carriage, non-setters, who lay large, fine, white eggs, yellow beak, yellow legs, bay eyes, and in plumage, "a thing of beauty, a joy forever." Will somebody who knows how introduce them? I send in my order in advance for the first setting of eggs from the successful strain.

I like the Black Minorca, all except his outer garments. I like the White Minorca, all except his white stockings. Give me the Buff Minorca, along with my fine Buff Rocks, and I shall be satisfied with varieties.

I am a chicken fancier, but do not believe in too many fancy chickens in one man's poultry yards.

I am a preacher and hence am qualified professionally to sit in judgment, especially at the table, upon the good qualities—there are none real bad—of this ancient domestic fowl, whose history is as old as that of man. But let some man originate the Buff Minorca, and thus become a benefactor to the race. Who will? I would if I knew how.—R. M. HUNTER, in Dixie Fancier.

To Buff Rock Breeders.

EDITOR FANCY FOWLS:

Believing the columns of your paper are always open for the promotion of the poultry industry in all its branches, and as I am anxious to interest the breeders of Buff Rocks, I wish you would kindly mention the fact that I would like to have the addresses of all in Kentucky. Our club will offer a \$25 cup to be competed for at the Louisville show, if I can secure ten members from this State. I hope you will assist me to do so.

Very respectfully,
B. S. LANDRAM,
May, 1902. Warsaw, Ky.

Games lay eggs that are usually slightly tinted, while practically all the non sitting breeds—Minorcas, Leghorns, Spanish, Polish, Hamburgs, Houdans, etc.—lay white eggs, though occasionally some of these lay slightly tinted eggs.—Com. Poultry.

Time to Hatch.

Chicken eggs hatch in twenty-one days, duck eggs in twenty-eight, geese eggs in thirty, turkey eggs in twenty-eight, guinea fowls in twenty-five, partridges in twenty-four, and ostriches in forty to forty-two days. A strictly fresh egg, any extraction will hatch several hours earlier than a stale one. There is also a difference in the time of hatching of eggs caused by the habits of the bird sitting on them. Some hens sit closer to the eggs than do others and so keep the eggs at a more even temperature. Such eggs are about certain to hatch before others.—Com. Poultry.

Roup and Canker Cure.

Five grains sugar of lead, five grains calomel, three grains sulphate of zinc, one-half grain of morphine, one tablespoonful of loaf sugar, one-fourth pint of soft water. Put all into a bottle and as soon as the sugar dissolves it is ready for use. The above remedy is an old, true and tried recipe for "eye water," but has been found a most excellent cure for roup in fowls, swelled eyes and cankered tongues and throats are soon cured by it.

Don't use any harsh means, such as scraping the canker off the poor hens' tongues, but gently hold the hen's beak up, and place the end of a glass eye dropper between her beak, letting a few drops of the medicine flow down her throat. In a few days the tongue and throat will be perfectly clean and well. Shake before using; apply twice a day.—Canadian Poultry Review.

THE BELGIAN GETS THERE.

Treasurer's Report at Annual Meeting of the E. I. & B. Co., Shows a Net Profit of 89 Per Cent. and Directors Decide to Pay 35 Per Cent. in Dividends.

"He who laughs last, laughs best," is a trite saying, and Mr. E. F. Hanson, president and manager of the Eastern Importing & Breeding Co., as well as the stockholders, are in position to laugh.

Time after time has the Belgian Hare industry been declared a fad of the past in New England. Mr. Hanson has steadily denied this, and has challenged the opponents of the Belgian to discuss the question, he alleging that the Belgian properly handled, was the most profitable quadruped in New England.

The fellows who paid their good money to Boston and Western swindlers, for half breed cotton-tails, called Belgians, and raised a lot of the same kind that they could not sell, have not believed very strongly in the future of the Belgian hare, and the people around them have judged the industry by these pioneers.

The company in Belfast however, to every one's surprise, seems to be doing an ever-increasing business; but no one supposed it was anything like what it is.

Now comes the annual meeting of the company last Saturday, and the treasurer's report showed a business running way up into the thousands, and a net profit of 89 per cent. in dividends, and the directors promptly decided to pay 35 per cent. in dividends, and enlarge the business as rapidly as possible.

The company starts the new year with twenty-four branches, scattered over the United States, and they propose to organize one hundred more branches as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Hanson says the company can easily pay 100 per cent, in dividends a year hence, and certainly New England has got something to learn about the Belgian hare industry.

Nothing like this has been heard of since the days when Hanson as manager of the Dana's Sarsaparilla Co., paid \$1320 for every \$100 invested to his stockholders.

The headquarters of the company are to be moved to a more central location. Mr. Hanson remains as president of the company, and will direct its management.

The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. It carries over seven hundred fine bred hares in its hutches. R. H. C.

Poultry Breeders Wanted.

More people are needed in the West and South who will engage actively in poultry culture. More breeders are needed who will give their time and energies to raising and marketing poultry as a separate and distinct enterprise and not as a side line or fad. There are a great many breeders in that portion of the country west of the Missouri river, but all of them are small breeders, and even with a favorable season they do not raise poultry in sufficient quantities to meet the demands either for market poultry, eggs, or breeding stock. Most of those engaged in it have taken it up as a side issue, or from the fact that the business is congenial to them as a diversion from their other affairs. There has not been sufficient pure-bred poultry raised in this section of the country in the past two years to supply the demand for first-class breeding stock. This is stated as a fact and is not mere guesswork. A great deal of money has been sent to Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and even to the states further east for both eggs and stock.

During the past two years; the

conditions for marketing poultry have changed very materially. The great packing houses of Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago have established what are known as "killing stations" at different points throughout the West, and through the development of a mammoth system of cold storage they have bought all the poultry offered at a constantly increased price. The consumption of poultry and eggs is increasing more rapidly than the production of the same. We have repeatedly called attention to these changing conditions in our columns during the past year, and we desire at this time to still further urge upon our readers, especially those who are in condition to do so, to take hold of this matter of poultry culture in real earnest. The time is now ripe for men, and women, too, for that matter, to take up this matter of raising poultry from a purely business standpoint. People who can bring capital, patience, energy, who are broad-minded and intelligent, who will take hold of the matter as a business and not as an experiment, who will use modern methods of incubating and rearing—in fact, who will put the same energy and study into the business they would into any other line of work, will reap an abundant harvest. The time is past when poultry culture can be considered as one of the small things of life, to be taken up only as a diversion, a plaything or something to be experimented with.

Those who will take up poultry culture along the lines laid down in this article will find that it will not only yield a profit but a better profit than can be produced by engaging in any other branch of agriculture or stock raising. We hope to see some large poultry establishments built up in the West and especially in Nebraska, at no very distant time.—Western Poultry News.

Sandy Run Poultry Yards,
W. D. Harrill & Co., Props.

Breeders of prize winning stock of the leading varieties. Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs and Rhode Island Reds. At N. C. Poultry Show at High Point, N. C., we won on Lt. Brahmas 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Black Langshans, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ckl, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st pen. On Black Minorcas, 1st and 2nd ckl, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen. On Partridge Wyandottes, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. On Buff Leghorns, 1st and 2nd pullet. Besides a lot of specials. No other varieties exhibited. This record has never been equaled by any Southern breeder. Eggs for sale from above winners. Light Brahma, Black Langshan and Black Minorca \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandotte \$3 for 15; Buff and Barred Rock, Brown and White Leghorn, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hamburgs \$1.50 for 15. Some stock for sale yet. Write us. Will do you right.

2-ly

W. D. HARRILL & CO., ELLENBORO, N. C.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES
Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Tex., Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drevenstedt, Shell, a barger, Scudder, Keller, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st ckl, 1st pul, 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st ckl, 1st pul; at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th cks. 93%, 92%, 92, 92; 1st and 4th pul, 94, 93%; 2nd ck. 91; 3rd ville, 1st ck. 93%; 4th ckl, 92; 1st hen, 93%; 1st and 2d pul, 94%, 94%; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, laced wing, par and rose faced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. S. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

R. L. WILSON,

L. Brahmas, (Shaw-Fisher Strain), S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.

Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 15; Barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Silver Laced Wyandots, \$2 per 15. Yards all mated up of prize-winners, both male and females.

Registered Poland China Hogs.

Box D, Winchester, Ky.

FISHING CREEK POULTRY & PET STOCK FARM.

To make room for other stock we are offering a few choice Light Brahmas, Shaw's strain, and White Wyandottes at the very low price of \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Largest and best Belgian Hares for \$2 to \$5 each. Pure bred Pekin Ducks for \$1 to \$3. Will furnish eggs from best strains of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks at \$2.00 per 15. Pekin Duck eggs at \$1.50 per 11. All orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. R. W. ROHSON, PROP., MILLERSVILLE, GA.
O. A. MUSE, SUPERINTENDENT.



ANCONAS!

Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

FAVEROLLES.

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No culls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

Young's Poultry Powder is the only positively known remedy to cure Roup, Cholera and other diseases of fowls. Price, 33c postpaid. Young's Lice Paint never fails to kill. Kentucky agent: Percy E. Hege, Jett, Ky.

We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatched.

JNO. R. YOUNG, Aberdeen, Miss.

FREE..

THINK OF IT!

By special arrangement you can get all three (3) of the following one year for only 50 cts. Never an offer like this before.

Fancy Fowls, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The leading poultry organ of the South. Three years old, well established and prosperous. 36 to 40 pages each month.

The Poultry Investigator

CLAY CENTER, NEB.

The only exclusive poultry paper published in the West. Original, up to date, instructive. Profusely illustrated and never prints a dead line. Contains from 32 to 40 pages each month.

Michigan Poultry Breeder,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Established 1885. The publisher has devoted 14 years of his entire time and attention to the poultry industry. It's a success—25 pages.

The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which any of them are worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to any one of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.

BLACK = LANGSHANS.



Hens, pullets and cockerels for sale at \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Nice, pure bred stock.

MRS. L. T. HAGAN,
WINCHESTER, KY.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Large vigorous stock, Knapp and Duston strain, direct. Three fine matings. Send for circular. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30.

R. E. Huntley, Borodino, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

LINE BRED.

Prize Winners.

Eggs \$1.00 per 15 Eggs

For this Month Only.

C. A. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.



PIT GAMES.

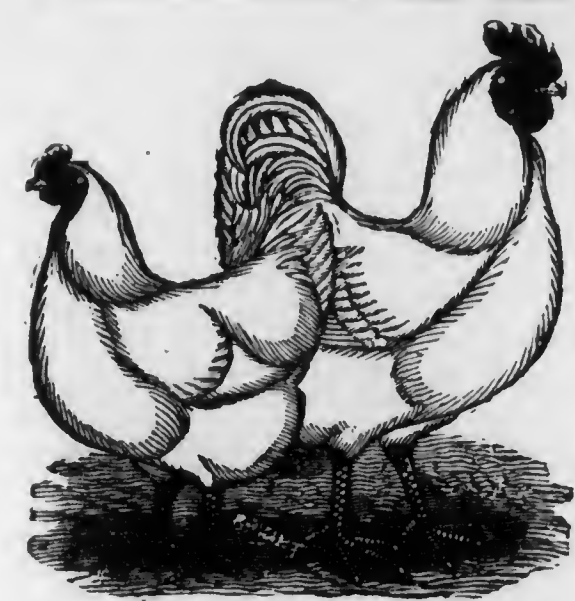
Bred for business. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Turkeys, eggs \$2 per 11. Belgian Hares, \$3 per pair 2 months old. Berkshire Pigs, 2 and 3 months old, \$15 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. Warren Morton,
Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

WILSON'S
New Green Bone Sheller

Cutter for Poultryman

Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse-power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars. WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.



Duffy's Rocks Victorious

At the Great Kentucky State Show at Louisville, January, 1902.

Largest Class of White Plymouth Rocks Ever Shown in the South or West.

A. C. HAWKINS, Judge.

DUFFY'S Won as follows: First and third cock, first, second and fourth hen, tied for first chl., won second cockerel had 4 chls. tie for third, lost by weight; first, second and fourth pen. Won 12 specials and \$10 cash state donation; had heaviest hen in show (10 1-2 lbs.), largest display, highest scoring hen, 95, cut 1 1-2 on dirty plumage, caused in shipping, which would make her score 96 1-2 by A. C. Hawkins, who was judge. Won fine Rocking Chair for largest number birds scoring over 90 points, and all classes competing: Leghorns and Bantams being twice as large.

Duffy's Rocks Always Win and Always Will.

Eggs \$3.00 Per 15.

C. O. Duffy, Largest Breeder of White Rocks in the World.
OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY.

Send for FREE BOOKLET. A Postal Will Bring it.

THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

OF

Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

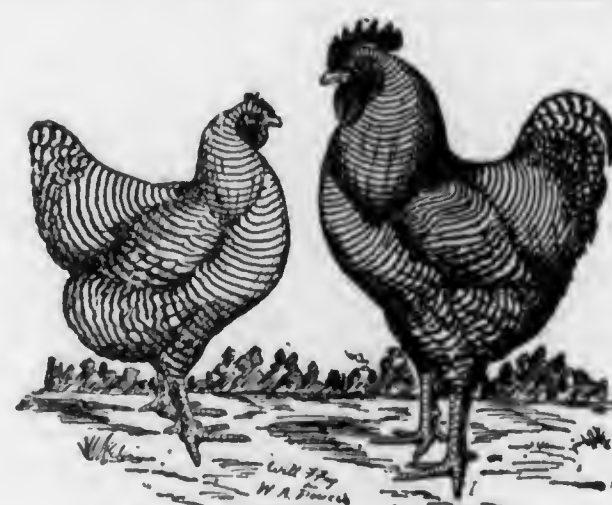
which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge, Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.



ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.

JNO. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

A \$35,000 Farm to Be Given Away!



VIEW OF THE QUILLHURST POULTRY FARM, ELYRIA, O.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE THE OWNER OF THIS ENTIRE PROPERTY?

Fifty acres, modern 15-room, two-story dwelling, fine barn, 64 frost-proof poultry houses, about 2,000 chickens, good horse, good cow, 400-foot breeder house for raising young chicks, 18 Prairie State incubators, 200-egg size, unlimited supply of natural gas for heating, lighting and all purposes, 7500 fruit trees, etc., etc. Ice house with capacity of 60 tons. The finest poultry farm in the country (free from all incumbrances) and its entire contents to be **ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY**. There is no deception in this statement. It means exactly what it says. A committee of prominent business men of Elyria have charge of the award and registering of all guesses. Men of unquestioned integrity and standing and cashiers of the leading banks. Read the astonishing offer. It is beyond question the most liberal one ever presented. Send in your guesses at once, as not one dollar nor one guess will be accepted after 35,000 receipts have been sold. Do not delay and miss the opportunity of a lifetime.

HERE IS THE OFFER:

I will sell to any person receipts for the cure of chicken cholera and roup; the price of the two receipts will be \$1.00, and, in addition to this, every person purchasing the receipts and paying \$1.00, will be given one guess as to the number of beans in a jar, and after disposing of \$35,000.00 worth of receipts, which is the value of the property, I will give a warranty deed of the property to the person or persons guessing nearest to the number of beans in the jar. A guess for every \$1.00 invested. The receipts are worth the \$1.00 and are guaranteed to cure, if used as directed, or the money refunded. They can be filled at any drug store in the country at a nominal cost. In case of a tie, a joint deed will be given to the persons trying.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JAR.

Exactly two gallons (level full) of common white navy beans have been placed in a transparent glass jar and securely sealed by the following committee, composed of leading business men of Elyria, Ohio, who have charge of the award:

Members of Committee on Award.

A. B. TAYLOR, Cashier Lorain County Bank, Elyria.
W. C. LE MASTER, Cashier Elyria Savings Bank.
S. H. SQUIRE, Assistant Cashier National Bank, Elyria.
C. BLANCHARD, Assistant Cashier Savings Bank, Elyria.

The jar is on exhibition in the window of H. A. Dykeman's drug store, No. 25 Main St., Elyria, Ohio. The name of the successful one will be published in this paper.

Explanation as to How the Jar Was Filled.

The committee who have charge of the award went to a grocery store and scooped 2 gals. (strike measure or level full) of common white navy beans out of a bin. These were turned into the jar and the jar then sealed. As the beans were not counted or examined when the jar was filled, it was agreed that any odd halves, chips, or any foreign substance would not be counted. The navy bean is known as the size between a marrowfat and a pea bean.

Terms of This Proposition Guaranteed.

As to the genuineness of this proposition you are referred to any bank in Elyria. A warranty deed has been drawn and properly signed, conveying the entire property to the Committee as Trustees. This Committee has full charge of registering each and every guess. When the contest is closed they will transfer the property to the fortunate one or ones.

TO CONVINCE THE READER THAT THIS REMARKABLE OFFER IS MADE IN GOOD FAITH, THE FOLLOWING LETTERS ARE SUBMITTED:

What the Recorder of Lorain County Says.

To Whom It May Concern: Elyria, O., April 17, 1902.
I hereby certify that a trust deed has this day been filed for record in the Lorain County Recorder's office, from A. P. Worthington and wife to S. H. Squire, Jr., A. B. Taylor, C. E. Blanchard and W. C. Le Master, Trustees, "to be conveyed to the person or persons successful in the 'Quillhurst Farm Guessing Contest'." Situated in township of Elyria, county of Lorain, and state of Ohio, and known as "The Quillhurst Farm."
(SEAL.) CHAS. E. TUCKER, Recorder of Lorain County, Ohio.

What a Bank Cashier Says.

To Whom It May Concern: Elyria, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1902.
I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington for many years, and believe him to be thoroughly honest and reliable. I should rely implicitly upon any statement made by him.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier The National Bank of Elyria.

What the Postmaster Says.

To Whom It May Concern: Elyria, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1902.
I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington for the past twenty years, and my opinion is that any statement made by him is thoroughly reliable and will stand investigation.
His property, The Quillhurst Poultry Farm, is well known in this locality.
Very Respectfully,
J. H. GRISWOLD, P. M.

What a Prominent Attorney Says.

To Whom It May Concern: Elyria, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1902.
I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington intimately for twenty-five years and know him to be an upright, honorable man in every respect. His word is good and he will faithfully keep any contract he may enter into. His property is a valuable one and fairly up to his representations.
E. Y. JOHNSON, Attorney-at-Law.



Miniature View
of JAR.
Capacity of
original 2 gal.

This unique method of disposing of The Quillhurst Poultry Farm is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a business proposition. To those investing \$1.00 for the receipts for the cure of chicken cholera and roup, it is a paying investment. It may mean the saving of a large part of your flock. However, to the fortunate one (or ones) it means the ownership of a poultry farm conservatively valued at \$35,000.00. It is the opinion of expert poultry judges and fanciers that this is the best equipped and most practical poultry farm in the United States.

Send in Your Guesses With Your Money,

And a certificate will be sent you by the Committee on Award. A guess for every \$1.00 invested. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. Send 2c stamp for sample of the jar and full description of the property. If you are not already convinced as to the attractiveness of this offer, send money by registered letter, postoffice order or express order, and address,



VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE.

A. P. WORTHINGTON,
"QUILLHURST FARM." ELYRIA, OHIO.

Be Sure to Mention the Name of This Paper When Writing.

Barred Rocks.

At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.
Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30.
After April 1st \$1.25 for 15.

ALSO

Scotch Collie Dogs.

If you want the best, buy from an old reliable breeder.

Alf. Bertling, Atlanta, Georgia.

B. P. ROCKS.

W. W. BUSSEY,
BIRMINGHAM, - ALABAMA.



My yards this season contain more high scoring birds than those of any breeder in Alabama. My scores were all received at shows under such judges as I. F. Felch and F. J. Marshall. Cockerels, 94; hens, 94 and 93½; pullets, 94, 94, 93½, 93, 93, 92½ and 92. At Birmingham, Jan. 1901, I took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At New Albany, Ind., 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st pen, 185; 1st hen, 94; tie for 2nd hen, 92½; 3d hen, 92½; 1st ckl., 92½; best display of 10, score 918½. Will have a grand lot of youngsters for spring trade.

Eggs, \$3 Per 13 Delivered.

W. W. Bussey, 1004 13th St., South, Birmingham, Ala.

J. G. COILE & CO.,
MONTICELLO, GA.

Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

EGGS \$2 PER SITTING, TWO FOR \$3.50.

Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

J. G. Coile & Co., Monticello, Ga.

Also breeders of Gordon setter dogs—best bird dogs on earth.

Cokesbury Poultry Yards.
Black Langshans,

(Croad and Paragon Strain.)

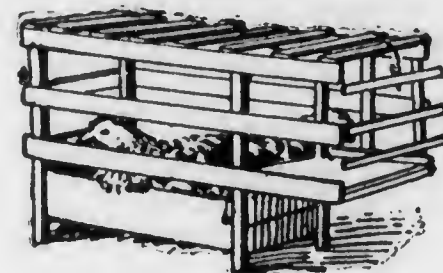
We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Hall, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95½; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 94; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 96; 4th, 95; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 95½. There were over 310 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am booking orders for eggs for spring delivery and for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

STEPHEN T. LEA, M. R., Hedges, S. G.

Ready for the
-- RUSH --
With Our Prize Winning
Silver Laced Wyandottes

Winners of 40 regular and special prizes in five shows, Brown, Lea, Felch and Marshall, judges. At Birmingham, 1900, 2nd ckl, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen. Huntsville, 1902, 2nd ckl, 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 2nd pen. Alabama State Fair, 1900, 2nd ckl, 1st hen, 2nd pullet, 1st pen. Birmingham, Jan. 1901, 1st ckl, 1st ckl, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen, sweepstakes for the ten highest scoring birds in the show, any variety. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st ckl, 1st ckl, 2nd ckl, 2nd hen, 2nd pen. My famous 94 point cock has never been beaten. Pullets score 92½ to 94½. Hens 92 to 94. Cockerels 91½ to 93½. You don't beat them. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Express prepaid.

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Ala.



OAK HILL FARM, J. Clifton Wheat, Mgr. Winchester, Va., Oct. 17, 1901.
Mr. J. B. Williams, Alum Bank, Pa.
DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to say that your nests have given us entire satisfaction, whether used as a trap or an Automatic nest. The time has come when progressive breeders must know which hen laid the egg, and your nest answers the question as well as those costing four times as much money. I am Very Truly,
J. CLIFTON WHEAT.

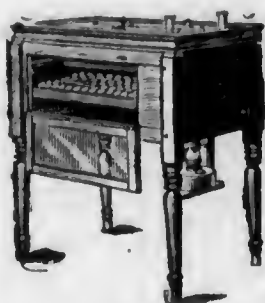
NEST That closes and opens automatically. No fighting or breaking eggs when it is used. In five seconds it can be changed to the BEST TRAP NEST ever made. A boy ten years can make them. State, County and Individual rights for sale. Send for Circular.

J. B. WILLIAMS, Patentee, Alum Bank, Pa.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO 1901.
S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

None Better than the Best but Better
Than the Rest.

I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-paged new circular, free, stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America, Standard strain. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.



A Book Beautiful.
Don't you want the most beautiful catalogue ever issued by an incubator Co. The Prairie State Incubator Company have it. 60 full page tinted plates, 4 beautiful original paintings, over 700 half tone illustrations. We send it free. Write at once. Ask for catalogue No. 63. The best incubator and the best brooder made is made by the Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.

**Silver...
Wyandottes**

At Corydon, Ind., Dec. '01, won 1st hen, 2nd ckl, 2nd hen, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullets, 1st pen. At Louisville, Jan. '02, won 1st, 3rd and 4th pullets, 3rd cockerel, 2nd pen. Stock for sale. Eggs from both Silver and White Wyandottes.

S. DUNCAN, Duncan, Ind.

WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES!

White,
Barred
AND
...Buff...

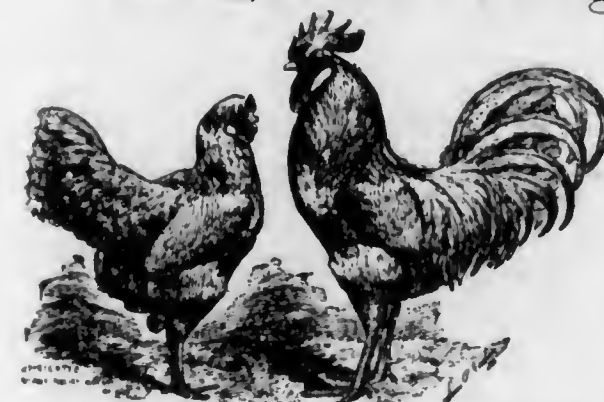


Ply-
mouth
...Rocks...

WE MAKE YOU THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFER FOR MONTH OF JUNE:
A Setting of 13 Eggs from Our Best Pens for \$1.00.
Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

High-Scoring, Prize-Winning BUFF LEGHORNS



Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.

My show record for the past year is as follows: Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1901. Scored by Judge Felch. Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in April, '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea. Won four firsts and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. '01. Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third prize at Troy, Ala., Nov. '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea.

Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks for sale at \$1.50 per 15.
Also breed and sell Chinese Pheasants.

P. H. WALKER, Cleveland, Tenn.

**WE HAVE SOMETHING WE WANT TO
Give, Tell and Show**

All those who anticipate buying, which will do your very soul good, such as

Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, C. I. Games, Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, Pit Games, Pekin Ducks, Wild and Bronze Turkeys.

We know just how to appreciate your position. You, of course, want to start right, and get the best, the cheapest. Listen—We don't say it boastfully, yet as our show record proves to be the best ever made in all the South west—must naturally have as good, if not the best. And, if favored with your order, we will honestly and truly give you the very best your money can buy, and will please you or refund every cent. What more could any one ask or do? Eggs \$5.00. Stock \$2.00 and up.

OUACHITA VALLEY POULTRY FARM, G. W. BROWN, PROP., CAMDEN, ARK.

WYANDOTTES,

**GOLDEN
AND
BUFF.**

At Louisville, Ky., State Show, 1902, entered 12 birds and nine regular and three special premiums. Eggs from these winners at \$1.50 per 15.

W. M. SPALDING, Cox's Creek, Ky.

**ARE YOU
AFTER SOUTHERN TRADE?**

If you are you get it by advertising your poultry, In cubators, remedies, Belgian Hares and pet stock in the

DIXIE - HOME,

The only agricultural and home paper published in Alabama. Guaranteed circulation of 20,000. Write for sample copy and rates. Subscription price 50c per year.

Dixie Home Publishing Company,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Cornish Indian Games.



Prize-winning strain. Eggs \$2 for 15. S. S. Hamburgs, bluest of blood. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. One pen of Hamburgs for sale, 12 hens and cockerel. Also a few cockerels left for quick buyers.

J. W. HISCEN,
Hopkinsville, Kentucky



BLUE RIBBON

POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, I won first cock, 92; first hen, 93½; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 93½; first pullet, 94½; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge F. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen. D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 1901, won first cock, 92½; first, second and third hen, score 92½; first cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 93½; third pullet, 93; fourth pullet, 93; fifth pullet, 93; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owen, judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 93½ by Judge C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

A. G. Settle, 404-406 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.

Cyphers Incubators.

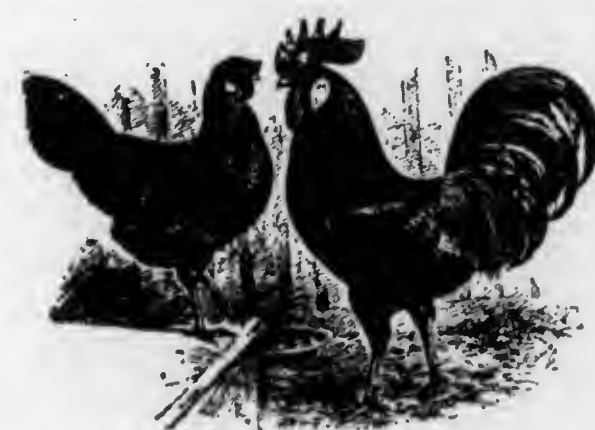
Highest Award at Pan-American.

We are Southern Agents and Will Deliver it to You **FREIGHT PAID.** Write for Prices. Also on Coops, Egg Boxes, Bone Cutters, Etc.

Barred P. Rocks and Belgian Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.



G. W. Gilliam,
PRATT CITY, ALA.

Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
(R. S. Hickman strain)

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 188½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92. On Buffs I won 1st hen, score 92½; and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins Bantams I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$1 for 15.

Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

Catalogue Free.

Silverthorn's Minorcas

Are what you want if you are looking for the best layers and sure winners. Have never failed to get their share of ribbons at the Louisville Show. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock according to excellence. Get next quick.

W. A. SILVERTHORN, 2221 MAGAZINE, LOUISVILLE, KY

Spencer County Rabbitry and Pigeon Loft.

Belgian Hares, Fancy Pigeons, Pekin Ducks,
and W. H. Turkeys, -toms \$2.00 and hens
\$1.50 each.

4 Buff Cochins Hens, 1st class, from Hauscher.
A Greyhound pup (dog) 10 Mos. old, color
mouse, a beauty, at \$10.00.

E. C. LILLY,
FAIRFIELD, KY.

LOOK HERE!

WHITE - WYANDOTTES

EXCLUSIVELY.

If you will let me send you 15 nice eggs for \$1.50 you will know that in fancy points there is none better, and for egg production there is none so good. Pen No. 1 headed by 1st prize ck. at Birmingham, Jan. '01. No. 2 by an extra fine chl. just from Dustan. Good stock \$2 each. Eggs from extra heavy layers for \$4 per 100.

Full pedigreed Belgian Hares, one month old, for \$1.00 each.

WHITE HILL POULTRY FARM,
A. J. LAWSON, Prop., DARE, TENN.
Agent for Cyphers Incubators.



Poultry Marker.

Do you keep a Record of chickens? The different breeds, hatches, etc. should be kept. There is no better or quicker way than by this marker, as over 16 different marks can be made by punching web between toes, so that private marks can be made, not only to keep records, but by your private marks you can secure your- self from the chicken thief. They are well made with steel spring and cutter, nicely nickel plated. Made in two sizes. Size of holes shown on cut. Sent post- paid on receipt of price, 25 cents each.

FANCY FOWLS CO.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

MY

White P. Rocks

AND Light Brahmas

Are very fine, thrifty and great layers. Eggs from these high scoring pen \$1.00 for 15, or \$5.00 per 100. I guarantee a good hatch. Also for sale one handsome registered black Scotch Collie Dog, with large white collar and white markings, weight 75 pounds. Also fine stud and one registered sable bitch, white markings, both recorded in American Kennel Club, New York; and also one Sable bitch, white markings, eligible to register.

F. A. McCOY, EMINENCE, KY.

F. E. MENZIES,
DYER, TENNESSEE.

Breeder of Fancy Kinglet Strain

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

EGGS PER SETTING \$2.50.

Our Stock is Direct From E. B. Thompson.

U. O. G. C. POULTRY FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Lang- shans, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, N. B. Turkeys and Pea Fowls. Eggs and stock in season.

MRS. D. A. BROOKS, STURGIS, KENTUCKY.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

CURE
GUARANTEED.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE is the only remedy known to positively cure Roup in all its forms, as long as the fowl can see to drink. **FOR CAMELS,** especially in the pigeons, this cure excels all others. One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Directions with every package. If it fails to cure, we refund the money. Post- paid, small sizes, 50c; large size \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LOUSE KILLER never fails to kill. Try it. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage.

CONKEY'S EGG FOOD AND POULTRY TONIC will keep your flock in perfect health and make hens lay. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage. **AGENTS WANTED.**

G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
Eastern Wholesale Office, 8 Park Place, New York City. Pacific Coast Agents Petaluma Incu- tor Co., Petaluma, Calif.
For sale by all Poultry Supply Houses and Druggists. Do not send stamps.

High-Scoring Prize-Winning

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cock- erel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.

Offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$3.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. F. PAUL, Troy, Alabama.

JOHN H. GOOD,

2616 Montgomery St., Louisville, Ky.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY.

At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 1902, won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 26. Homing Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.

Molino Poultry Farm,

S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff P. Rocks

and English Red Caps.

Leghorn eggs, special matings, \$1.50, others \$1.00. Buff Rocks and Red Cap eggs \$1.50 for 15. Prize winners at Fayetteville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. Choice stock of all breeds for sale.
My B. Leghorns are Tenney & Harrington's strains—B. Rocks, Burdack's Nuggels.
2-3t **O. T. WILEY, Propr., Molino, Tenn.**

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS!

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

First pair Germantown, Ky., 1898 and 1899; first pair Maysville, Ky., 1899. Cincinnati, 1900, won second pullet, third cockerel, fourth hen; 1901, first hen, score 96; third pullet, score 96; third cockerel, score 95½; 1902, first hen, score 97; first cock, score 97. Our flock of Turkeys is now headed by this first prize cock at Cincinnati, 1902. He also won second prize at the great Chicago show as young tom in 1901.
Eggs from these High Scoring Birds \$4.00 per Sitting of 13 During May. Reduced from \$5.00.

OUR PEKIN DUCKS
ARE ALWAYS WINNERS. In 1899, Germantown, Ky., first pair at Ewing, Ky., first pair, 1900, Cincinnati, first old pair, score 97-96; Maysville, Ky., first old pair, first young pair. Cincinnati, 1901, first old pair, score 97½-97; second old pair, score 97-96; first young pair, 98-97½; second young pair, 97½-97; third young pair, 97-96½; 1902, first young pair, 97½-96; second old pair, 95½-95. Maysville, Ky., 1901, first young pair, first old pair. Germantown, Ky., 1901, first young pair, first old pair. Ewing, Ky., 1901, first young pair, first old pair. Georgetown, O., 1901, first young pr, 1st old pair.
EGGS \$2.00 PER SITTING OF ELEVEN.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Single Mating Yards. We mate for 1902 sixty selected pullets, most of them hatched from pen No. 1 of last year, headed by our premium cockerels, tie for first prize at Cincinnati 1901, score 94 by B. N. Pierce, mated to fine cockerels.

Eggs From These Yards \$1.

COCKEREL PEN. This pen consists of ten hens, four of which are sired by first cockerel at New York show, 1899, and first cockerel New York show, 1901, mated to one of M. S. Gardener's fine exhibition cockerel, son of his famous first pen cockerel New York show 1900, descendant of Ben Har, best Barred Rock ever shown at the great New York poultry show. This pen will be Eggs \$3 Per 15.

PULLET MATING PEN. This pen consists of ten fine exhibition pullets. Fourth pullet at Cincinnati 1902, in a class of 29, balance of pen within one point of prize winners. This pen is also mated to one of M. S. Gardener's pullet bred cockerels, descendant of first hen at Boston 1900. From this pen you may expect high scoring pullets.
GOOD HATCH GUARANTEED.
Eggs \$3 Per 15.

W. E. PYLES, May's Lick, Ky.

Winona Poultry Yards

Are now mated for the egg season of 1902 with as grand a lot of

Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

As ever graced the yards of any breeder North or South.

Why not buy from the best stock obtainable, that has been line bred for years and get the benefit of our experience? Eggs \$ r 13, \$3.50 for 26. Our catalogue is free.

E. DUNSTAN, WINONA, MISS.
Mention FANCY FOWLS. 3-12t

Old Dominion Poultry Farm,

Neg o Arm, - Va.

THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. P. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE FARM RAISED AND PROLIFIC LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.

EGGS \$1.50 per 15,
4.00 per 50,
6.00 per 100.

Pieces of stock on application. Prompt shipments Write your wants.

J. H. SLEDD,
Agents Prairie State Incubators.

CANADA'S BEST Brown Leghorns,

Rose and Single Comb,

"Down to date" in size, style and color. Also one pen Black Minorcas, Pitt's great English strain. Eggs for sale from matings that are guaranteed to produce winners. Introduce our hardy Canadian blood into your yards. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed.

W. B. Brown, Kleinburg, Ont. Canada.



BLUE RIBBON POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, 1 won first cock, 92; first hen, 93; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge F. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen, D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 1901, won first cock, 92; first, second and third hen, score 92; first cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 93; third pullet, 93; fourth pullet, 93; fifth pullet, 93; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owen, judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 93 1/2 by Judge C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

A. G. Settle, 404-406 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.

Cyphers Incubators.

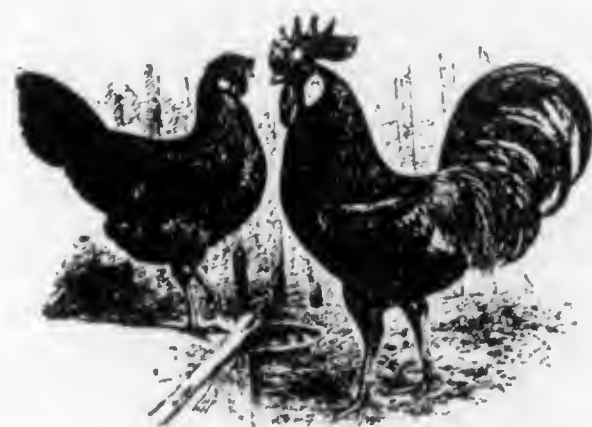
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Barred P. Rocks and Belgan Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

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Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
[R. S. Hickman strain]

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, 1 won on Browns 1st pen, score 188 1/2; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94 1/2; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92. On Buffs 1 won 1st hen, score 92 1/2; and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins 1 won 1st pullet, score 93 1/2, and 2nd pullet, score 90 1/2.

Eggs from these birds at \$1 for 13.

Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

Catalogue Free.

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Are what you want if you are looking for the best layers and sure winners. Have never failed to get their share of ribbons at the Louisville Show. Eggs \$2 per 13. Stock according to excellence. Get next quick.

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Spencer County Rabbitry and Pigeon Loft.

Belgian Hares, Fancy Pigeons, Pekin Ducks,
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4 Buff Cochins Hens, 1st class, from Bauscher.
A Greyhound pup (dog) 10 Mos. old, color
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EXCLUSIVELY.

If you will let me send you 15 nice eggs for \$1.50 you will know that in fancy points there is none better, and for egg production there is none so good. Pen No. 1 headed by 1st prize ck. at Birmingham, Jan. '01. No. 2 by an extra fine chl. just from Dustan. Good stock \$2 each. Eggs from extra heavy layers for \$4 per 100.

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MY White P. Rocks AND Light Brahmas

Are very fine, thrifty and great layers. Eggs from these high scoring pen \$1.00 for 15, or \$5.00 per 100. I guarantee 2 good hatch. Also for sale one handsome registered black Scotch Collie Dog, with large white collar and white markings, weight 75 pounds. Also finest and one registered sable bitch, white markings, both recorded in American Kennel Club, New York; and also one sable bitch, white markings, eligible to register.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks.

EGGS PER SETTING \$2.50.

Our Stock is Direct From E. B. Thompson.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, M. B. Turkeys and Pea Fowls. Eggs and stock in season.

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CURE
GUARANTEED.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE is the only remedy known to positively cure Roup in all its forms, as long as the fowl can see to drink. **FOR CANKER**, especially in the pigeons, this cure excels all others. One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Directions with every package. If it fails to cure, we refund the money. Postpaid, small sizes, 50c; large size \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LOUSE KILLER never fails to kill. Try it. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage.

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At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.

I offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$3.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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JOHN H. GOOD, 2616 Montgomery St., Louisville, Ky. S. C. B. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY.

At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 1902, won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 26. Housing Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.



Molino Poultry Farm, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff P. Rocks and English Red Caps.

Leghorn eggs, special matings, \$1.50, others \$1.00. Buff Rocks and Red Caps eggs \$1.50 for 15. Prize winners at Fayetteville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. Choice stock of all breeds for sale. My B. Leghorns are Tenney & Harrington's strains—B. Rocks, Burdock's Nuggels. 23t

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Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

First pair Germantown, Ky., 1898 and 1899; first pair Mayville, Ky., 1899. Cincinnati, 1900, won second pullet, third cockerel, fourth hen; 1901, first hen, score 96; third pullet, score 96; third cockerel, score 95 1/2; 1902, first hen, score 97; first cock, score 97. Our flock of Turkeys is now headed by this first prize cock at Cincinnati, 1902. He also won second prize at the great Chicago show as young tom in 1901.

Eggs from these High Scoring Birds \$4.00 per Sitting of 13 During May. Reduced from \$5.00.



OUR PEKIN DUCKS

ARE ALWAYS WINNERS. In 1899, Germantown, Ky., first pair; at Ewing, Ky., first pair, 1900, Cincinnati, first old pair, score 97-96; Mayville, Ky., first old pair, first young pair, Cincinnati, 1901, first old pair, score 97 1/2-97; second old pair, score 97-96; first young pair, 98-97 1/2; second young pair, 97 1/2-97 1/2; third young pair, 97-96 1/2. 1902, first young pair, 97 1/2-96; second old pair, 95 1/2-95. Mayville, Ky., 1901, first young pair, first old pair, Germantown, Ky., 1901, first young pair, first old pair, Ewing, Ky., 1901, first young pair, first old pair, Georgetown, O., 1901, first young pair, first old pair.

EGGS \$2.00 PER SITTING OF ELEVEN.

Winona Poultry Yards

Are now mated for the egg season of 1902 with as grand a lot of

Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

As ever graded the yards of any breeder North or South.

Why not buy from the best stock obtainable, that has been line bred for years and get the benefit of our experience? Eggs \$1.33-50 for 26. Our catalogue is free.

E. DUNSTAN, WINONA, MISS.
Mention FANCY FOWLS. 3-12t

Old Dominion Poultry Farm,

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THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. P. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE FARM RAISED AND PROLIFIC LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.

EGGS \$1.50 per 15, 4.00 per 50, 6.00 per 100.

Prices of stock on application. Prompt shipments. Write your wants.

J. H. SLEDD,
Agents Prairie State Incubators.

CANADA'S BEST Brown Leghorns,

Rose and Single Comb,

"Down to date" in size, style and color. Also one pen Black Minorcas, Pitt's great English strain. Eggs for sale from matings that are guaranteed to produce winners. Introduce our hardy Canadian blood into your yards. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed.

W. R. Brown, Kleinburg, Ont. Canada.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

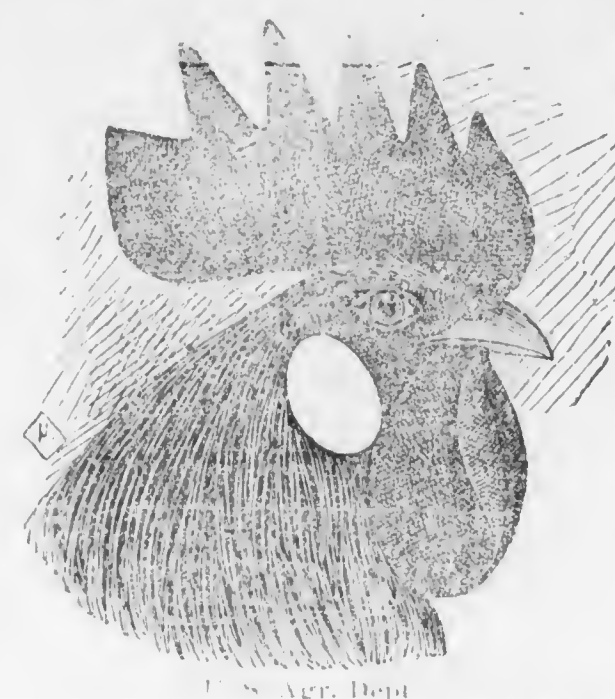
Single Mating Yards. We mate for 1902 sixty selected pullets, most of them hatched from pen No. 1 of last year, headed by our premium cockerels, tie for first prize at Cincinnati 1901, score 94 by H. N. Pierce, mated to fine cockerels.

Eggs From These Yards \$1.

COCKEREL PEN. This pen consists of ten hens, four of which are sired by first cockerel at New York show, 1899, and first cockerel New York show, 1901, mated to one of M. S. Gardener's fine exhibition cockerels, son of his famous first pen cockerel New York show 1900, descendant of Ben Hur, best Barred Rock ever shown at the great New York poultry show. This pen will be Eggs \$3 Per 15. sure to produce fine exhibition cockerels.

PULLET MATING PEN. This pen consists of ten fine exhibition pullets. Fourth pullet at Cincinnati 1901, score 94 by H. N. Pierce, mated to one of M. S. Gardener's pullet bred cockerels, descendant of first hen at Boston 1900. From this pen you may expect high scoring pullets. Eggs \$3 Per 15. GOOD HATCH GUARANTEED.

W. E. PYLES, May's Lick, Ky.



Single Comb Brown Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY.

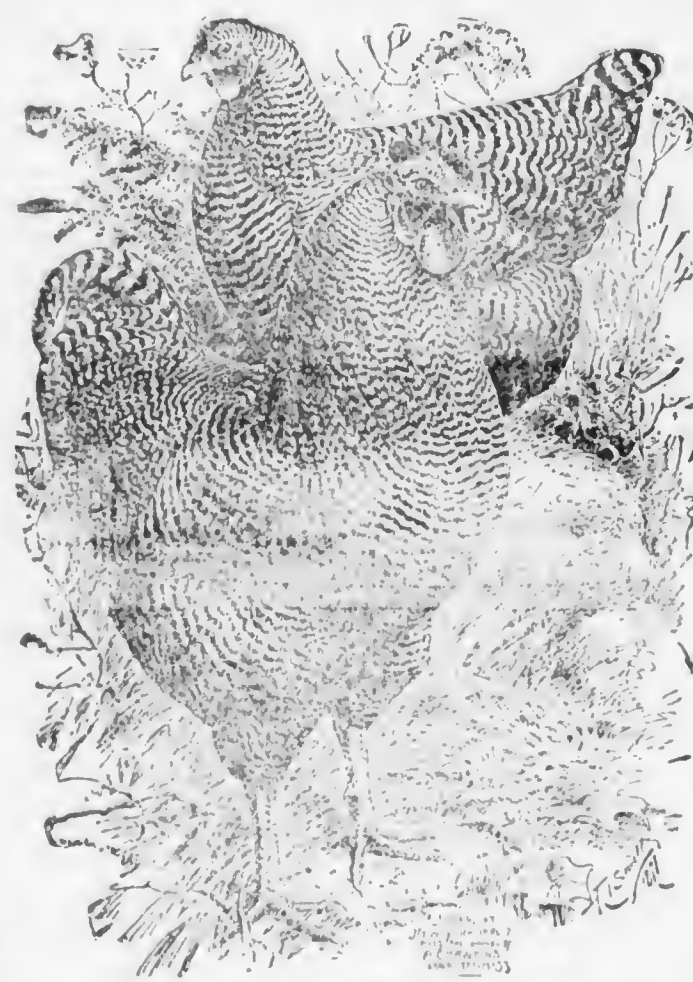
My strain of Brown Leghorns is an old one—having been under course of construction during the last decade. I have hens which scored as pullets 94 and 95. I have pullets of equal merit. Cockerels scoring 94½, others just as good which have never been scored. My matings this season are superb—eggs hatching well. I shall confidently expect some very high scoring youngsters from these matings. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. Money back if I cannot satisfy. Write your wants.

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THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST.

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FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS I WILL SELL
EGGS FROM MY CELEBRATED PRIZE WINNING
B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS
AT \$2.00 PER 15.

My Unparalleled Show Record Furnished Upon Application.
A. E. TATE, Prop. Vornen Hall Poultry Farm, High Point, N. C.



Winners at New York, from Life.

HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE
AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE
MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 38 Sittings, \$10.
28 Sittings, \$8. 5 Sittings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 200 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won three as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at Boston, 1890, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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Drinking Fountains, Lice Killers.

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Write for Catalogue.

MY Barred P. Rocks

At the three last shows held at Cincinnati, Ohio, won eighteen regular premium besides specials. Have something over 500 youngsters growing for the fall and winter trade. Am through hatching for this season.

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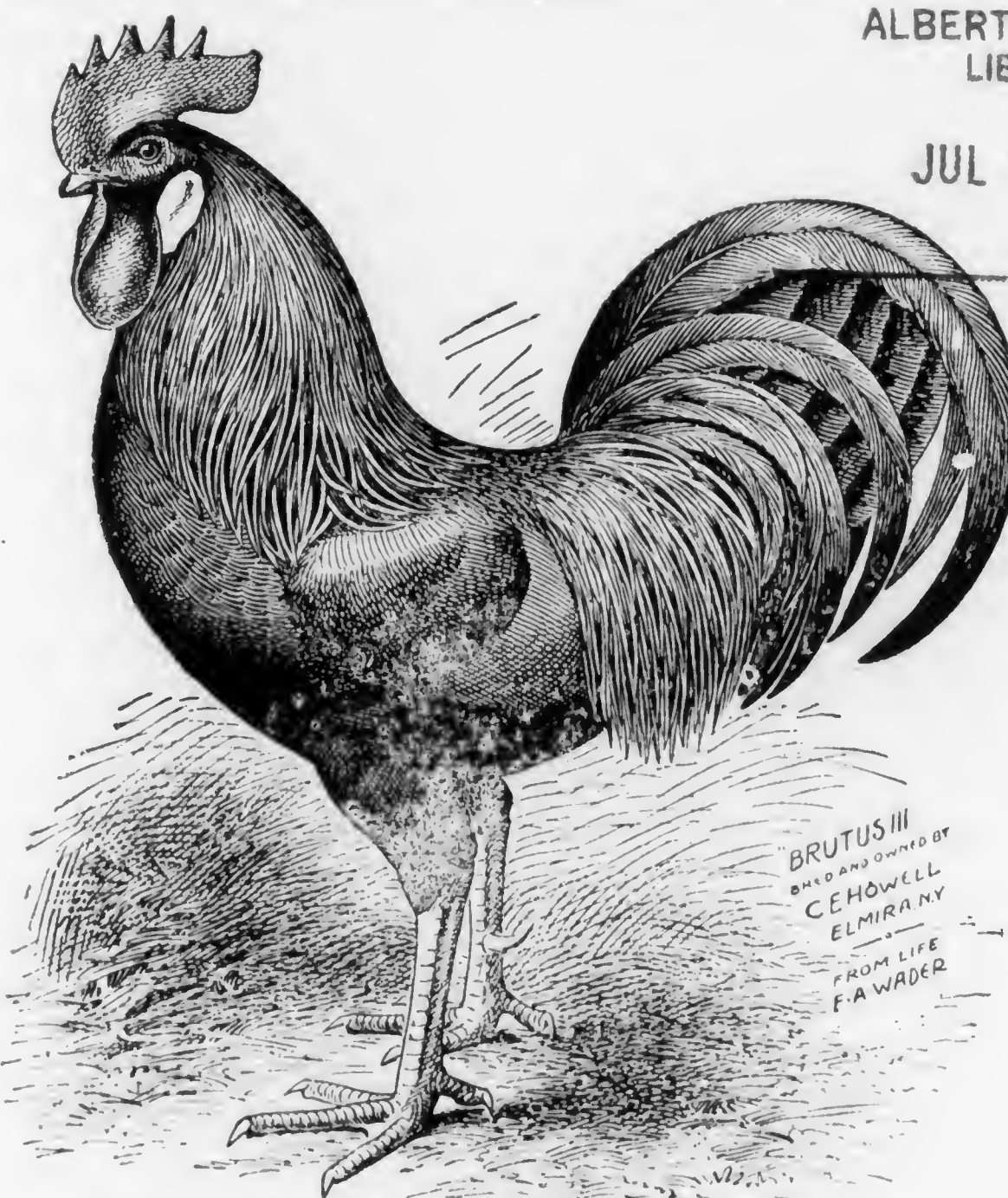
VOL. VI.

JULY, 1902.

NO. 7.

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F. A. WADDER

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cock

SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS.

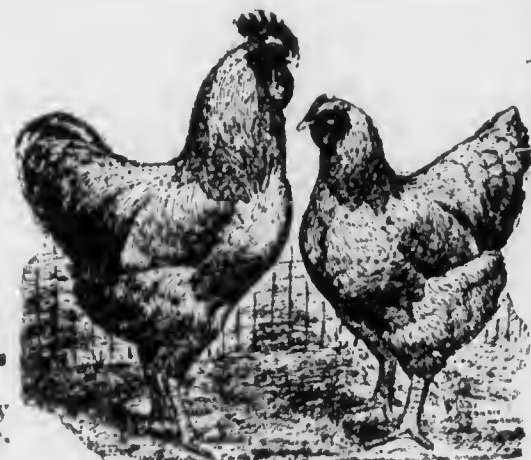


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Their top notch quality is known from ocean to ocean. Great were the shows in Chicago, Indianapolis and Memphis last winter and Moore's Cornish Indians were triumphant. Eggs from No. 1 pens \$5 for 15, \$9 for 30; No. 2 pens \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Few males for sale.

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DARWIN'S Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks.



My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cockerel, tie 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you, for I am in the chicken business to stay. My stock is all farm-raised.

GEORGE DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.

THE WINNERS AT CHARLESTON, EXPOSITION

JANUARY 23RD TO 31ST, 1902.

Trouche's Black Minorcas

In a strong class I won 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 4th pullet, 1st pen \$50 Silver Cup offered by the American Poultry Association for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Mediterranean Cross; \$5 Silver Cup for the best display. My birds possess large frames—typical Minorca shape, correct color and are bred for eggs as well as the show room. Eggs \$3 per 15. 2-6t Member American Black Minorca Club. P. E. TROUCHE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

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Eggs that Hatch from High Scoring
Birds at \$1 per 13, \$3.30 per 50.

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My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas 1st ck, ckl, hen and pul; on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st ck, ckl, pul, and pen; on W. P. Rocks, 1st ck, ckl, hen and pullet, and pen; on White Wyandottes, 1st ckl, 2nd ckl, 2nd pul, 1st pen. Showed no C. I. Games. Eggs \$1.50 for 13, \$2.50 for 25. I also bred Duroc-Jersey swine. Pedigree with every hog. Herd headed by "Sensation H." I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs from grand matings 50c each. Mammoth Pekin Duck eggs \$2 per 13. Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Buff Cockins and Buff Leghorns; \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. White P. Rock eggs \$2 per 15, straight. These eggs are from fine birds. Catalogue free.

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At Kentucky State Show I won every first, second and third on ducks. Also every special.



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I want every reader of F. F. to have a copy of my new, neat catalogue about my

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It tells about the heaviest layers, a good dresser, and I know it will interest you. Many copies already sent out. It is complete in description, information, etc. Is free for the asking. Why not send for it now?

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From Which We Sell
Eggs this Month
At Usual Price, \$1.50
for 13 Eggs.

Yard 1—White Leghorns, six 20 eggs per year record hens with male of a famous egg strain.

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Yard 3—Six Wyandottes from Dunston.

Yard 4—Black Langshans, 92.94 point females, mated to a first premium ckl. at Indiana State Fair, score 94% by Hewes.

Yard 5—Six Maplehurst line-bred, Stay-White Wyandottes.

Yard 6—Seven Hawkins and Thompson B. P. R. hens, 10 to 12 lbs. each, headed by deep blue, finely barred Hawkins cockerel.

Yard 7—Maplehurst's standard variety and producing line of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Yard 8—Eight choice Rocks, with prize cockerel at Atlanta and Troy.

Yard 9—Three Light Brahmas—Antecora and Felch.

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Russellville, Tenn.

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POPE'S Barred P. Rocks

HAVE BLOOD OF NATIONAL
REPUTATION!

Are a Practical Business Fowl.

Good = Layers.

"JEANETTE,"
First Hen, score 94% at Louisville, Ky.

For two years in succession our birds have won at the largest shows. At the great Louisville Inter-State Fair, Oct. 1901, we won 1st ck, 1st ckl, and 1st pullet—3 out of 4 firsts. At Louisville show, Jan. 1902, we won 1st hen, score 94%; 2nd pen, 3d ck, and 3 specials. A. C. Hawkins, judge. Handsome, interesting catalogue free. Write for it. Eggs balance of season \$1.00 per 15.

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ROSEDALE FARM.

My eggs are proving wonderfully fertile and are hatching a large per cent. of good chicks. They are from prize winning pens. You may need a setting from my

WHITE LEGHORNS OR BARRED P. ROCKS.

I have four yards of Leghorns and seven yards of Rocks. Can send eggs from either cockerel or pullet matings at \$2 per 15, or \$5 per 45. Good hatch guaranteed.

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WINNERS AT HAMILTON, O., and LOUISVILLE, KY.

My Black Minorcas were winners at Hamilton, O., and Louisville, Ky., this year, scoring 93% to 95. There are none finer anywhere. Eggs \$2. Fair hatch guaranteed.

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Cowart's W. P. ROCKS

Won a majority of the best prizes at Troy, Ala., and Albany, Ga.

QUALITY! If you want quality I can please you. Yards mated containing hens and pullets scoring from 93% to 94, mated to 1st cock at Troy and Albany, score 93, and cockerel 2nd at Troy and 1st at Albany, score 95. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

C. H. COWART, Box F, Troy, Ala.

200 CHOICE BIRDS!

Two Hundred Choice Barred and WhitePlymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and C. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and tries of Belgian Hares. Address at once

D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

WYANDOTTES, Cut This Out GOLDEN AND BUFF.

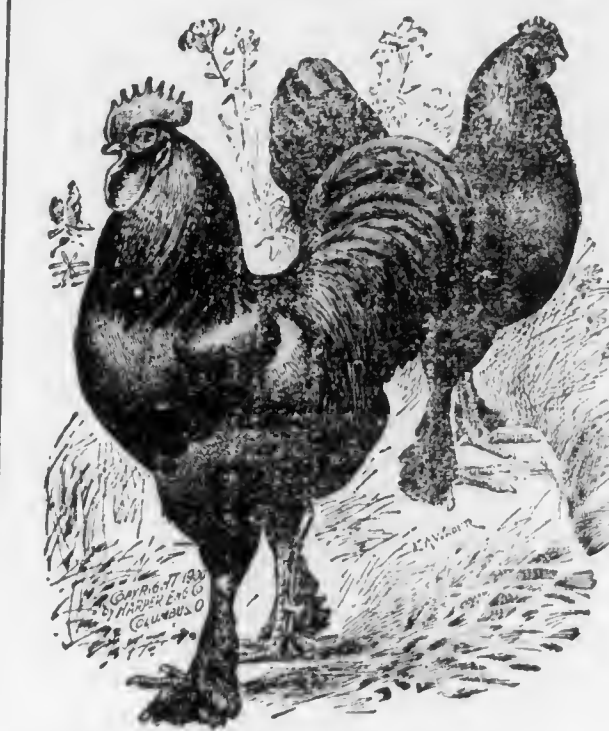
A fine lot of youngsters that will win at the fall and winter shows.

WRITE YOUR WANTS.

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Hens, pullets and cockerels for sale at \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Nice, pure bred stock.

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Barred and White Rocks,
and White Wyandottes.
Orpingtons, B. Cochins.

Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15.
Write me.

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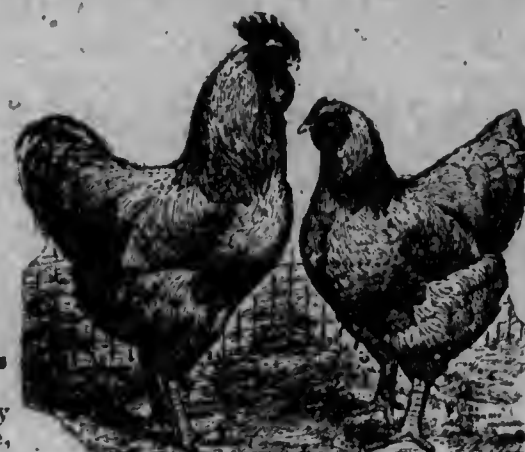


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2-6t Member American Black Minorca Club. P. E. TROUCHE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

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MULBERRY, TENNESSEE, I. C. RUTLEDGE, PROP.

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At Usual Price, \$1.50
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HAVE BLOOD OF NATIONAL
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Good = Layers.

"JEANETTE,"
First Hen, score 94½ at Louisville, Ky.

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S. Hamburgs, Yellow and
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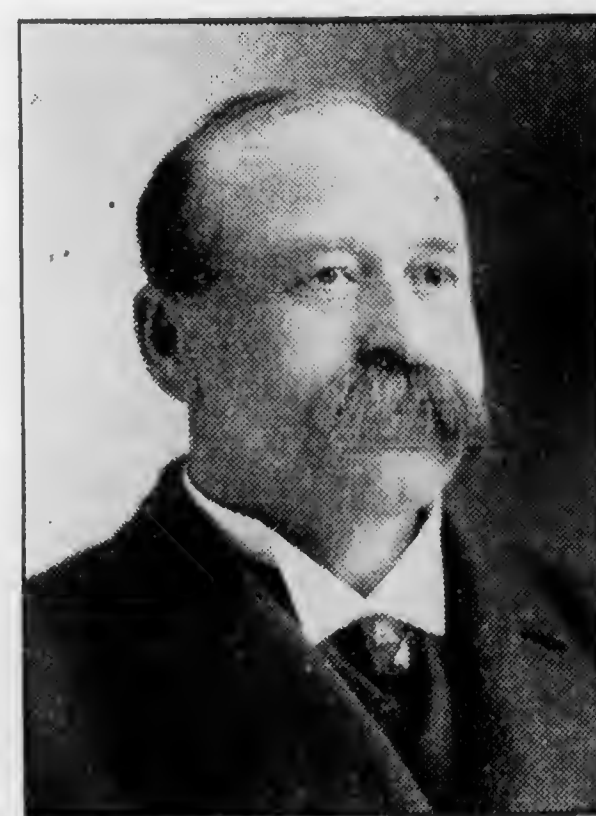
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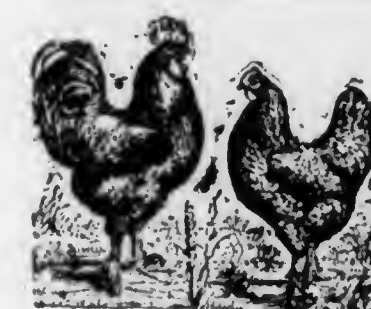
**White
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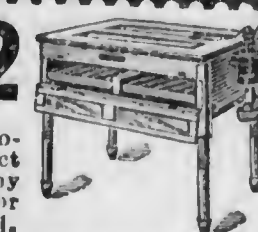
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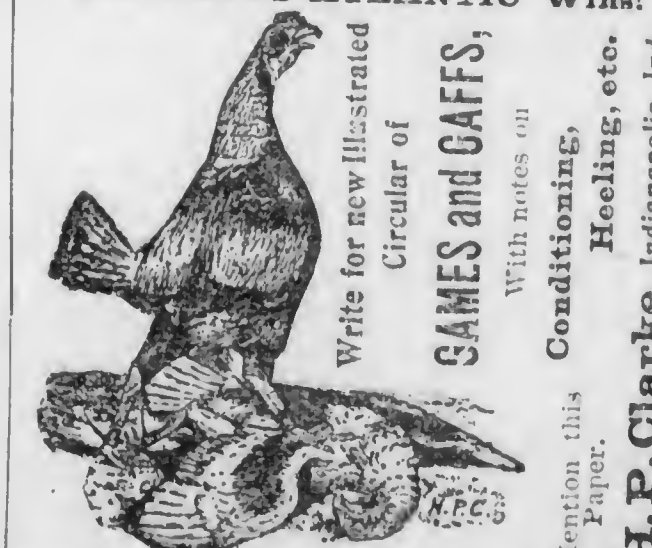
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S. C. W. Leghorns & White Wyandottes,
White as Snow.
Barred P. Rocks,
Barred From Tip to Skin.
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Of the Best Strains in this Country.

Who can say more about their stock? Prices: \$3.00 to \$7.00 per trio. Would be cheap at twice those prices. If they don't suit, your money back. This is your opportunity. Don't miss it.

Eggs from choice matings \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30

Indian Ridge Poultry Farm,
D. P. VINEYARD, Prop.,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., JULY 10, 1902.

No 7

Judging Leghorns.

* D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill. *

This breed has several varieties, all worthy of the fanciers' care and attention. Like all our recognized standard fowls, they vary in size, style and laying qualities as well as color of plumage, eyes, beak and legs. In the past ten years or less the Leghorn has been changed from the short, dumpy, short-legged and illy proportioned fowl to one that catches the attention and holds one in admiration when a truly typical specimen is met with.—The old type Leghorn had as a rule a small body, and a large, thick comb, such as one meets with in Minorcas. The fancier has learned what medium size means on a Leghorn, hence a comb of good quality and fine in texture is what largely prevails today on the best winning specimens.

This feature is one of the most valuable sections and is valued at 10 points. It, as a rule, makes or mars a specimen's looks. While seldom met with perfect, it is indicative of good or bad breeding. The larger the more apt to be wringled and too high. A wringled comb is cut from one

to two and a half points, depending on the shape, division, regularity and length of points; also the number. If five, the first beginning at a proper distance, the center one largest, the other two smaller than first two slightly inclining backward, the rear raised on the top line of head, "with no tendency to follow the shape of the neck." Such a comb when free from double serrations or what we term "fish tails" (a divide at rear) will sometimes when nicely rounded at rear pass with a cut of only half a point. The female comb is more often found near perfect than the male. The wattles should always be looked after carefully for fineness of texture, free from folds, soft and not too large. The cut for folds is half a point, coarseness the same.

"Earlobes smooth, trim, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting close to the head. The value of this section, like the comb, is ten points. The discount for shape is half a point when too coarse or long, when wrinkled half to one and a half. It is the fancy feature that adds much to the perfection of head and appendages. The beak and head sometimes are too small, narrow or long, and gamey in appearance. Such

defects are discounted a half point when pronounced.

Red eyes in Leghorns add much to their beauty and perfection. In fact a pearl-eyed specimen should never be used. This defect when found is discounted from one-fourth to one point, depending on how near it approaches the red called for in the Standard. The neck is another feature largely indicating how bred. It should be in length of proper proportion to the whole make up, well arched head and neck joining with a well defined back, the cape coming well down over the shoulders. This section is usually cut a half point for lack of arch or fullness. The backs of Leghorns are seldom found perfect in shape. The Standard calls for "medium length, the saddle rising in a short concave sweep to tail." Such backs are occasionally met with and add much to the beauty of a male. In the female it calls for a slight rise to the tail. Back section is as a rule cut from half to one point, half if short enough but running straight to tail, there breaking abruptly, one if too long and straight, and breaking at the tail.

The greatest fault that mars the symmetry of a Leghorn is a tail carried too high, causing it to divide the lower saddle feathers. Squirrel tails (that is a tail carried so high that it touches, or nearly so, the neck) are not often met with any more. When met with they disqualify, and this defect should never be tolerated in a breeder's yards. The

length, proper spread of tail, long sickles and proper number of tail coverts make this one of the most attractive features in either sex. Defects are usually carried too high, which is cut from one-half to one and a half points; too narrow or long, half to one point; broken sickles, half to one; main sickles missing, from one to two points, depending on what color conditions are found.

The breast of the male should stand well forward, in width fully broad to merge well into a nicely rounded body. Keel bone straight, shape of breast is discounted for flatness a half to one point; narrow and undeveloped, one to one and a half. "Body, of medium length, tapering from front to rear and closely feathered." This gives a specimen a fuller body, with longer feathers than a game. This section is seldom cut for defects unless the keel bone is crooked, then from a half to one point, depending on the degree of defect.

Wings are seldom cut for shape. In males if flight or secondary feathers are broken, missing or dipped, or a feather broken in flight or secondaries, one fourth to one point; clipped wing two points, both clipped disqualify.

Legs and toes should be "medium length, slender, shanks rather long, toes straight." Legs that are too short in proportion to the general size and make up of the specimen should be cut one-half point; toes crooked, half a point. This covers the shape defects of all sections.

Earlobes if showing a yellow tinge, half to one point; if some red from one to two points. If covering more than one half of surface of cockerels and pullets, disqualify. Cocks' and hens' earlobes would have to be totally red to disqualify.

PLUMAGE OF LEGHORNS.

I will take up the three leading varieties—Brown, Buff and

White. The Brown male's neck and saddle plumage should be "rich, brilliant red, with a distinct stripe extending down the center of each feather and tapering to a point near its extremity, the red to be free from black," in a well striped neck and saddle. Often there is a black outer edge near the points of the feathers; when under color is rich and deep, this slight defect is cut one-half point, with poor under color one to one and a half in either section; where stripe is lacking, with lack of rich red the cut is from one to one and a half points.

The usual cut on back is from half to one and a half. The tail often receives a cut for under fluff forward of sickle feathers showing too light, half a point; white in tail of cockerels disqualifies. In cock birds "more than one inch at the base of sickles, and one-half inch at the base of primaries," of white found in these sections, is cut one and a half points; if more disqualify. The breast and body of the male plumage should be a rich black. Sometimes red shows in these sections; the cut is half to one point. Legs should be yellow, toes yellow or dusky. This section is seldom cut for color on males. When too dark or faded the cut is from half to one point.

The neck plumage of females, color demand is "rich orange yellow with a broad-black stripe extending down the center." This section is seldom found perfect, and is punished for being too light, smudgy, or penciled. The discount is from one half point to one and a half. The back tail and surface of wings should be one uniform brown, the lighter shade predominating. The effect producing a soft even brown tint, with no shafting in the feathers perceptible." These sections are cut from half to one and a half points, when cut more severely are unworthy as breeding stock. Shafting is cut half to one point as it shows in de-

gree to light, a brown approaching a gray, half point; a dark brown approaching a black is cut from one to one and a half points. The breast should be a salmon color, uniform and rich, harmonizing with the lighter brown of the body. The cut on breast color is sometimes cut two points where much penciling or brown shows. Legs in females come dusky brown often, this is cut half to one point.

Buff Leghorns of both sexes should be one even shade of color throughout. Defects in males neck is dark or white in under color, the cut is from half to two points. Back plumage the same. Mealiness in breast color (that is a mixture of fine white specks) is cut half to one and a half points. Wings and tails often show white, okra and chestnut bronze. The discount is from half to two as these defects appear. Many are found in late years almost free from all foreign color; the cut of half a point is the lightest made. The females generally are a shade lighter throughout, after showing perfect surface buff; where this is found the cut for light under-color is not over half a point.

White Leghorns color poults as a rule are small gray specks or a yellow tint in shaft of feather; these faults when found throughout all sections make specimens unworthy to breed from. Yellow in quill of feathers in wings and tail cut half to one point. Pale beak or shanks one fourth to one point.

Origin and History of the Rose Comb Leghorn.

(By N. D. Forbes, New Haven, Conn.)

Regarding the origin, which is to say the beginning, source, root, derivation—of these varieties. Well, as the boys say, "that's a sticker." As to the history, that is another matter; but in this hustling age rather ancient history by this time, because I have bred them about

25 years continuously myself and they had been in this country over 25 years more before I owned any of them. Therefore, being asked for the origin and history, I will say that I am very glad to do it as far as the latter is concerned, but the former—please excuse me.

Leghorns with rose combs came to this country from Italy both while and brown—sometime in the middle of the last century. Who originated them in Italy, or how they came to be there, I do not know. When I first advertised them, breeders of the single comb varieties, with foresight which we now know was prophetic, saw that they would become very popular, because the combs would not freeze; also because rose combs are very pretty, and so they commenced to put up the only fight in their favor, and shout Hamburg.

Much ink, paper and time were spent on the subject and the controversy ended just where it began. No one proved that the Leghorns got their rose comb from the Hamburgs, and no one proved that they didn't. I always said that the evidence was conclusive that both varieties came from Italy with both kinds of combs. The whites came to New York and the browns came to the ancient port of Mystic, in Connecticut, while stray specimens of rose combed came with single combed importations to other places, all within one decade of each other, and that is where they started.

In the year 1867 a veteran fancier and scientific breeder of the good old State of Connecticut, named Halsted, published for his own gratification, and to help the business incidentally, a Standard. That was long before the industry was organized on these lines. In that little book Mr. Halsted mentioned and did not try to conceal the fact that Leghorns certainly had both kinds of combs—not on the same fowl

of course. But there was not much fuss raised about it one way or the other until I commenced, in the year 1878, to advertise them in the old Poultry World, of Hartford. Printers' ink, in a good, live, hustling magazine, if it happens to say something which is likely to touch somebody's pocket, will stir up a hornet's nest and no mistake. But it did not take long for people to find out that the fowls were all right. That being the case, probably no one would have cared if they had been half Hamburg. I certainly did not know whether they were or not, and said so.

One thing the controversy did do, it advertised the fowls as nothing else possibly could have done, and they became very popular. The boom was a big one. The result, too, shows that there was no cause for any one to worry because of the prospective popularity of the rose combs. The single combed varieties never suffered in the least—there was room for both—as time has clearly proven.

As far as size and all other good Leghorn qualities and things are concerned, I don't suppose there is much difference among all the Leghorn tribe. I prefer the rose comb, my friend or my neighbor prefers the other kind, and we never quarrel over it.

Kind and indulgent reader, go thou and do likewise.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

By O. E. WILSON, Proprietor Archdale Poultry Yards, Archdale, N. C.

It was while looking at a flock of two hundred beautiful Single Comb Brown Leghorns that I first decided to go into the fancy poultry business. I purchased a trio of these birds to start with and have bred many kinds since, and am now breeding ten different varieties, but still hold on to this most valuable breed. Their good qualities are many. They

are a most beautiful bird and their color is desirable, because they can be reared on any soil without damage to their plumage. In the show room they attract as much attention as any variety.

In the production of eggs they stand at the head of the list and are rightly termed "Egg Machines."

If given free range they will almost make their own living and the egg yield will be much better than if they are kept in confinement. I have bred them in confinement and on range and find that they do well in both, but I always advise giving them free range.

Another good point in favor of the Brown Leghorn is the increasing demand for stock and eggs. My sales this season have more than doubled any previous year and orders have come from all sections of the country. I learn from other fanciers that their experience is similar to mine.

I have bred hundreds of these birds and have never lost one from disease. They mature early, make nice broilers and elegant roasters. My only objections to them are their size, nervousness and flying proclivities. They are hard to control and for this reason I especially recommend them to persons who can give them unlimited range.

I have other varieties I like better for various reasons but I expect to breed the Brown Leghorns, as they fill their place in chickendom and fully merit all the praise they get.

In conclusion I wish to commend the editor of this valuable paper for this special Leghorn issue and hope he will take up the other breeds as the way opens.

I hope all fanciers in the South will encourage this paper in every way possible, as it is richly deserving and besides it is "our paper."

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY
FANCY FOWLS COMPANY
 212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

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JULY, 1902.

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Entered at the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class matter.

The White Rocks are just as good layers as the barred and their eggs as a rule are larger.

The turkey crop is much shorter than usual in Kentucky. The frequent rains and cold days far into the summer chilled many a little turk to death.

Many of the Leghorn breeders have not shown the same interest in a special number for their favorites as was exhibited by the Wyandotte men last fall, when a number was devoted to their breed. We were unable to secure the co operation of some of our leading Leghorn friends in the South, but the breeders and judges in other parts of the country came to our rescue. The Southern boys are all right, but some of them need to be gingered a little.

J. F. Scholz, Erie, Pa., is sending out one of the neatest little Golden Wyandotte circulars we have seen.

How many of our readers keep a record of their eggs in such a way that the pen average can be figured up? Every breeder should keep an egg record.

Cabbage primings make a most desirable green food for the fowls and they greedily devour the leaves. Don't forget the green food.

Pekin Ducks at six weeks of age are as large as a spring chicken at ten weeks old, but it is better not to eat young ducks until they are about ten or twelve weeks old. At that age they are worth nearly \$2 a pair in the large cities.

Messrs. G. E. Conkey & Co., of Cleveland, O., are pushing their new Louse Killer, which they claim is superior to anything on the market. Their Roup Cure has long been a standard remedy, used all over the country.

July and August are the months for putting up the surplus eggs. A ten per cent. solution of water glass is the best of all methods. Fill up a few jars to tide over the moulting season and furnish eggs for the winter months when "eggs are eggs."

The advertiser who stays in during the dull season is the one that gets the greatest benefit. Prospective fanciers prefer to deal with breeders who have become so well established in the business that they can afford to make yearly contracts for advertising.

A recent invention is a feed and water device for poultry, "consisting of a pan or basin and a conical body or cover, having a plurality of corrugated continuous troughs, each of which increases in width and depth toward the base and terminates in an open end." It is not the fancy trough but the food itself that makes the chicken.

A writer who is traveling through Spain says the poultry industry is poorly appreciated in that country. We have received three breeds from Spain, Minorcas, Andalusians and Black Spanish, but they have been greatly improved on this side. There is hardly a country in Europe that has not now better fowls and and more of them to the population than Spain.

That old veteran in the business, M. K. Boyer, of Hammonton, N. J., has started a new class publication called Farm-Garden and Poultry, which covers thoroughly the field implied by its name. Mr. Boyer is an editor of experience and ability and his paper is a most creditable one that deserves a general patronage. It is published at Hammonton by a stock company.

Emerson DePuy who made Poultry Success one of the "warmest babies" in the bunch, has sold out to L. L. Ballinger and will quit the business.

Edward P. Mickle, editor of the Western Poultry news, the only poultry paper in Nebraska, has resigned his position and will enter another field of labor.

Grant M. Curtis, of the Reliable Poultry Journal, is spending the summer in Europe, in the interest of his business enterprises.

The Poultry Investigator, of Clay Center, Neb., which FANCY FOWLS has had a clubbing arrangement, has been sold to Commercial Poultry, of Chicago.

The moulting season is now at hand and fowls should be fed meat as much as possible. Watch the hens that moult early and keep them for winter layers. Those that do not begin to moult until late in the fall will not lay before spring.

Get rid of the cock birds as soon as you quit hatching chicks. Unless you expect to use the old birds again next year, they will be a dead expense from now on and will eat their heads off several times within the next six or eight months.

Some of the poultry papers are preparing to abolish the free reading notices given advertisers. The time is near at hand when all the journals will have to charge for these write-ups just as they do for other advertising.

The Lakenfelder is the newest breed in the chicken family. It comes from Germany. Its plumage is pure white, with black tail and hackle. The comb is single and upright and the legs clean and slaty blue in color. It may be a good fowl, but we have breeds enough already in this country.

Mr. S. E. Farr, Avondale, Ala., sends a change for his ad. this month and offers some choice bargains in a few fine cockerels, hens and pullets he has for sale. Mr. Farr's stock is of the finest kind and he never fails to win his share of the prizes in the show rooms. See his ad. on another page.

J. G. Coile & Co., Monticello, Ga., write that they have 500 nice young chicks coming on, that will make the fall campaign a very interesting one. They will be in evidence at the shows with a fine string of winners. They not only breed several popular varieties of fowls, but can supply some blooded setter and pointer pups, from the best strains of bird dogs.

G. E. Conkey & Co., the roup cure men, of Cleveland, Ohio, have put upon the market a louse killer that is sure to win its way to public favor. They have given the study of killing lice very careful attention and claim that the insecticide they are manufacturing is second to none on the market. They have established a reputation for reliability in handling poultry remedies and the claim that they have "a good thing" will be given full credence. Send them an order and be convinced of the superiority of their preparation.

If you have not a copy of the Standard you cannot intelligently look after the development of your young stock. The best time to dispose of the culls is during the "frying size" period. You cannot always tell at that age what the chick will make, but you can tell the disqualified specimens and by eating them get them out of the way. Send us six new subscribers this month and we will give you a Standard as a premium.

The Indiana State fair will be held at Indianapolis September 15 to 20. It offers more money on poultry this year than any State fair in the country. There are no coop fees nor entry fees. There will as usual be a great display of fine poultry. All premiums will be paid before the birds leave the grounds. Sid Conger is the superintendent, which is assurance that it will be well conducted.

Dr. W. R. Robison, of Milledgeville, Ga., is a very successful breeder of Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, P. Cochins, Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks and Belgian Hares. He has a capable superintendent in charge of his plant and breeds on a large scale. Those who intrust orders to Dr. Robison are sure to get full value. Send him a trial order.

The Eastern Importing and Breeding Co., of Belfast, Maine, are making the breeding of Belgian Hares an exceedingly profitable industry. They have demonstrated that there is big money in hares, even at the prices of meat. Their business showed a net profit of 89 per cent. last season and they expect to increase the output of their plant this year to still greater proportions. Look up their big ad on another page.

The American Poultry Association held a meeting June 16 and appointed a committee to take up the matter of an illustrated standard. The committee has a communication in this issue of FANCY FOWLS.

The Maine State Poultry Association will hold a four days' show at Lewistown, beginning December 16, 1902. A. C. Hawkins and others will place the ribbons.

Send us six new subscribers, or renewals, and we will send you the Standard of Perfection as a premium.

THE STANDARD

S. C. White Leghorn Against all Other Leghorn Varieties.

(Written by Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn.)

We will begin by saying that it is an evident fact that the breeder, poultryman or farmer of this hustling age, day and time, must be at the front with the variety of fowls that will bring him the most and quickest per cent. of profit on his investment with the least expense, time and trouble of double mating to at the end of the year show on the right-hand side of his ledger the goodly and largest profit. He must also seek and find a fowl that will bring him the rapid filling of the egg basket day in and day out the whole year round, if it be eggs he is depending upon for his profits.

The poultry business is in its infancy, especially in the South, and the demand for poultry products of the highest qualities is very rapidly increasing, especially is this true of choice quality of fresh eggs with which our largest city markets are never fully supplied, for the goodly reason that the rapid increase in population of our many large cities and towns, and the many large factories of numerous kinds that are locating in most every city and town in the South. This, causing much more population, it is therefore well known by us who have had years of long experience that there is no other branch of farming or stock industry at this day and time that will yield anywhere near so large a clear profit for the amount of capital invested as egg farming in any land or country; but of course one must start right, and continue right until the end. Also it is a business that can be engaged in by those of limited capital as well as those more fortunately situated, and it pays in the end

as well as in the beginning to buy of breeders who carefully mate year after year for heaviest egg production, as well as show winners, as the best to start with in egg farming is none too good for the beginner, and the bad would soon cause the profit side of his ledger to look red.

Now, during our nine years' experience in successful mating and breeding for the heaviest egg production and grand show specimens, first beginning with the red game, we find that the Single Comb White Leghorn will far exceed any other breed in the production of large white eggs, day in and day out, the year round, during winter months as well as summer. That is an assured fact of this noble variety, notwithstanding the fact that a great many breeders in their efforts to fly high the many made-up and so-called Leghorn varieties represented by them, have never lost a minute to seek to belittle this old established variety. Reports of numbers of experiment stations show the White Leghorn distanced all others with a record of from 40 to 50 per cent more eggs laid per head than were laid by others.

The Single Comb White Leghorns are the best of all Leghorn varieties in every respect. They are the only Leghorn variety that are actually thoroughbred to-day, and if properly line bred and mated year after year will breed true to feather of pure white plumage to the skin, and there is no black, brown or speckled feathers where white ought to be in this variety. As you will note, the American Standard of Perfection plainly reads on plumage pure white, including gill, of White Leghorns, and as to the double mating system, with the White Leghorn it is not needed year after year, and the Brown Leghorns have sprung from them by the use of the black red game cross, and the practice has been in-

dulged in ever since the Red Leghorn was introduced, in or about 1852. The Black Leghorns have the Black Minorca crosses, with the blood of other black breeds. Then there is the Pile, the Duckwing, and last the Buff, none of which excel. They are cross breeds or chance mongrels and almost impossible to breed true to feather and down to date in standard show points. In fact we have seen many of the Buff variety scoring to the 93¼ score, and still they show either too dark or nearly black or white feathers in their tails or wings. See your standard and see if it calls for this, or does it call for buff throughout? If not we must be color blind.

Yet all are saddled upon the old reliable thoroughbred S. C. White Leghorn—using the fame and great merit of this royal variety, and they stand today and always will without a rival as the greatest and grandest producers of large white market eggs in the world, which are always salable at highest market figures in most all markets. Besides the beauty of this beautiful variety, with their pure white plumage; bright red combs and wattles, pure white earlobes, with yellow feet and beak gives one a most pleasant view, especially on a green grass mountain range where we have had as many as 500 at one time in one flock.

Yours, with best wishes for F. F., its good readers, patrons and the S. C. White Leghorns, the money machines of the feathered world, on the farm or on a city lot.

WILBER BROS.

Box C. 25. Petros, Tenn.

Rose Comb White Leghorns.

Fortune knocks once at every man's door, and I verily believe the chicken fever does the same. It gets some of us so completely in its grasp that we are practically good for nothing until cured by success or failure. If by the success route, we become what

is known by the ones who fail as a "chicken crank;" the other route makes us the kind that sees no beauty, no pleasure, no profit in our work for "better poultry and more of it." I have seen persons who had the "disease" so bad they showed symptoms of insanity, when partial or total failure cured them or when common-sense pills taken regularly tided them over until their eyes began to clear and the "millions in it" assumed a different aspect. I think a lot of breeders who have attained more or less of success were to relate our first experience we would all have a tale of woe to tell. One of the first and most common mistakes the amateur makes is trying to raise Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, White Leghorns and Blue Andalusians on a space that a small flock of either could be successfully handled, and, of course, failure results. This is no idle talk. I know all about this, and I lost two years of time that might have been used to better advantage to my ideal breed and to my own profit. The common-sense pills finally cured me, but I took enough of them to make me rattle if shaken. Get settled on one breed, the kind that suits you and your surroundings, and stick to them until you reach perfection, and I'll wager all your spare time will be fully occupied with that one breed. If you don't like them you can never succeed, no matter what you do for them. Some years back I sold all of my "various hens" to the butcher and received what I told my better half was "chicken money." I settled on a new breed (for me) and used the money to purchase them. From the first I determined to like them and to do as much as I knew how to make them better year by year and get others to push them, as well as myself. In this I have been successful in that at all large shows this year

the Rose Comb White Leghorns have been a larger class than ever before. I know from personal experience and observation that they are coming to the front fast and will be a feature in the show room next year. They are a handsome bird, prolific layers, very active, small feeders, and, when properly handled, will return as many dollars for the amount invested as any. I have bred them for several years and find myself in love with them and of the same opinion that they suit my purpose as bred on a moderate size suburban lot. The flat comb, lying close to the head, is a "thing of beauty" and rarely freezes. I noticed this winter at the Chicago show as I walked along the Single Comb White, Brown and Buff Leghorn alleys the great number of combs with spikes frosted. It looked bad for the single combs. Surely the rose comb is an advantage, and a big one. You know the effect of a frozen comb on a laying hen and the time it takes to recover the loss sustained. If you were to purchase a cow for your own use, what kind would you get for the most and best milk? Same thing in poultry; the Leghorn is to poultry what the Jersey is to cows. No chick is easier to raise than a Leghorn. They come from the shell strong, feather quickly and begin to hustle at once; never see them sit around and speculate on the severity of the coming days, or where the next feed will come from, or why so long "between drinks." They are not like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," but are always "turning it up."

By judicious breeding and mating I have graded my flock up to produce 200 eggs per year per hen, and if you care to figure out what that means from the debit and credit standpoint, in a place where you have to buy all your feed, you will readily see why I like them. In buying eggs,

for hatching there is almost no risk to the buyer, as very few culls will be found, if any. They breed true to shape and color. Why shouldn't they? The white Leghorn is the oldest of all Leghorns and just as God made them, and the Rose Comb is surely an improvement.—Com. Poultry.

Why I Breed Buff Leghorns.

By Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Hartford Mills, N. Y.

I am often asked the question why I breed Buff Leghorns? We all like beautiful birds and when combined with utility as we find it in the Buff Leghorns, I think we have something to admire. I have bred them for ten years, and in that time have found in them many good qualities.

They are very hardy, being easily raised and mature easily, pullets often laying when four months old, while I would rather they would not as it is apt to dwarf their size, and that is something no breeder can afford to do.

Leghorn chicks to attain their best developments should be well fed, kept free from lice and allowed free range, then when you yard them for laying you have a good sized, thrifty, healthy, vigorous bird, willing and able to help fill your egg basket. I hear some one say: "Oh; they are so easily frightened and fly so high I do not like them." I admit they are nervous, but with gentle treatment when they are little chicks they become very tame, and unless something unusual frightens them they are confined with an ordinary park fence. You will find specimens of the heavier breeds that are hard to confine. Dispositions vary in birds the same as in individuals. As producers of large white eggs in winter as well as in summer they keep pace with the heavier breeds, and with smaller quarters, and as a table fowl, any one that has eaten a well fed Buff Leghorn can tell you that for fine flavor and juicy meat they have few equals, as they have a great quantity of breast meat for birds of their size. For broilers I find they make a plump bird at 1½ or 2 pounds.

The Buff Leghorn Club is soon to issue a fine catalogue telling all about this grand breed of fowls. You should be a member of this club. It only costs \$1, and the benefits are double.

The Brown Leghorn.

In selecting or making a choice of a breed, there are certain portions or characteristics in the bird that prejudice a breed in one's favor or as strongly in the opposite. There is much to attract one's admiration in any member of the Leghorn family, but I think the Browns surely lead in this respect. From the moment the young Brown Leghorn chick leaves the nest one is bound to admire him, it matters not whether the family be composed of ten or one hundred members, the similarity and general appearance immediately wins the appreciation of the most partial fancier.

It is this fact that endears the Brown Leghorn to the hearts of fanciers. Their sprightly ways and well cultivated habit of being busy whether in quest of egg producing material or bent upon destroying a neighbor's garden, wins a quick entry in our affections.

To be in line with other writers on a special breed, I would have to commence right here and tell all about the breeding, mating and rearing of Brown Leghorns. I learned years ago that in good sized eggs from my Browns I must have good sized birds. I did not wish to sacrifice either laying qualities, plumage or size, and adopted the plan of allowing my Leghorns, with the exception perhaps of a few special birds, their liberty at all times. I was perhaps especially fortunate in having plenty of room to spread them on and also a chance to run them about the farm buildings, as far as the use of the many open sheds included in the above list went, and the result was I got a better constitution and a larger frame. I wished of course to have as high scoring Leghorns as my fellow breeders, but the ultimate aim sought was egg production, and to get the best results it has

been my experience that a vigorous constitution was a necessary requisite, and at no time will a Leghorn do better than when following her own sweet will.

There is another point to which I attach great importance, that is the head and neck, especially on the male. The comb must be good, fairly good to pass judgment upon it. All Leghorns do not have good combs. Perhaps this is the reason a perfectly serrated comb is prized so highly. The ear is more attractive if white, but an all wool and warranted comb must be perfect else it don't go—see! Certain breeders make an extra effort to excel in certain sections and thus we see A.'s strain way ahead in color of females, B.'s in leg, etc. The beginner can by judicious selection of breeders, with these special sections strongly prominent, form a strain from the combination in an amazingly short time, that will hold its own in any competition. This may seem radical to some, but we are all doing it in a certain sense. If one happens to be a little weak in any section and makes no effort to find a bird that will strengthen that section, we have no license to be called fanciers. There is no breed that will re-

spond more readily under the skillful handling of the professional breeder than the Brown Leghorns, but at the same time there is no breed with which the amateur and beginner will have better success.

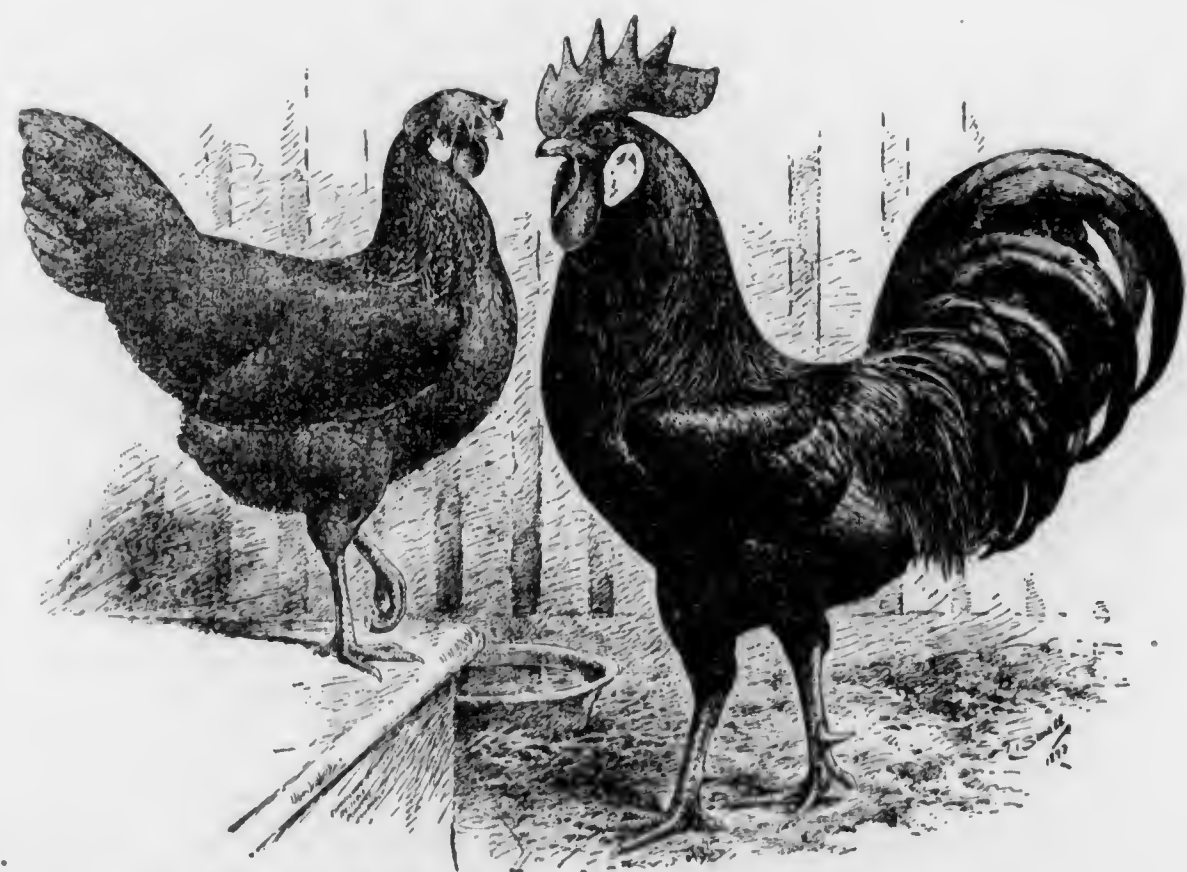
The origin of the Leghorn belongs to America equally with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, for if the latter gave us the raw material, we manufactured it, and I think we made a good job of it. Who first introduced them does not cut any great amount of ice, figuratively speaking, it is who improved them, to my notion, that should go.—George E. Howell, in American Fancier.

SWANS NOT POULTRY.

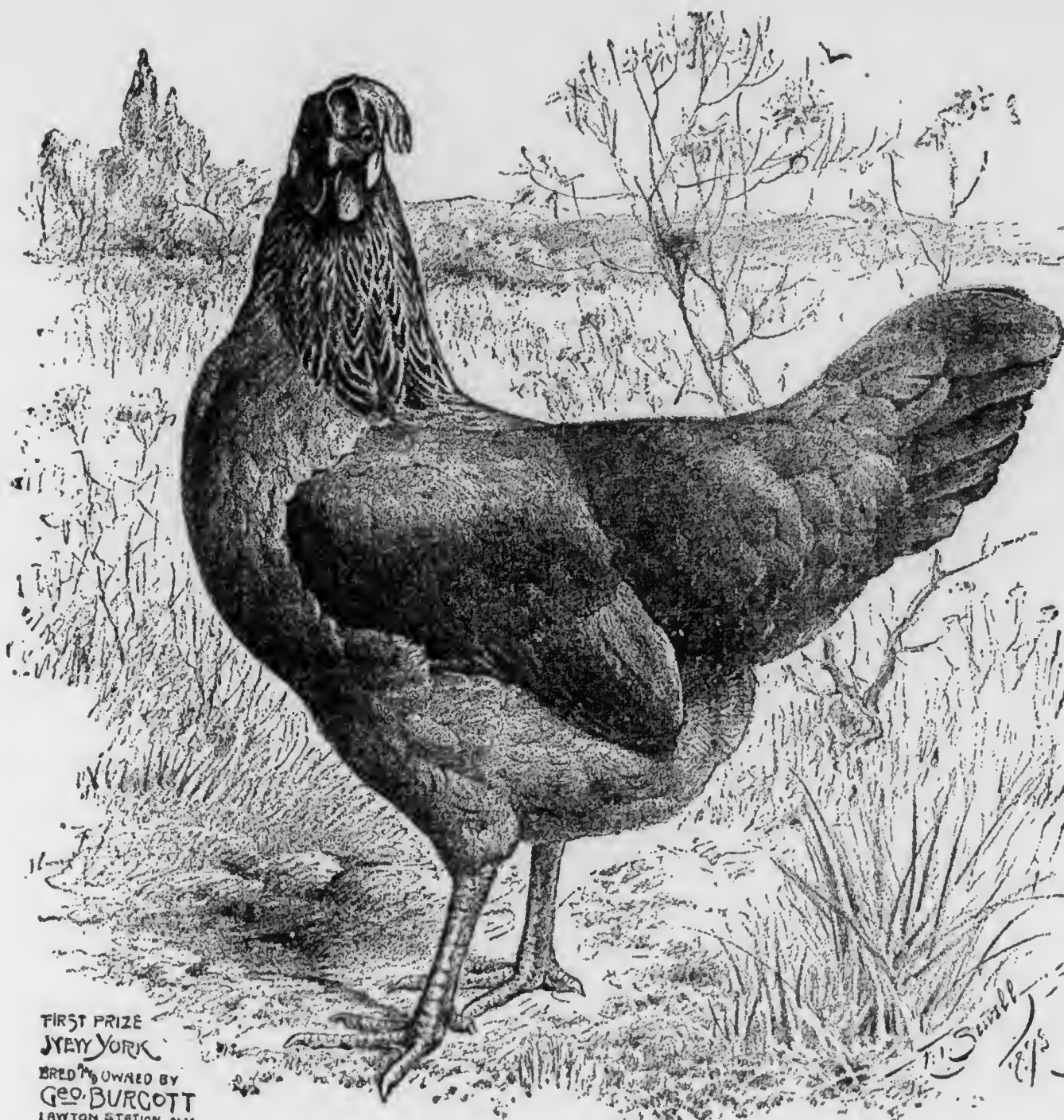
Are Birds And Not Subject to Dingley Tariff Rates.

The board of classification of the United States General appraisers has decided that swans are birds and not poultry under the Dingley tariff law.

The collector at Port Townsend had assessed a duty of 3c a pound on some swans that had been bred in captivity, and a protest was made, which the board has sustained. Under it the swans will come free.



Pair Ideal S. C. B. Leghorns.



S. C. B. Leghorn Beauty

Silver Duckwings.

By SYLVESTER SHIRLEY, Port Clinton, O.

Why the Silver Duckwing Leghorn is not more extensively bred I cannot understand. The male has a silver white hackle, back and saddle, black bar across the wings and jet black body color. The female has a silver gray hackle, light gray back, light salmon breast, bright yellow shanks and toes. They are to my eye the prettiest variety of the whole chicken race. In size they rank with the Single Comb Browns and they will lay as many large white eggs as any of their Leghorn cousins. They will lay during the coldest weather if properly housed and fed. They are extremely hardy. The chicks grow fast and with good care the pullets will lay at 4½ and 5 months of age. They

make a good table fowl, as they are small boned with a good breast. Their bright yellow carcass makes as tempting a sight as a lover of good chicken would wish to see. They are the tamest variety in the Mediterranean class, being easy to handle and yard. I keep them in an enclosure with only 4½ foot fence between them and liberty, without their wings being clipped and it is very seldom one flies over. They are one of the easiest of the parti-colored varieties to breed to standard qualities. I use the single mating system and last season produced cockerels and pullets that scored to 94½ under two judges. Let's have more and better Silver Duckwings.

In placing your order for stock or eggs from our advertisers be sure to mention this paper.

Leghorn Specialist Dead.

Mr. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, New York, died on the 13th of May. In his death the poultry industry loses one of its most scientific and successful men. The Fancier was surprised to learn that Mr. Cornell was so young a man, his age being 38 years, as his prominence in his chosen field of labor led us to suppose that he was past middle age. His large poultry farm is stocked with several breeds of fancy poultry, but he was best known, perhaps, for his White Leghorns, which gave him a reputation the country over. In this particular line he was probably the leading breeder in America. Poultrymen everywhere will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Cornell.—Dixie Fancier.

LEGHORNS.

Something About This Useful Breed—
Their Origin—Comparison to Other
Varieties, Etc., Etc.

By J. H. DAVIS, CALEDONIA, OHIO.

Perhaps the most popular of all the non-sitting breeds are Leghorns, although really no better than any of the other non-sitting varieties. I have bred them all, and, were I going to make a choice, I would have to throw up "heads or tails" in order to decide which to take. Like the girl with half a dozen beaux, who declared she could be happy with either, were the other dear charmers away, so with the Leghorns; a person ought to be content with any one of the seven varieties.

Lithe, active, graceful, symmetrical when bred to right Leghorn shape, not blocky, but rather long of body, these birds are a beauty and profitable joy forever to those who breed them. And anathematized be the person who wants weights of Leghorns increased. Some of the most perfect specimens I ever saw weighed but four pounds, and a five pound Leghorn is big enough.

All know the wonderful laying qualities of the Leghorns, Brown, White, Buff, Black, Dominique, Pyle and Duckwing. And when you hear it said that this or that variety of Leghorns is a better layer than the other varieties of Leghorns, don't you believe it, because it is a mistake. Those who have read after me in the many years I have been a breeder and poultry editor know that I have persistently and all the time maintained that there is no "best fowl" for either meat or eggs.

I used to believe in a "general purpose fowl." Until some years ago I attended the big poultry show at Kansas City, Mo. There I saw a magnificent display of dressed fowls, as a good premium had been offered

by the Armour packing house for the best market poultry. The prize was won by a lot of Brown Leghorn pullets, which were the plumpest and most inviting specimens of all the hundreds on exhibition. Then I saw that the term "general purpose" fowl was a lie and a delusion, and I was converted.

In a little while after I read an article in a poultry journal from a farmer who had tried all kinds of fowls for profit. At last he attended a poultry show and saw some that suited him. He purchased a dozen, and then, after ten years' trial, he declared they had given him a much larger profit in all ways than any variety he ever bred. And those fowls were Silver Spangled Hamburgs! Now the fellows who rant about "general purpose fowls" claim that the Hamburgs are only ornamental. And so I got my eyes open and saw that all fowls are "general purpose fowls" if we choose to make them so.

Years ago I publicly stated that the Brown Leghorns—our first Leghorn—were of American origin, and I challenged contradiction. And later I have repeated the challenge. No Brown Leghorn was ever seen in Italy until sent from America. This is certain. None of the works written on the Leghorn fowls assert that Brown Leghorns were ever found in Italy. At the same time it is claimed that the Leghorns are natives of Italy, when there is nothing tangible to support the claim. I have traced the Leghorn's ancestry up pretty well, and find that our own Black Breasted Red Game is largely responsible for the Brown Leghorn. And if you take an old style B. B. Red, without a whip-tail, you will see that the Brown Leghorn has much of his markings and style as well as his gameness.

It might be just possible that some of the Leghorns, so-called,

which were brought from Italy by the Mystic River, Connecticut, people, back in the 50's, were used as a graft for our Leghorns of to-day. But the imported Leghorns were of all colors except Brown, and were setters! And we should be proud of this fact—proud of it, because every fowl which has come to us from abroad has been made better by American fanciers. Proud of it, because all our American fowls are taking the lead in Europe, where the Wyandots and Plymouth Rocks are right at the front and have forced the Dorking in England to take a back seat, in a great measure. American fanciers are the best on earth, and American fowls lead the World's procession.

The editor asks me about the Rose Comb Leghorns. I don't know. No one does know, or, if they do know, won't tell. I fancy that Hamburgs were used in making the R. C. Leghorns. But just how many crosses, and on what particular fowls the crosses were made, is a secret. I could manufacture a Rose Comb Brown Leghorn. But it would take years of experiment. But they were made in America, where even the Langshan has been perfected, because an American Langshan and an English Langshan are different birds. The Langshan is of English, not Chinese origin. But America has the best and most symmetrical Langshans on earth to-day. Even English breeders acknowledge this. And America breeds the only real, simonpure, lithe, graceful Leghorns. The English Leghorns are too blocky, too squabby, too meaty, because it is one of the failings of English breeders to breed for flesh rather than symmetry.

Breeds may come and breeds may go, but the American Leghorns will ever retain their popularity. In the last three years the Buff Leghorns have come to

the front and are making it lively for the Whites and Browns. I have said that the Leghorns are popular. This is due to the fact that they were the first non-sitters of the "fancy," and their good qualities had become manifest long before the Minorcas, Houdans, Hamburgs, Polish, Redcaps, Spanish or Andalusians appeared in America. The Leghorns are no better than any one of these breeds, but are just as good. In Ohio the young are very hardy, feather up quickly, and soon attain broiler size, and many are sold to consumers for the table, and good table birds they are.

The other breeds named above have this advantage over the Leghorns: They are too handsome and ornamental to be killed for food. And while the Leghorns are handsome fowls themselves, they are not considered ornamental like the Polish, Hamburgs, etc., and are often consigned to the pot to satisfy the cravings of insatiate man after something good to eat.

Early History of Buff Leghorns.

By DANIEL WAGNER, NILES, ILL.

Claiming for the Buff Leghorn as we do, both a combination of beauty and utility, we can safely recommend them to our patrons and lovers of poultry. Contrary to the general belief, Buff Leghorns do not come from a cross, known as Buff Cochins or Brown Leghorns as rumored by our brother fanciers. They are a distinct breed. They were originated in England thirteen years ago. Some of our brother fanciers have made importations from there. No new variety has ever come along so fast or taken a stronger hold on the admiration of fanciers as well as utility breeders, for they certainly have in them the elements which measure up to the highest standard of excellence for both fancier and farmer. They will prove their own merits of all or

more than has ever been claimed for them.

First, they are the handsomest of all the Leghorn family. Second, while in general characteristics, similar to other varieties of Leghorns, they are superior in some respects. Third, the characteristic of the variety which will strongly recommend them to breeders, is their extreme hardness, especially when young. They come to maturity very young. I have had several cockerels crow when 6 weeks old.

They are great layers of large white eggs that are unequalled for their size. I have kept an egg record of my Buff Leghorn pullets, they laying as high as 200 eggs in twelve months, of which they hold their own record.

I have had the Asiatic breed, which only laid 98 eggs in twelve months. The Buffs will out lay all the Asiatics. They are small eaters, and bear confinement well, and are good foragers when allowed to run.

The Buffs are here to stay, and are mortgage lifters. If there is a mortgage on your farm you will make no mistake in purchasing a few settings of eggs from good stock and start raising Buff Leghorns. The demand for Buffs is increasing every day. They are very stylish, and have the most beautiful buff color, which presents a handsome appearance which, when seen on a green lawn, makes them favorites with most people. They draw attention wherever they are shown.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.

The Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are very popular, being better adapted to cold climates than the Single Comb varieties. They combine both usefulness and beauty. As egg producers they are simply the same as all other varieties of Leghorns, being first-class in that respect. All Leghorns have yellow legs,

except the blacks, which may have yellow or yellowish black legs. The weight is about six pounds for cocks and four, four and a half to five pounds for hens. The cock should have a dark reddish bay head, shading lighter on the neck, with yellow beak, the upper mandible having a dark stripe, red eyes, red wattles and white ear-lobes. The head of the hen should be dark brown and striped with black, with face, eyes, wattles, earlobes, etc., same as cock. The hackle of the male should be golden bay, striped with black, while the hen should have a graceful neck, yellowish brow, the feathers striped with black.

The body embraces a number of parts also, for in the cock the back should be dark red in color, darker on the lower part, each feather striped with golden bay, the saddle rising to a graceful concave curve to the tail, with long saddle feathers; but the back of the hen should be dark brown, with each feather nicely penciled with a lighter brown. The cock should have a black breast, having black under part; the tail should be black in color, while the wings should be large, with dark red bows, a golden bay stripe on each feather, black primaries, the feathers edged with golden brown, black secondaries, with broad brown edging on outside web of feathers. The hen on the breast is a salmon brown, a little lighter under the body; the tail of a dull black color, the outside evenly penciled with brown, while the inside should be a dull black; her wings should have somewhat slaty black primaries, penciled on the outer edge with light brown; the secondaries also slaty black, with light brown pencilings on the outer web, while the coverts should be dark brown penciled with lighter brown. The thigh of the cock black, of the hen ashy brown in color.—Poultry Item.

Advertising For Success.

(By F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va.)

How must I advertise? Where must I advertise? This is a problem that I may say every person, be they male or female, would like to solve. Good advertising consists in first reaching such people as want and are able to buy your article. Second, giving them the price. Third, telling them why it is worth the price. How well do I remember the first experience I had in advertising Fancy Poultry away back in the early 90's. I, like every ambitious person when they start out to sell something, sat down and looked over the different poultry papers, and picked out the one that was cheapest. This paper carried a lot of ads. just on that one account. Their charges were low, but not low enough then for the value one got. I put in a small breeder's card, rushed my printer for my literature as I knew, or at least thought I knew, dollars would come pouring in. Well, I received the letter heads and envelopes and then came the paper with the ad., my ad. I could not wait to look over the paper, I expected to see it in blazing type at first sight. After about ten minutes time I found it; there it was in the midst of a whole page of the same size ads. And mine sounded to me like it ought to make every man buy who read it. Well, every day I watched for the mail and orders, but it was all in watching. No orders. I would not advertise in that paper again was my thoughts, so I tried another, and this one was a good one that charged moderately, but seemed high to me. Well, I wrote out the ad., sent it along to the publisher of the good paper, and lo and behold, the paper had not been in my hands three days before I had an inquirer, and this one turned out to be a customer. Well, with that paper I received \$20 for every dol-

lar I spent in advertising. Then I thought of the other paper and had learned a lesson; not to go after the cheapest if you want to succeed. But, you see the moral. Advertising has turned many an apparently hopeless business enterprise into a gratifying success. It has changed a losing investment into a winning one. But there are many things about advertising that should be considered when you are ready to go after prospective customers. Bona fide circulation, the papers that go to the class of people who are paid subscribers and who will want your stock must be considered in buying advertising space. And then don't promise more than you can easily fulfill. It is a great deal better to do more than you promise than to do less.

It is the attractive ad. that catches the eye. It is the interesting ad. that holds it. Make your advertising both attractive and interesting. Select a paper that uses good paper, such as will print up half-tones clear and use good half-tones in your ads. These days people are getting out of the stock-cut ads. and are using attractive half-tones. This is especially so in poultry advertising, which gives people a true idea of the quality of stock you are breeding. Then the reading matter in your ad. should be written in a truthful; convincing way. If the illustration is good and you have a well displayed, catchy headline, and follow this headline up with convincing matter, so as to set the reader thinking and get him to read the ad. over again, you will almost be sure to hear from him. Every inquirer should be given prompt and individual attention. Write your letter in such a manner as you wrote your ad., only try and convince your prospective customer all the more of the value and quality of your stock. Have a neat circular or catalogue that explains your stock fully and

have it illustrated. You may not hear from your customers at all and if you do not hear from them say, in 10 days, go after them with a neat card or another letter, still calling attention to the true merits and value of your birds.

Change the ad. often. In looking over any poultry paper you will readily see ads. that have been running along without change for a year at a time. You will see ads. advertising eggs for hatching in October, when they should be strongly telling of the young stock bred during the spring. Another manner of ads. you will see that are unchanged are advertising 500 birds or so for sale and the ad. running with same matter for 12 months or longer. This gives the impression that the breeder is selling no stock. How much better would it be to say: So many sold last month; so many left for sale this month and give the price. A single stroke may kill a chicken but you cannot curry a horse with one stroke. Neither can you tell your whole story in one advertisement.

Another thing, don't be a plunger. Don't buy a page of advertising one month and the next month use an inch or not advertise at all. Buy enough to tell your story and continue to tell a new one every issue or every other issue. Plunging reminds me of a fellow with a basket of apples; one day he eats them all and suffers the effects the next day. Now many breeders who are breeders of good stock, and cannot afford to advertise largely, use the Breeders Card column, and these columns have started and will continue to start many a breeder on the road to success.

It is a good field for the beginner and a small advertiser. Taking for instance the 30 word Breeders cards, anyone can tell a short tale of their stock in them that will bring amazing results.

Write these ads as you would large ones. At first write out such an ad as you think would pull, even if 50 words then cut it down and write it again. Do this until you have boiled the whole story down to your limit. Learn what to cut out and what to leave in, then write the ad. A good and bad specimen of such an ad I give below as I believe it will help some one who is interested and wants to know, but I will let them judge for themselves between the good and the bad.

John J. Jones, Smithville, Ky., has for sale a large number of White Minorca chickens. Can also supply Eggs for Hatching in season at \$1.00 per setting. Write me your wants.

White Minorcas. Large true Minorca shape birds. Unexcelled in Heavy Laying. Prize winners wherever they go. Birds that will win for you. Neat catalogue explains. F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va.

Now which is the ad that would convince you? A little later I will give a few samples of good ads as they should be.

This is a subject that should be studied by every breeder of thoroughbred poultry. If you can't write the ads yourself, hire some one to write them for you.

The South For Poultry.

There is a splendid opening in the South for the development of the poultry industry. In a number of cases marked development has been made with eminent success. The most conspicuous progress is to be noted in several places in East Tennessee, particularly around Morristown, and in some portions of Virginia. From these points shipments of eggs by car-loads is a common occurrence.

At several points parties have made poultry their only industry, devoting quite a little capital to its development. At Riverton, Va., the Morgan Duck Ranch is a unique place of interest. For several years this enterprise has been carried on, and at the present time there are several thousand ducks of all ages being prepared for market. Poultry-raising in the South

has numerous advantages. The climate is so mild that fowls do not need to be so carefully housed as is the case farther north. Lumber is cheap, and one need not be at great expense for suitable buildings. Land for ranges is also cheap. With a very small capital one can go into the business on a considerable scale.

The market for eggs and poultry in the South is a very advantageous one. At the present time the supply is not sufficient for local consumption. Further than this, it may be stated that direct and immediate access to the largest cities in the country, either in the East, the Central, West or the South, and at the present time good markets are found in Cuba and the West Indies.

The South can raise poultry and eggs of as good quality as any other section when the same attention is given to breed and care. The difference in price often apparent in the market is occasioned by the inferiority of the breed, producing a product not as desirable as that made expressly for market purposes. Further, eggs and poultry always bring good prices in the South—chickens from 15 to twenty cents apiece, often much higher.—Southern Farm Magazine.

Learn This by Heart.

Betty Botter bought some butter;
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter;
If I put it in my batter
It will make the batter bitter;
But a bit of better butter
Will make my batter better."
So she bought a bit of better
Better than the bitter butter
And made her bitter batter better.
So 'twas better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter
—Ames can Agriculturist.

Can Hens Through Proper Feeding be Forced to Egg Production?

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

There are a number of questions which one is asked in regard to poultry which would balk most any one, but we rejoice at hearing such questions even though we may not be able to answer them; they often set us to thinking and we are thereby led to new ideas and different lines.

Can hens be forced to produce eggs whenever desirable? By this the question no doubt meant that if a hen is not producing eggs can she be forced by proper feeding to resume the duties of egg production.

I doubt if any practical experiments were ever made along this; hence we can theorize only upon the question.

There seems to be a prevalent idea, however, that a hen can be forced through proper feeding to lay an indefinite number of eggs within a year. This is not possible, were it so then the Asiatic breeds could readily replace the Mediterranean breeds as egg producers. Feed and care may assist or encourage egg production, but this only to a limited extent.

Until a few years ago it was thought that a hen was only capable of producing a given number of eggs after the production of which she becomes barren. This has been proven to the contrary. While it is evident that the egg production decreases with age, it is not entirely discontinued.

By summing up the above, we may readily see that while we may feed and encourage the egg production for the time being and to the extent of the egg sac, it does not increase the number per annum. When the egg sac is exhausted, other tissues have been equally broken down in the production of eggs; rest for the upbuilding of these tissues is required and cannot be overcome by feed however strong it may be. An old bird requires more time for the restoration of these wasted parts, hence fewer eggs from such birds.

F. KNORR,

St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Fifty Years Old.

I have a goose hatched out in April, 1852. Eggs were placed under a hen and three goslings hatched. These, when grown, proved to be two geese and a gander. Treated as pets by the old lady who had them in charge, they were always very tame, and she was never quite ready to part with them. So they were permitted to live on until their age unfitted them for market. And besides, as the years went by, we began to venerate them, and the younger members of the family politely doffed their hats when in their presence.

Thirteen years ago the gander died and five years later one of the geese.

This survivor is yet hale and hearty, eyesight as good as ever, and in every way appears just as nimble and sprightly as her younger associates. People invariably pick out one of the five-year-olds that keep her company as being the oldest, this perhaps because they are all much larger—she being the smaller one of the flock. She has laid eggs every year up to within three years, the last year laying five.

Francis Willoughby, 1635-1672, the naturalist, records an instance of one that reached the age of eighty years, and was killed at last for its mischievousness.

THOMAS R. BROWNE.
FOSTER, R. I.

He Got The Turkeys.

A young white man, a stranger in Bowling Green, Ky., was arrested on the charge of breaking into a farmer's hen house and stealing some turkeys, which he brought here and sold. He gives the name of Noah Taylor. He has strenuously denied his guilt, and when arraigned for examining trial on the charge of housebreaking entered a plea of not guilty, and when the Commonwealth's proof was concluded

he was asked if he wanted to make a statement in his own behalf, and replied that he did. He took the stand, but hesitated and looked confused. The court told him to go ahead and tell his story, but he still hesitated and sat silent in the witness chair, evidently undergoing a terrible mental struggle. Finally, he raised his head, cleared up his throat as if ready to begin an extended narrative, but said simply: "Judge, I got the turkeys. It's no use to deny it any longer." The surprise of the court officials was complete, and it is evident that Taylor had no idea of confessing until after he got into the witness chair.—Exchange.

To Keep Away Hawks.

I want to give you a bit of my experience. For five years I was trying to do something to keep hawks from taking my chickens, but in spite of all they would take them almost daily. Sometimes one would dive down within a few feet of me and fasten to a chick and take him away without touching the ground, seemingly, or slacking his speed. At last I bought a ball of common cotton twine, such as is used in all stores, and strung it out in the orchard where one brood was located, the same as New England farmers line their corn.

Mr. Hawk came, but dared not go under the line, and not a chick did I lose until they strayed beyond the line, then more line put a stop to it, and for three years I have had no trouble with the pests. It is inexpensive, and I think many F.-P. readers will be glad to try most anything to save their chicks.—A. M. SIMONS, in Fancy Poultry.

Chickens' Legs.

The mechanism of the leg and foot of a chicken or other bird that roosts on a limb is a marvel of design. It often seems

strange that a bird will sit on a roost and sleep all night without falling off, but the explanation is perfectly simple. The tendon of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged that when the leg is bent at the knee the claws are bound to contract and thus hold with a sort of death grip the limb around which they are placed. Put a chicken's feet on your wrist and then make the bird sit down and you will have a practical illustration on your skin that you will remember for some time. By the singular arrangement, seen only in such birds as roost, they will rest comfortably and never think of holding on, for it is impossible for them to let go until they stand up. Strange, yet it is a fact—Petaluma Poultry Journal.

To Whiten Hands.

Every woman should remember that the yolk of an egg, mixed up with some strained boiled quince seed, glycerine, witch-hazel, and the juice of a lemon, will keep her hands as soft and white as a baby's, if she will take the trouble to rub some on after she washes her hands and at night, providing she will take the trouble to wear gloves when she is out at work. There is no reason in the world why a woman who does poultry work should have an ugly, hard, ill-kept hand, just because she does outside work, and of a truth be it said nothing is more becoming than a well-groomed hand. The gloves of course must have the tips of the fingers off, or else they will not be worn all of the time, and one day with the hands unprotected will do more damage than a month of care will undo.—W. P. News.

Mention FANCY FOWLS when you write to our advertisers.



"ST LOUIS II"
1st at ST LOUIS
SCORE 95 BY BUTTERFIELD
Bred and owned by
EDWARD GAY MARTIN
ST LOUIS MO.

♂ **A Brown Leghorn Winner** ♀

IMPORTANT MOVE.

Illustrated Standard American Poultry Association.

At a meeting of the American Poultry Association Committee on Illustrated Standard, held in Chicago June 16, 1902, it was agreed that Specialty Clubs, through their officers, the Poultry Press, Poultry Artists, and all interested parties, breeders, etc., should be invited to assist and co-operate in the work.

The committee desires Illustrations, giving form and color, pen and ink sketches, club ideals, photographs, half tones, word descriptions of any and all standard breeds of fowls and pertinent suggestions from every possible source.

While the committee proposes to communicate by letter with all club officials, artists, editors and others interested, it will undoubtedly fail to reach some who should assist and take part in the work. To all such it wishes this notice to be an invitation. It was also agreed that in addition to the Illustrated Standard Committee, a committee of seven, to be known as a reviewing committee, should be appointed to work in conjunction with the Illustrated Standard Committee and to be appointed by them; this committee to be made up of representative breeders and fanciers of the United States and Canada, whose duty it shall be to carefully criticize and review the work of the Illustrated Standard Committee.

All Communications may be addressed to Fred L. Kimmey, Chairman, 1213-1214 Manhattan building, Chicago, Ill., or to any member of the committee.

FRED L. KIMMEY,
1213 Manhattan Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

T. F. MCGREW,
1267 Broadway,
New York.

THEO. HEWES,
Indianapolis, Ind.

FRANKLANE L. SEWELL,
Buchanan, Mich.
Committee.

Mr. T. F. McGrew was unable to be with the committee at its meeting, but did his share of the work by correspondence. Some extracts from his letters are given:

"That you may have my views on the compilation of an Illustrated Standard, I will first refer you to the report of the committee as submitted at Charleston, and follow this with the opinions of many with whom I have talked. There cannot be any possible doubt but that the association could do well to publish a book of authority on the shape and color of all breeds, for thousands clamor for just such a book. This book could be illustrated with color plates to show the placing of the colors and markings. It should have pen sketches from the best artists in the world, and it should have illustrations made by camera from life. The best specimens on earth should be both photographed and sketched, so that we could have them presented in all manner and ways through which a perfect picture could be made, for in this way we could convey to all mankind throughout the land who come under the rule of the American Poultry Association, just what has been and should be produced to come within the limit of high class exhibition poultry.

This book should be issued as the Standard Poultry Book of America. As such it should stand for ages and be added to as we improve in the quality of our poultry and in the ability to illustrate. It would be a continued source of income to the Association and an instructor to all who wish to breed the best quality exhibition poultry. Such a book would not meet with any opposition, but would have the unlimited support of every one in the whole land. Such a book would

not engender any ill feeling and it would offer to the illustrators of the world the chance to make their names and work famous, as it would afford this committee and others a chance to emblazon their ability in descriptive power. Such a book should be more than simply a standard with pictures; it should be a full description by sections that should be illustrated. Such charts as Mr. Hewes had made for some of the books he wrote could be made use of to the best advantage; in fact, they could be so improved upon as to be even a better guide than the original. All this could be made use of to the advancement of the poultry interests, to the benefit of all and to the disadvantage of none. A work of this kind will be hailed with delight and would have an endless sale.

"There is a great opposition to an illustrated Standard becoming the law in the show room. When the actual show down comes it will be louder and stronger than ever has been the advocacy of comparison. Men of power in the fancy simply will not be tied down to the rule that must come under the adoption of any illustration as Standard law. This is what should be avoided for success and benefit to the whole fraternity, and it can be by having the book as above described. These features I submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the whole committee as my opinion in the matter, after having talked with many who are well informed by years of experience. Again, if it might be that we did decide simply to illustrate the Standard and make it the law, we would start out, with an opposition that would injure the sale and as soon as the wanted chance came, at an unexpected moment, an ever watchful few would discard the whole matter at a small meeting they might control and trouble would be on hand. It will be best to

make haste slowly and to avoid these troubles and bring success by planning for the same in advance.

"It is right that the officers of all clubs should be invited to co-operate with the committee. This invitation should be embodied in the report through the press and in addition to this the whole fraternity, both in and out of the American Poultry Association, or any club whatever, should be invited to join with their views; get the whole world of poultry at work to boom the idea. That part of your letter that gives your views as to the proper manner of proceeding is good and success can only come by gaining full consent in advance; but when the seven others are selected, keep in mind two facts; first, we four are all members of the A. P. A.; second, we refer first of all to the specialty clubs, who must of necessity have at least one half the say on their breed. Now, at best, five of the seven should be non-members of any of these, if possible, and the whole seven should be so scattered as to cover as much of the good territory as possible and selected with full deference to the breeds.

"As, for instance, if Mr. Whiting was on Leghorns he would and could please his fancy in the expenditure of what he might need to use to produce the best results; in this way we could bring good influence in with us in this work. Policy has been so long forgotten in the Association as to brand it exclusive. This we must shake off and lay aside personal aggrandizement for public policy. We should give one good shake and rid ourselves of all the past and come out as broad as the globe and get away from all these little things and be as big as is the interest we work for.

"Now, I shall go farther than this; we have in line with us a number who publish poultry lit-

erature as part of their business; we should go outside of these and so far beyond and away from them as to in no way detract from their interest; and above all we should not belittle ourselves with simply placing a few pictures in our Standard. Of this I wrote fully in my last, but shall add to what I said by again asking the committee to fully consider the opposition to any picture becoming a ruling power in the show room.

"We select committees but nothing is done. It seems that some of us wish the prominence to advance our own personal business. Now, why can't we come in line and fix up the walls of this old time association for the benefit of the great industry that it has put so strongly on its feet and not spend our whole time favoring one for this, or to prevent another from having it."

Superfluous Males, and Overworked Males.

Is there any other line of live stock breeding in which so little judgment is exercised with regard to the males as in poultry breeding?

In the first place, from one end of the country to the other, there is scarcely a place where poultry is kept where there are not more male birds than are needed, and these superfluous males are not only a constant source of trouble and annoyance, but they are a needless expense, and when certain forms of disease appear in the flock, they become the most active means of spreading contagion.

Most town poultry keepers—small poultry keepers—need but one male, and many would be better off if they kept no "rooster" at all. Few farm poultry keepers would need more than one or two males if they adopted the wise plan of separating as many of the best hens as needed to produce their chicks from the

general flock during the breeding season.

That class of poultry keepers who might appropriately be called professional breeders is more disposed to go to the other extreme in the matter of the use of males,—to keep too few rather than too many of them, and to work each and every one of them to the limit of his capacity. It would not be so bad if this were done only during a short breeding season, but at least three out of five breeders keep the males with the hens throughout the year, and it is a common practice, by reducing the number of males, and doubling up pens of females, to make conditions for the males kept, worse between than during the breeding season.

In no other line of live stock breeding would a breeder generally intelligent in his methods of handling stock allow a valued male to weaken his powers and shorten his period of usefulness by excessive and unnecessary service. To be sure it is not so easy to handle fowls as individuals as it is the larger domestic animals, and for most breeders individual matings are too troublesome and expensive; but there is a mean between the two extremes, and it is not difficult either to find or follow. Use no more females with one male than necessary to keep him reasonable in his attentions to each member of his harem, and on no account give him more hens after than in the breeding season.—Farm Poultry.

Testimonials.

Harriman, Tenn., May 13, 1902.
Wilber, Bros., Petros, Tenn.:

Gents.—I have 13 beautiful, strong, healthy White Leghorn chicks out of the 15 eggs from you, and am highly pleased with results, much better than I expected.

Yours with best wishes,

MRS. GEO. BAUMGARTNER.

Egg-Eating Hens.

Egg-eating is a vice that frequently appears where fowls are closely confined and not infrequently where they have full liberty. It is probable that it is contracted from the hens finding eggs that have been dropped from the perches and broken in the fall. Whatever may start it, the vice is a most annoying one and costly as well, for once a flock begins to eat eggs all that are laid will be eaten and the profits disappear.

Some theorists claim that egg-eating begins because the hens lack meat in their regular rations, but we do not accept this theory for the reason that two years ago the habit was contracted in our flock where meat was fed regularly and plentifully.

Three or four times in our experience we have had our flock contract the habit of egg eating, and each time we have succeeded in breaking it up within a very short time.

Our first move is to try to discover which of the hens has learned to break the egg by pecking at it. These hens are caught and by the use of a very sharp knife the points of the beak are cut square off a little at a time until the tender flesh inside is exposed at the end. We try not to draw blood in this operation by carefully cutting off a thin shaving at a time, but frequently we cut deep enough to draw a tiny drop of blood, which does no harm, as the bead soon grows out again and no scar is left. While it is fresh cut the hen soon finds that when she pecks at an egg she gets hurt and in a very short time she gives it up and forgets all about egg-eating. In a few weeks the beak has grown out as good as ever and the trouble is over.

At the same time the surgical operation is performed the nests are so arranged that they will be in semi-darkness, if any of them are exposed to the light, and china nest eggs are distributed liberally around the floor of the poultry house and out of doors.

We have never failed to cure the vice almost at once by following this plan, and it is the only really

effective one we ever tried.

If our friend who asked us about this vice will follow these directions he will soon be out of the trouble he is now in.—Com. Poultry.

New Style Hen House.

Dr. E. M. Santee, secretary of the New York State Poultry Society, Cortland, has invented a hen-house which he thinks will revolutionize the poultry breeding business.

The novel feature of the house, which the doctor has had constructed on his poultry farm, and where he claims to have demonstrated its superiority over the old style, is that it has no glass windows, but that the heat and light are supplied through openings provided with muslin curtains, and also curtains dividing different compartments. There are also muslin curtains which are let down in front of the perches at night to keep the fowls warm while they are not exercising. The outside walls are made of a single thickness of matched pine boards, while the floor is covered one foot deep with coal ashes.

During the winter its advantages have been made apparent by frequent tests. On one occasion, when the thermometer registered in the open air five degrees below zero, the temperature of the inside of the henhouse was forty degrees above zero.

Hens kept in this house have averaged 100 per cent. more eggs than the same varieties have which were kept in an old style house built with double walls lined with building paper and air space between, and provided with double floors and glass windows.

The cost of building the new house, which is 8½x30 feet long, was only \$15.

Dr. Santee, who believes he has exploded by his new ideas all the timeworn theories of hen culture, is a lecturer on poultry diseases, sanitation and poultry buildings in this State, and believes that the time will come when his theory will be adopted by large poultry breeders and that ultimately glass windows in structures for this purpose will be entirely abandoned.—New York Journal.

Hens and Hens' Eggs.

People who live in cities and see the evidences of their enormous trade seldom realize the extent and importance of industries and commerce that are carried on outside of the cities. And, after all, the towns are but small factors in the world's work. It is the farmer, declares the Brooklyn Eagle, who is the support of everything. He does not cut a figure in the social or official world, but he is the world's mainstay, none the less. But while we have a notion of the value of the grain crop, and of hay and potatoes, it is startling to discover the value of poultry. Walking and ovate the hens of this nation added last year more than \$281,000,000 to the national resources. We paid four dollars apiece, every man, woman and child of us, for fowls or eggs, or both, in a twelvemonth. Considering how many keep hens and do not have to buy, this really means a larger figure for the folks who do not keep them. And these industrious birds laid 16,000,000,000 eggs during the working season, and they occupied nearly 5,740,000 farms. Would anyone have supposed there were so many farms and eggs? It all proves what an industrious nation this is, for even the hens share in the fierce energy of the populace, and do their share toward warmly setting forth the breakfast tables of the republic.

Unreliable Egg Yield.

An agricultural paper, according to the Indianapolis News, recently published a statement that one of the readers of the journal had received from each of his laying hens an average of 259 eggs in a year. The statement was made in good faith, without doubt, and was probably true, yet the item was misleading, in that it gave no particulars which showed whether the flock consisted of a dozen hens or fifty, but led the reader to infer that the flock was of considerable size and that nearly all of the hens laid 259 eggs each year. There is no doubt, if the report is accurate, that the conditions were unusually favorable and that the record was made up from the work of the best

hens and not from the flock in its entirety. It is such reports as these that tempt farmers and others into the poultry business, which they abandon after a year or two because they cannot secure the yields they read about. Better start in the business with an idea of 125 to 150 eggs a year and learn how to increase this number than take any larger figure as a standard to work by.—N. Y. Telegram.

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs.

The different state experiment stations have conducted a number of tests for preserving eggs and of the ten or more methods worthy of consideration the water glass has been pronounced by far the best. The R. I. Experiment Station reports as follows on water glass.

The receptacles used for holding the eggs were stone jars, each six and one-half inches in diameter and seven inches in height and provided with stoneware covers. During the trials the stone jars containing the eggs remained undisturbed upon the floor of a cellar closet where the temperature ranged from 62 to 67 degrees F. in summer. The duration of trials was extended beyond the length of time usually required, in order to most thoroughly test the various methods employed. In several cases fertilized and sterile eggs were compared.

The water glass, or soluble glass, is obtainable of druggists, and costs from 40 to 60 cents per gallon. That used in the tests was 1.12 specific gravity, which in the first series of tests was diluted with distilled water to a 10 per cent. solution (in practice take one pint of water glass and add nine pints of boiled water).

On May 18, 1899, twenty eggs of Leghorn fowls, laid during the five days from the 12th to 16th of May, were carefully washed with water and placed in a stone jar. The 10 per cent. solution of water glass was poured over the eggs until they were completely covered by the liquid. The covered jar was placed on the floor of the cellar closet and left untouched until the end of the test, April 1, 1900. Result: Good, 100 per cent; bad 0 per cent.

On opening the jar the water glass was found to have formed a

white, gelatinous precipitate which adhered more or less closely to the eggs. The shells of the eggs were very clean, owing to the alkaline nature of the solution; the air cells were not enlarged. Examination showed the whites of the eggs to be clear, but not so limpid as those of fresh eggs. The yolks appeared normal in color and condition. The taste of the eggs was slightly flat, or at least not perfectly fresh. The eggs had kept well for a period of ten months and seventeen days, and proved to be suitable for culinary use.

Feather Eating Hens.

Feather pulling can be stopped by the use of a poultry bit made especially for that purpose, a little wire device which fits on the bill, and does not interfere with the fowl picking up things that are loose, but prevents its securing a hold on a feather strong enough to pull it out. Such bits can be purchased of almost any house dealing extensively in poultry supplies. Unless the chickens are very valuable it is hardly worth while to go to the expense of purchasing these bits. In most cases where many hens in a flock are stripped bare it will be found that a few hens—perhaps only one, is doing the mischief. The hen or hens which have not been picked are apt to be the culprits. The only way to proceed intelligently in cases of this kind is to ascertain just what are the conditions. If only one or two hens are at fault the trouble is quickly corrected by killing them. If the vice is general, other methods must be tried. The most essential thing in these cases, as in cases of egg-eating, is to keep the hens busy. Remember the old saying, "Satan finds some mischief for idle hands to do." I don't know that Satan is interested in poultry, but idle hens certainly get into all sorts of vicious habits, and the important thing in correcting such vices is to give the hens a certain amount of freedom, and to make provision for natural exercise. Sometime ago I mentioned a case where feather eating—just begun—was checked by giving the fowls salt, the salt being well rubbed into pieces of bologna sausage. I don't know whether this

would be effective in confirmed cases, but it is worth trying.—Farm Poultry.

The Fertilization of Eggs.

In your paper I find this: "How long after the males are separated from the females can fertile eggs be expected? How long after matings are made until the eggs will be fertilized from the mating? We want these questions definitely answered. Who can answer them?"

First Question.—Nine eggs, not nine days. I keep Light Brahmas exclusively, and last season one hen, which was mated to a Light Brahma male, accidentally came in contact with a Barred Plymouth Rock male. This mating caused nine black chicks, so I know just exactly what I am talking about.

Second question.—This depends upon the condition of the female before the mating and whether or not she was previously mated. If this mating is the first and the hen is not laying at time of mating, the first egg will and should be fertile, providing it is not deposited earlier than the third or fourth day. In case this hen was previously mated and she is laying at time of second mating, the first mating will affect from seven to eleven eggs, after which they will be fertilized by the second mating.—Fred Hahne, in Com. Poultry.

Average Floor Space for Leghorns.

"How much floor space (sq. ft.) is the average requirement per Leghorn hen in a winter laying house used for both roosting room and scratching shed?" That depends partly on the number of hens in the flock. Hens in large flocks require less space per hen than do hens in small flocks, because the actual amount of space available for each is greater. Following is a safe general rule: "For hens of the medium sized breeds in flocks of twelve or more, the allowance of floor space should be 5 to 6 sq. ft. per hen. For smaller flocks the space per hen should increase as the number of hens decreases."—Farm Poultry.

Eggs.

The Egyptians saw in the egg an emblem of the restoration of mankind after the deluge, and venerated it accordingly. It often appears in their hieroglyphics.

The Jews found in the eggs a symbol of bondage and wonderful deliverance, and used it as a type of their departure from Egypt and it appeared on the Passover table.

The modern Hebrews still use eggs at the Passover season as an emblem of the rolling fate of Israel.

At one time in Greece, philosophers tried to keep people from eating eggs, since they contained all the elements of life. The shell represents the earth; the white, water; the yolk, fire, air was found under the shell, and the germ of life it was a sin to destroy.

Superstitions about eggs were numerous, and were not confined entirely to ancient times; some of them are still prevalent.

Eggs, and especially their shells, have been thought potent aids to witchcraft.

Irish and English nurses once instructed children to push their spoons through the shell of an egg, after eating its contents, "to keep the witches from making a boat of it."

Sir Thomas Brown tells us another reason for breaking the shells lest the witches should draw or pick their names therein, and thus injure the person who had partaken of the egg.

Eggs laid on holy days were supposed to possess helpful qualities against all ills.

Scotch fishermen think it unlucky to have eggs on board their boats, as they will bring contrary winds.

In many parts of England, eggs are not allowed to leave the house after sunset, for fear of ill luck, and to have them brought in would be equally disastrous.

Perhaps the greatest interest in, and use of, eggs in this country, centers about Easter. The chapter devoted to this subject is a long one, and contains many beautiful sentiments bearing on the use of eggs at this holy festival, which is even more significant than their use at the Jewish Passover.

The most prevalent and characteristic custom of the Easter festival

has always been the giving of eggs. Sometimes they are eaten, oftener kept as amulets, or used in playing games.

The Pagan people, at their New Year feasts, presented each other with eggs as a type of the new life of Nature—which they colored to show their joy at the return of Spring.

The contrast between the cold, lifeless egg and the warm, downy chicken full of life and motion, may well have made the former an emblem of the endless life of the soul.

After the Fourth Century the church prohibited the use of eggs as well as of other animal food during Lent, but the hens were heretical enough to keep on laying, and the accumulated eggs were dried for children at Easter.

The Greek church still forbids the use of eggs during Lent, but other churches allow their use during the Lenten feast.

A sermon preached in England in 1570 mentions that certain ones on Good Friday "offered unto Christe Eggs and Bacon to be in his favor till Easter Day was past."

An entry among the household expenses of Edward I, of England, of 18 gonce for 400 eggs for Easter, shows the observance of the custom at that period, and the extreme cheapness of eggs.

In certain parts of England, eggs rose in price at this time.

It was once customary in Scotland to search for wild fowls' eggs on Easter morning for good luck.

Easter is to the Russians what Christmas is to the Germans. It is the day of all the year for family gatherings, and is, if possible, celebrated in new garments.

In Poland, Lent is rigidly observed, and at its close, animal food is partaken of with great solemnity.

In France, hens' nests were formerly ransacked for the largest eggs for an Easter tribute to the King. The priests used to go from house to house, leaving their blessings, and receiving eggs enough to last for many weeks.

At the pagan New York festivals many games were played with eggs, and some of them still survive.

Many children in days past have

matched their eggs or rolled them over the green grass lots in the grounds of the White House at Washington.

Probably the Easter eggs were first boiled hard for safety in these games of matching.

Travelers in Mexico give accounts of an egg game and dance existing there.

Eggs in Literature, show what an important part they have played from the earliest times to the present. Among writers of all ages, the egg has been a favorite illustration.

The fables of the women who killed the hen (?) that laid golden eggs, and of the milkmaid counting her chickens before they were hatched or before she had exchanged her milk for eggs, are full of sound philosophy.

It will move forward in development. It will probably improve in shape and other characteristics. There is reason to believe that we shall have as recognized varieties in the future the present red variety, deepened and enriched in color; a glossy black variety, a blue variety, a white variety, a buff variety, and possibly a variety marked with white, perhaps with four white feet and a white place in the face. Unless there are a number of varieties to meet the different tastes there will not be so keen an interest in the hare as there would be otherwise. These different varieties will probably differ in popularity, some being more popular than others, and it is my belief that the red will continue to be the most popular of all the varieties.—Fanciers' World.

Something About Eggs.

It is claimed that one biscuit firm in New York buys four thousand dozen eggs per week, or more than two hundred thousand dozen per year.

Eggs under the hen will range in temperature from 110 degrees for those on the outside to 105 degrees for those in the centre of the bench. The hen shifts the eggs from the centre to the sides, besides turning them over once or twice a day.—EX.

Buff Orpingtons vs. Leghorns.

By MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, Booneville, Tenn.

As this is a special Leghorn number of our journal, I hardly think it out of order to say something in favor of the rival of our little egg machines.

The Buff Orpington is the name, and originated in England, was introduced into United States in 1897, I believe, comparatively a new breed—but one that is here to stay—for when once owned they are such favorites that they grow in favor. Naturally one who has an inquiring mind for the truth—would ask why are they rivals of the Leghorns. Because they are their equals as egg producers, with energy, thrift and their superior in size and as mothers.

As chicks they seem to grow rapidly, getting ready for broilers early, mature early and make the best of fall, winter and early spring layers. Many of them lay at five and five and half months of age. Their eggs are large and bear shipment better than Leghorn eggs, because they have a heavier shell.

They are not absolute non-setters, and when allowed to sit and hatch, are not as partial as some Leghorns who prefer one color and peck all the others. They are gentle, are easily managed in pen, but if allowed to roam on farm will forage equal to any

Leghorn and scratch and work for their chicks from morn till night, growing equal to the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte families.

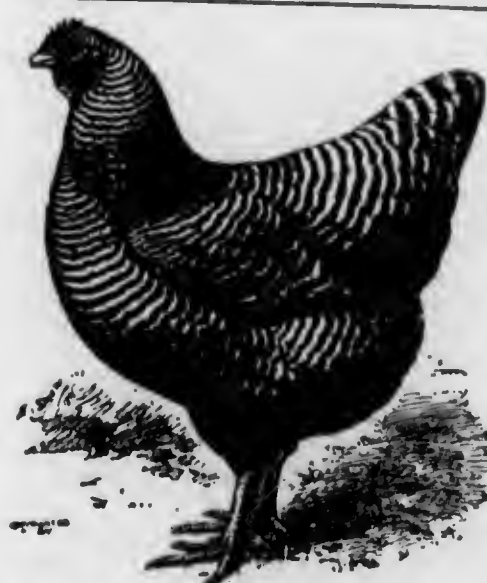
When it comes to size, and to be sold on the market, the Orpington is far their superior, as they are as heavy as the Rocks and 'Dotts, are large boned, broad breasts, heavy set, with the most beautiful clear buff plumage, with bright red wattles, gills and moderately low comb—rarely ever freezing in winter. Their feet and shanks are clean, flesh color—no feathers on them.

I have always admired the Leghorn for all their eggs, energy, hardiness and every good quality they have, but I consider the Orpington their equal in every good quality they have and far their superior in some respects and I must say when once as thoroughly introduced into the United States will be more popular than any of the Leghorn family. I hope for them a future equal to their merit.

Wishing all Leghorn fanciers much success. I am sincerely an Orpington fancier.

Editorial Comments.

Poultry Success for July is a special Barred Rock number, containing a number of very interesting articles and some handsome illustrations.



and 4th pullets, Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st pen, 185; 1st hen, 94; tie for 2nd hen, 92½; 3d hen, 92½; 1st chl., 92½; best display of 10, score 918½. Will have a grand lot of youngsters for spring trade.

Eggs, \$3 Per 13 Delivered.
W. W. Bussey, 1004 13th St., South, Birmingham, Ala.

Hare, Hutch and Hennerly for June contains an address by Mr. E. F. Hanson, one of our advertisers, on the culture of Belgian Hares, which has been made a great success in Maine and other states.

F. A. McCoy, Eminence, Ky., is offering this month some rare bargains in his Chester White hog and Scotch Collie dog departments. See his ad.

Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Booneville, Tenn., writes that she is having good success with her young fowls. She has become an Orpington enthusiast.

W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, writes that he has had bad luck raising youngsters this year and will not have many for sale.

There is quite a discussion going the rounds of the northern press in regard to the weight clause in American Standard of Perfection. We believe in the weight clause as it stands, without cut for a variation of one-half pound either way, and it seems that a majority of fanciers are of the above opinion.—Georgia Poultry Herald.

Two Pleased Advertisers.

I am pleased to inform you that my advertisement in FANCY FOWLS brought me a good many orders for stock and eggs.

Thanking you for past favors,

I am yours truly,

W. M. SPALDING,

Coxs Creek, Ky.

June 27, 1902.

The ad. in your paper has been the most profitable one that I ever placed in a paper.

W. W. BUSSEY,

Birmingham, Ala.

June 25, 1902.

If you want your young chicks to avoid the gapes don't turn them out till the dew is off the grass and do not let them stay where they can get too many fishing worms. If you think they have had too many insects or worms put some red pepper in their food.

DO YOU EAT CHICKEN?

Some Recipes For Preparing Fowls And Eggs.

BOILED CHICKEN.

Clean, wash and stuff as for roasting. Baste a floured cloth around the chicken and put into a kettle with enough boiling water to cover well. Putting it into hot water cooks the skin at once and prevents the escape of the juices. The broth will not be so rich as when the chicken is put on in cold water, but this is proof that the meat will be more nutritious and better flavored. Stew very slowly for the first half hour. Boil an hour or more, being guided by the size and toughness of the fowl. Serve with eggs or bread sauce.

BROILED CHICKEN.

Prepare in the same way as for boiling. Cut in two through the back and place flatly on a cold gridiron over a nice, red fire. After a little time when they have become thoroughly hot, set them on a plate or other dish and rub them well with a piece of butter. Pepper and salt to taste, chiefly on the inside, then place again on the gridiron and continue turning until done, which will be fully twenty minutes. Served hot with a little butter and plenty of stewed mushrooms, it is a delightful dish.

FRIED CHICKEN.

Cut the chicken in pieces, lay it in salt and water, which is to be changed several times; roll each piece in flour; fry in very hot lard or butter. I like best to put in a covered roasting pan and fry in a hot oven. Make a gravy of cream seasoned with salt and pepper; thicken with a little flour in the pan in which the chickens were fried.

CHICKEN SALAD.

Take a fine, white bunch of celery (four or five heads), scrape and wash it clean. Reserve the delicate green leaves. Shred the

white parts like straws; lay this in a glass or white china dish in the form of a nest. Mince all the white meat of a boiled or stewed fowl, without the skin, and put it in the nest.

Make a salad dressing thus: Rub the yolk of two hard boiled eggs to a smooth paste, with a dessert spoonful of mustard and a small teaspoonful of fine white sugar and add to it gradually (stirring it in) a large cup of strong vinegar. Make a wreath of the most delicate leaves of the celery around the edge of the nest between it and the chicken. Pour the dressing over the chicken when ready to serve. If the dressing is poured over too soon it will discolor the celery. White head lettuce may be used for the nest instead of the celery.

PRESSED EGGS.

Cut up the fowls and place in a kettle with a tight cover, so as to retain the steam. Put about two teacupfuls of water and plenty of salt and pepper on the chicken, then let it cook until the meat falls easily from the bones; cut or chop all the meat (freed from skin, bone and gristle), season well, put into a dish and pour over it the juice in which it was cooked. This will jelly when cold and can then be sliced or set on the table in any shape. It is very nice for tea or lunch. The knack of making this simple dish is not having too much water. It will not jelly if too weak, or if the water is allowed to boil away entirely while cooking.

DROPPED EGGS.

Have one quart of boiling water and one tablespoonful of salt in a frying pan. Break the eggs one by one in a saucer and slide carefully into the salted water. Cook until the white is firm and lift out with a griddle-cake turner. Place on toasted bread and serve immediately.

POACHED EGGS.

Take two eggs, two table-spoonfuls of milk, half teaspoon-

ful of butter. Beat the eggs and add the salt and milk. Put the butter in a small sauce pan and when it melts add the eggs. Stir over the fire until the mixture thickens, being careful to let it cook hard. About two minutes will be enough. The eggs when done should be soft and creamy. Serve immediately.

OMLETTE (SPLENDID).

Six eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; half pint milk; six teaspoonfuls corn starch; one teaspoonful baking powder and a little salt. Add the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Cooking little butter.

CREAMED EGGS.

Boil six eggs twenty minutes. Make one pint of cream sauce. Have six slices of toast on a hot dish; put a layer of sauce on each one and part of the whites of the eggs cut in thin strips. Rub part of the yolks through a sieve on the toast; repeat this and finish with a third layer of sauce. Place in the oven about three minutes. Garnish with parsley if desired and serve hot. —Mrs. J. H. Postlewait in R. P. Journal.

The Leghorn as a Utility and Fancy Fowl.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

In this short article on the Leghorn I will confine myself to the White, Brown and Buff, as these are the most popular and I think best for the fancier and farmer. The White is a little larger than either of the others and lays the largest egg, and is easier to raise to Standard requirements than the others. In mating for fancy be careful to have your breeders as pure white as possible, as all breeders know it is very hard to get the pure white plumage together with the deep yellow legs and beak. While we like the beak and legs as yellow as we can get them, would prefer them to be only medium yellow and pure

white plumage than to have brassy plumage and the yellow legs. Then after we have selected our best colored we want birds with true Leghorn shape. Vigorous and active male with tail full and carried well up, but not squirrel tailed. Comb medium size, as evenly serrated as possible. Always avoid the Minorca comb on a Leghorn. Earlobes pure white, or as near as possible, and as free of creamy appearance as possible. Look well to these points in selecting breeders, and then if your stock is well bred you will raise a large per cent. of prize birds. Always breed from the best layers. We all want to raise prize winners, but should always look to the laying qualities as well, as it is as easy to raise a prize winner from a good laying strain as from a poor one. Rightly bred the Leghorn is one among our best breeds, both for the farmer and fancier. They grow off fast while young, mature and are laying long before the larger breeds are matured. They also make a fair table fowl, having a large portion of breast meat. The Browns are a little smaller and generally claim to lay a few more eggs than the Whites, but not quite as large ones. So their value from a utility standpoint is about the same. They are harder to raise to Standard requirements, owing to their being Parti-colored. The finest exhibition specimens are generally raised from double mating, but this is dangerous if carried too far. Sometimes breeders mate so that most of the pullets from the cockerel matings are nearly worthless and the cockerels from the pullet matings the same. For this reason it is safest for the beginner to practice the single mating, and others also, unless they are very careful. While I believe it is possible to raise a little higher scoring bird from a double mating, I believe the per cent. of

good birds will be larger from single mating. As to shape, comb, etc., the same rules will apply to the Brown as the White. The Buff is a newer breed than the others and does not breed quite as true to color, but is getting better every year. We find in this now some solid buff, and quite a lot nearly buff. In selecting a male for breeding I prefer one with some brown in tail (not black) as one with solid colored tail is likely to be so light in other sections as to throw more or less white in his offspring. Select females as near an even buff as possible. I prefer tails to be too dark rather than to show white. For fear of making this too long, and letting your readers know that there are a lot of things about Leghorns I don't know, I will close.

A. S. HARRILL,

With Sandy Run Poultry,
Yards, Ellenboro, N. C.

The Brown Leghorn.

By W. R. BROWN, Kleinberg, Ont.

I have bred fancy poultry for many years and have no hesitation in stating that the Brown Leghorns were the most profitable breed that I have yet handled. I have bred both the rose and single comb varieties side by side and the past year carefully noted results. I found very little difference in the egg yield, the rose comb laying better than the single combs in the severe winter weather. Right here I wish to state that last winter my Brown Leghorns laid continually through the cold winter and a pen of Black Minorcas in the same poultry house, just as well cared for, did not produce an egg till the latter end of February. I kept both Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns and also a third breed which I use to test with the Brown Leghorns in egg yields and winter egg laying qualities. I tested the Brown Leghorns and Blue Andalusians, finding that, although the Andalusians laid a fine large egg, the

output of the Brown Leghorn equalled in weight the eggs laid by the Andalusians in a shorter time. I also bred the S. S. Hamburgs along side them. They are very good egg producers but not the equals of Brown Leghorns. Of course, our tests were only made as to egg laying qualities and as the Brown Leghorns are small, market poultrymen or broiler-raisers prefer Rocks, Wyandottes or other larger varieties. Now as to mating Brown Leghorns our experience proves that the only way to produce a high percentage of exhibition specimens of either cockerels or pullets is by the double mating system. However we do not advocate the very extreme matings practiced by some of our leading breeders. We have always produced better specimens from a double mating and shall continue to mate along that line but each succeeding year we draw our matings closer together and hope in a few years to have a flock that will breed together in a single mating.

A Veteran Gander.

It is said that William Brigham, of Chardon, Ohio, is the owner of a gander goose more than one hundred years old, and that he is as lively to-day as the large flock of youngsters which he proudly leads about Mr. Brigham's farmyard. The bird was brought to this country by Mr. Brigham's father nearly a century ago from the east, and has been in the family's possession ever since. There are many accounts of the old fellow's sagacity in eluding foxes and other enemies, and he was the playfellow of many of the old men of the township when they were boys, years ago. The goose was exhibited at the recent Guage centennial celebration at Burton, where he attracted a great deal of attention.—Farm, Garden and Poultry.

WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES!

White,
Barred
AND
...Buff...



Ply=
mouth
...Rocks...

WE MAKE YOU THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFER FOR MONTH OF JULY:

A Setting of 13 Eggs from Our Best Pens for \$1.00.

Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

High-Scoring, Prize-Winning BUFF LEGHORNS



Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.

My show record for the past year is as follows: Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham, Ala., Jan., 1901. Scored by Judge Felch. Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in April, '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea. Won four firsts and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct., '01. Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third prize at Troy, Ala., Nov., '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea.

Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks for sale at \$1.50 per 15. **P. H. WALKER, Cleveland, Tenn.**

WE HAVE SOMETHING WE WANT TO Give, Tell and Show

All those who anticipate buying, which will do your very soul good, such as

Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, C. I. Games' Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, Pit Games, Pekin Ducks, Wild and Bronze Turkeys.

We know just how to appreciate your position. You, of course, want to start right, and get the best, the cheapest. Listen—We don't say it boastfully, yet as our show record proves to be the best ever made in all the Southwest—most naturally have as good, if not the best. And, if favored with your order, we will honestly and truly give you the very best your money can buy, and will please you or refund every cent. What more could any one ask or do? Eggs \$3.00. Stock \$2.00 and up.

OUACHITA VALLEY POULTRY FARM, G. W. BROWN, PROP., CAMDEN, ARK.

Spencer County Rabbitry and Pigeon Loft.

Belgian Hares, Fancy Pigeons, Pekin Ducks, and W. H. Turkeys,—toms \$2.00 and hens \$1.50 each.

4 Buff Cochins, 1st class, from Bauscher. A Greyhound pup (dog) 10 Mos. old, color mouse, a beauty, at \$10.00.

E. G. LILLY,
FAIRFIELD, KY.

ARE YOU AFTER SOUTHERN TRADE?

If you are you get it by advertising your poultry, Incubators, remedies, Belgian Hares and pet stock in the **DIXIE - HOME,**

The only agricultural and home paper published in Alabama. Guaranteed circulation of 20,000. Write for sample copy and rates. Subscription price 50c per year.

Dixie Home Publishing Company,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Cornish Indian Games.



Prize-winning strain. Eggs \$2 for 15. S. S. Hamburgs, bluest of blood. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. One pen of Hamburgs for sale, 12 hens and cockerel. Also a few cockerels left for quick buyers.

J. W. HISCEN,
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Sandy Run Poultry Yards, W. D. Harrill & Co., Props.

Breeders of prize winning stock of the leading varieties. Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs and Rhode Island Reds. At N. C. Poultry Show at High Point, N. C., we won on Lt. Brahmas 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Black Langshans, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ckl, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st pen. On Black Minorcas, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen. On Partridge Wyandottes, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. This record has never been equaled by any Southern breeder. Eggs for sale from above winners. Light Brahma, Black Langshan and Black Minorca \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandotte \$3 for 15; Buff and Barred Rock, Brown and White Leghorn, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hamburgs \$1.50 for 15. Some stock for sale yet. Write us. Will do you right.

W. D. HARRILL & CO., ELLENBORO, N. C.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburgh, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Dravenstott, Shell-abarger, Scudder, Kellar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Grady. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st ckl, 1st pul, 1st pen. At Nashville I won 2 entries 1st ckl, 1st pul, at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th ckl, 93%, 92%, 92, 92; 1st and 4th pul, 94, 93%; 2nd ckl, 91; 3rd hen 91%; 1st and 2nd pens, 186%, 184%, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st ckl, 93%; 4th ckl, 93; 1st hen, 93%; 1st and 2d pul, 94%; 2d pul, 94%; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, faced wing tips and open faced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. S. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

R. L. WILSON,

L. Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.

Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 15; Barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Yards all mated up of prize-winners, both male and females.

Registered Poland China Hogs, **Box D, Winchester, Ky.**



FISHING CREEK POULTRY & PET STOCK FARM.

To make room for young stock, we will sell our this year's breeders of Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes, cheap, considering quality of stock. Eggs for the balance of the season for \$1.00 per setting; also the biggest and best Belgian Hares from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

DR. R. W. ROBINSON, PROP.,
O. A. MUSE, SUPERINTENDENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

ANCONAS!

Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

FAVEROLLES.

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

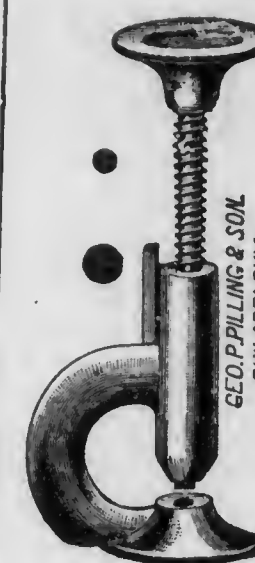
All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No calls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

Young's Poultry Powder is the only positively known remedy to cure Roup, Cholera and other diseases of fowls. Price, 33c postpaid. Young's Lice Paint never fails to kill. Kentucky agent: Percy E. Hoge, Jett, Ky.

We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatched.

JNO. R. YOUNG, Aberdeen, Miss.

Poultry Marker.



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At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.
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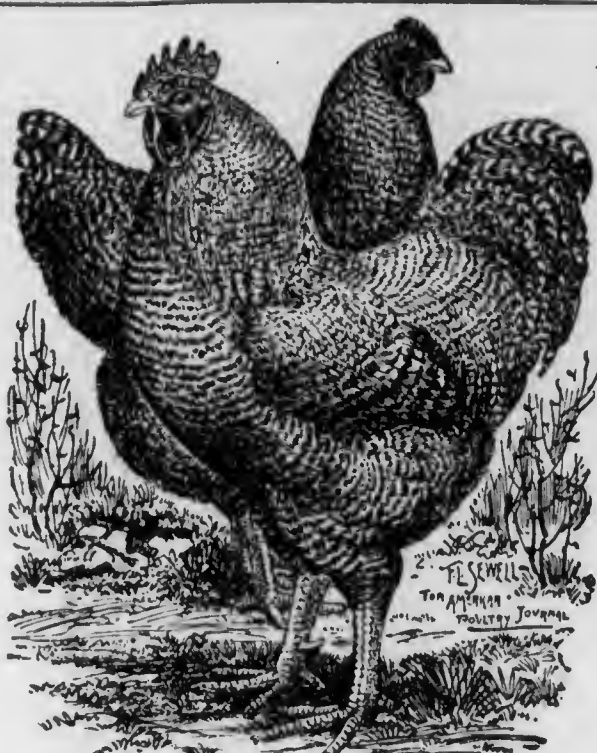
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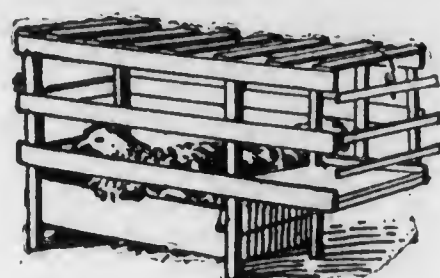
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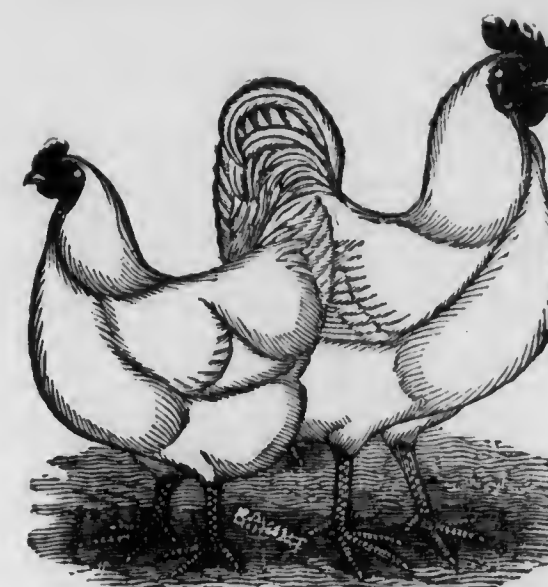
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Largest Class of White Plymouth Rocks Ever Shown in the South or West.

A. C. HAWKINS, Judge.

DUFFY'S Won as follows: First and third cock, first, second and fourth hen, tied for first chl., won second cockerel had 4 chls. tie for third, lost by weight; first, second and fourth pen. Won 12 specials and \$10 cash state donation; had heaviest hen in show (10 1-2 lbs.), largest display, highest scoring hen, 95, cut 1 1-2 on dirty plumage, caused in shipping, which would make her score 96 1-2 by A. C. Hawkins, who was judge. Won fine Rocking Chair for largest number birds scoring over 90 points, and all classes competing; Leghorns and Bantams being twice as large.

Duffy's Rocks Always Win and Always Will.

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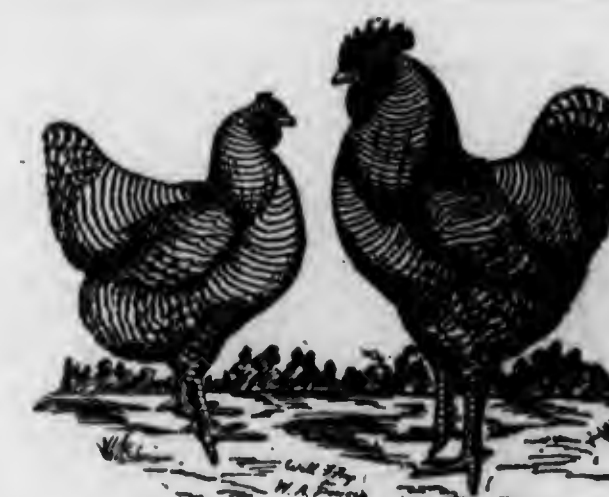
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which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

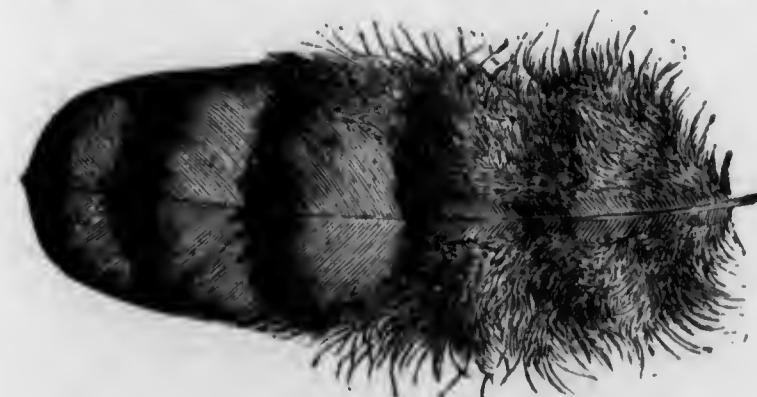


EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge, Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.

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Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, I won first cock, 92; first hen, 93½; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 93½; first pullet, 94½; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge F. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen. D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 1901, won first cock, 92½; first, second and third hen, score 92½, first cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 93½; third pullet, 93; fourth pullet, 93; fifth pullet, 93; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owen, judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 93½ by Judge C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

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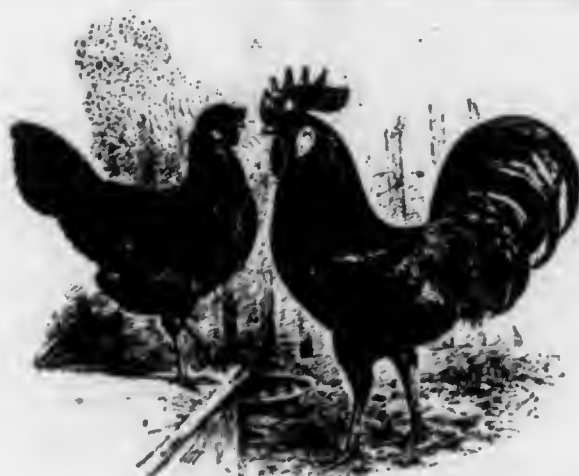
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[R. S. Hickman strain]

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 18½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92, and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$1 for 15.
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At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 1902, won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 26. Homing Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.

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First pair Germantown, Ky., 1898 and 1899; first pair Maysville, Ky., 1899. Cincinnati, 1900, won second pullet, third cockerel, fourth hen; 1901, first hen, score 96; third pullet, score 96; third cockerel, score 95½; 1902, first hen, score 97; first cock, score 97. Our flock of Turkeys is now headed by this first prize cock at Cincinnati, 1902. He also won second prize at the great Chicago show as young tom in 1901.

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Are now mated for the egg season of 1902 with as grand a lot of

Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

As ever graced the yards of any breeder North or South.

Why not buy from the best stock obtainable, that has been fine bred for years and get the benefit of our experience? Eggs \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Our catalogue is free.

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EGGS \$1.50 per 15, 4.00 per 50, 6.00 per 100.

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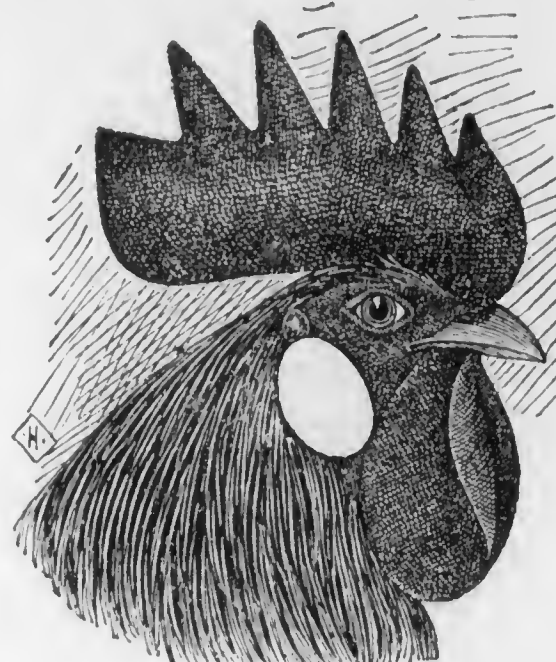
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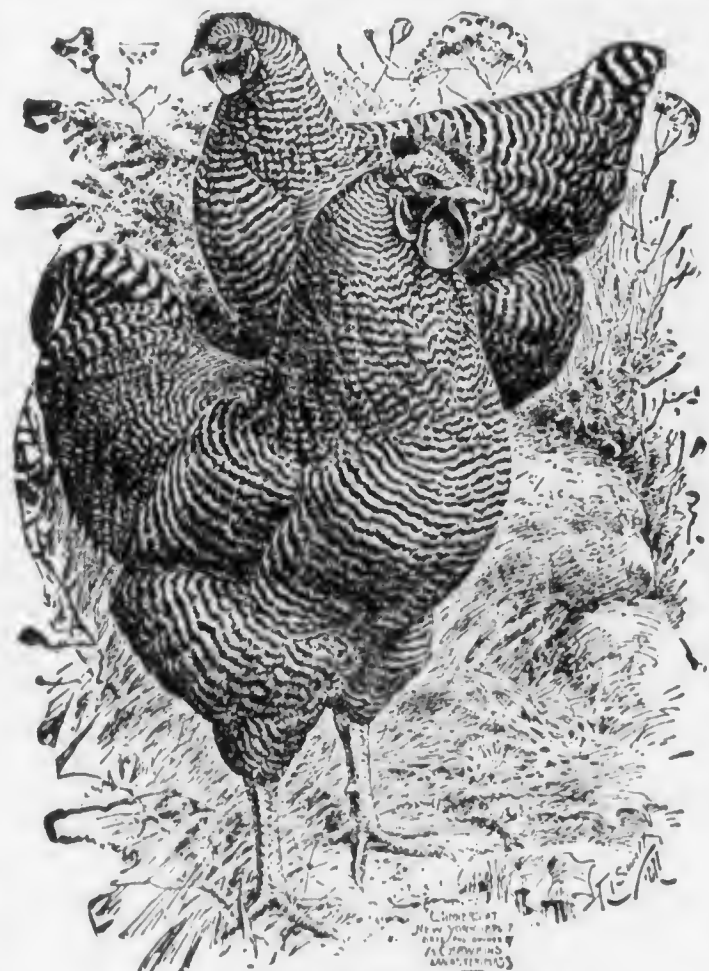
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WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sitings, \$10.
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Per 100, \$20.00.

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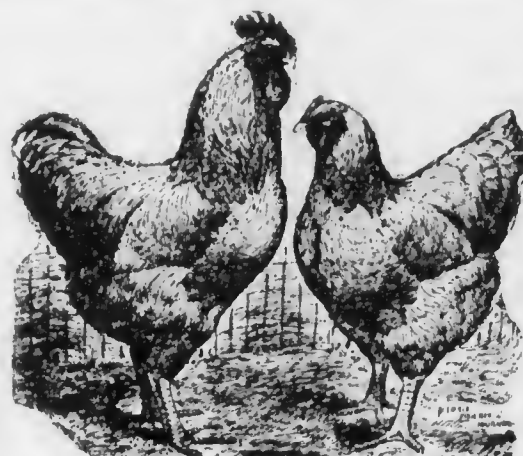


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DARWIN'S Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks.



My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cock, tie 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you, for I am in the chicken business to stay. My stock is all farm-raised.

GEORGE DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.

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Trouche's Black Minorcas

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2-64 Member American Black Minorca Club.

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BROWN LEGHORNS! SINGLE COMB.



Eggs that Hatch from High Scoring Birds at \$1 per 13, \$3.30 per 50.

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ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, MULBERRY, TENNESSEE, I. C. RUTLEDGE, PROP.

My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas 1st ck, chl, hen and pul; on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st ck, chl, pul, and pen; on W. P. Rocks, 1st ck, chl, hen and pullet, and pen; on White Wyandottes, 1st chl, 2nd chl, 2nd pul, 1st pen. Showed no C. I. Games. Eggs \$1.50 for 13, 2.50 for 25. I also breed Duroc-Jersey swine. Pedigree with every hog. Herd headed by champion 11. I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, Mulberry, Tenn.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs from grand matings 50c each. Mammoth Pekin Duck eggs \$2 per 13. Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins and Buff Leghorns \$3 per 15, 25 per 30. White P. Rock eggs \$2 per 15, straight. These eggs are from fine birds. Catalogue free.

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It tells about the heaviest layers, a good dresser, and I know it will interest you. Many copies already sent out. It is complete in description, information, &c. Is free for the asking. Why not send for it now?

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- Yard 2—Buff Leghorns, solid, even, standard shade all over. Four first prize birds.
- Yard 3—Six Wyandottes from Dunston.
- Yard 4—Black Langshans, 92.94 point, females, mated to a first premium chl. at Indiana State Fair, score 94½ by Hews.
- Yard 5—Six Maplehurst line-bred, Stay-White Wyandottes.
- Yard 6—Seven Hawkins and Thompson B. P. R. hens, 10 to 12 lbs. each, headed by deep blue, finely barred Hawkins cockerel.
- Yard 7—Maplehursts' standard variety and producing line of Barred Plymouth Rocks.
- Yard 8—Eight chubbe Rocks, with prize cockerel at Atlanta and Troy.
- Yard 9—Three Light Brahmas—Antecarat and Felch.

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HAVE BLOOD OF NATIONAL
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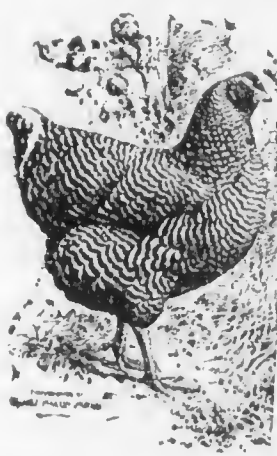
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"JEANETTE"
First Hen, score 94½ at Louisville, Ky.

For two years in succession our birds have won at the largest shows. At the great Louisville Inter-State Fair, Oct. 1901, we won 1st ck, 1st chl, and 1st pullet, 3 out of 4 firsts. At Louisville show, Jan. 1902, we won 1st hen, score 90½; 2nd pen, 3d ck, and 3 specials. A. C. Hawkins, Judge. Handsome, interesting catalogue free. Write for it. Eggs balance of season \$1.00 per 15.

POPE & POPE, Louisville, Ky.



ROSEDALE FARM.

My eggs are proving wonderfully fertile and are hatching a large per cent. of good chicks. They are from prize-winning pens. You may need a setting from my
WHITE LEHORNS OR BARRED P. ROCKS.
I have four yards of Leghorns and seven yards of Rocks. Can send eggs from either cockerel or pullet matings at \$2 per 15, or \$5 per 45. Good hatch guaranteed.

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My Black Minorcas were winners at Hamilton, O., and Louisville, Ky., this year, scoring 93½ to 95. There are none finer anywhere. Eggs \$2. Pair hatch guaranteed.

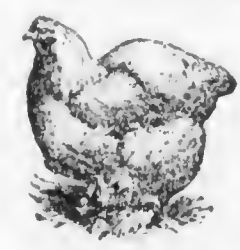
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Won a majority of the best prizes at Troy, Ala., and Albany, Ga.

QUALITY! If you want quality I can please you. Yards mated containing boys and pullets scoring from 93½ to 94, mated to 1st cock at Troy and Albany, score 93, and cockerel 2nd at Troy and 1st at Albany, score 95. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

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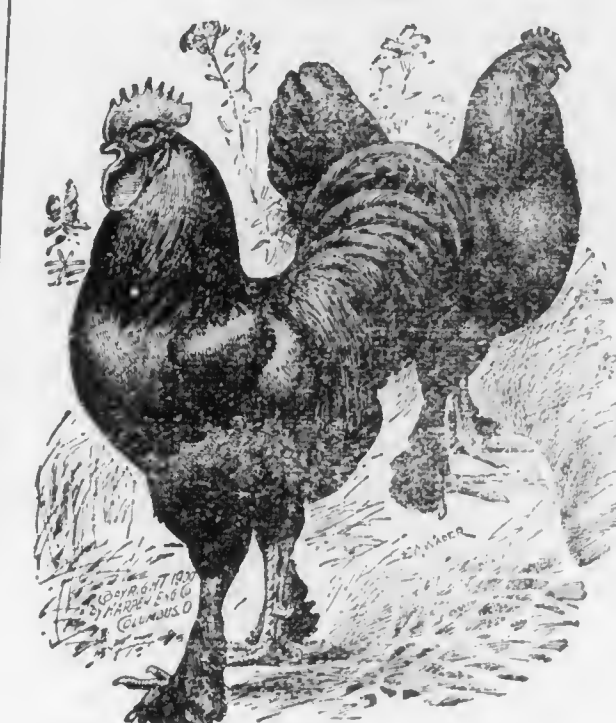
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Are you looking for bargains in Barred Rock hens? Has let me quote you prices which will be very low to quick buyers. A bird raised by me won in three states the past winter. Ohio, Texas and Kansas, scoring to 94½, besides winning at five fairs last fall in my hands and my customers' hands. Illustrated circular free, giving past winnings. Mention this paper and address

J. Z. Bristow, Richwood, Boone Co., Ky.

A fine lot of youngsters that will win at the fall and winter shows.
WRITE YOUR WANTS.
W. M. Spanding. - Cox's Creek, Ky.

BLACK = LANGSHANS.



Hens, pullets and cockerels for sale at \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Nice, pure bred stock.

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Buff Barred and White Rocks, and White Wyandottes, Orpingtons, B. Cochins.

Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

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HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

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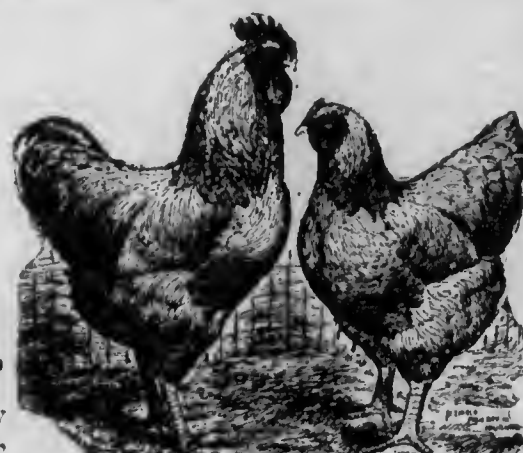


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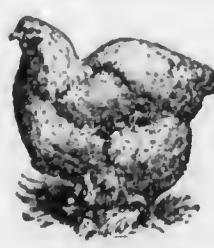
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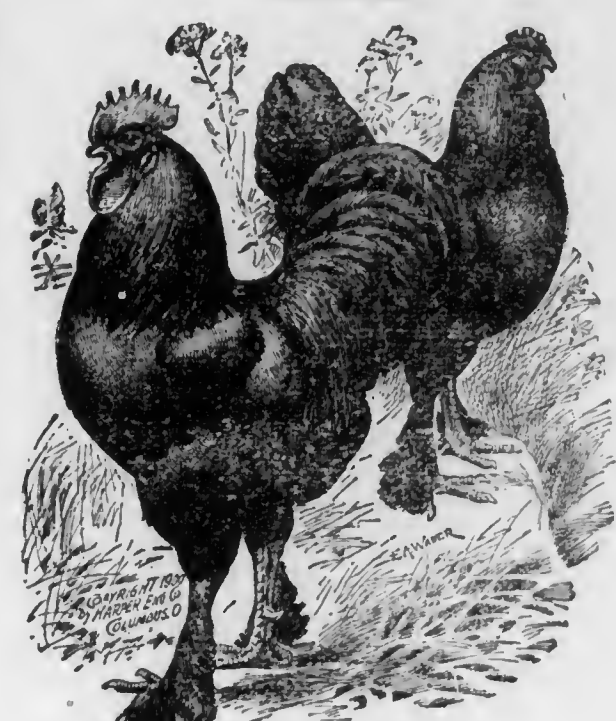
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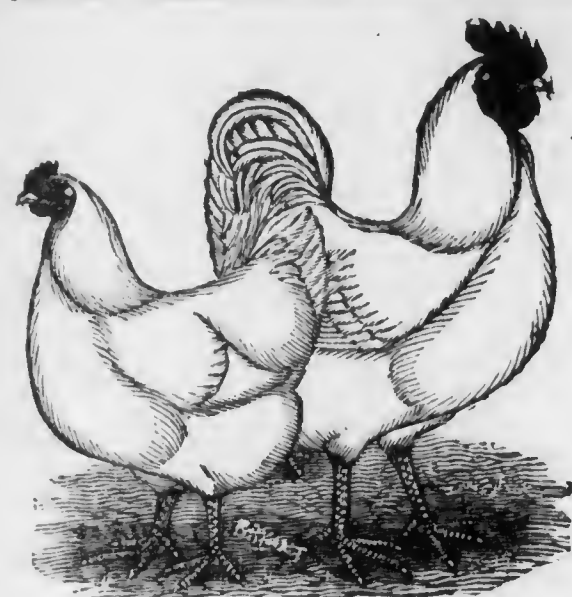
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Duffy's Rocks Victorious

At the Great Kentucky State Show at Louisville, January, 1902.

Largest Class of White Plymouth Rocks
Ever Shown in the South or West.

A. C. HAWKINS, Judge.

DUFFY'S Won as follows: First and third cock, first, second and fourth hen, tied for first ekl., won second cockerel had 4 ecls. tie for third, lost by weight; first, second and fourth pen. Won 12 specials and \$10 cash state donation; had heaviest hen in show (10 1-2 lbs.), largest display, highest scoring hen, 95, cut 1 1-2 on dirty plumage, caused in shipping, which would make her score 96 1-2 by A. C. Hawkins, who was judge. Won fine Rocking Chair for largest number birds scoring over 90 points, and all classes competing; Leghorns and Bantams being twice as large.

Duffy's Rocks Always Win and Always Will.

Eggs \$3.00 Per 15.

C. O. Duffy, Largest Breeder of White Rocks in the World.
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THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

OF

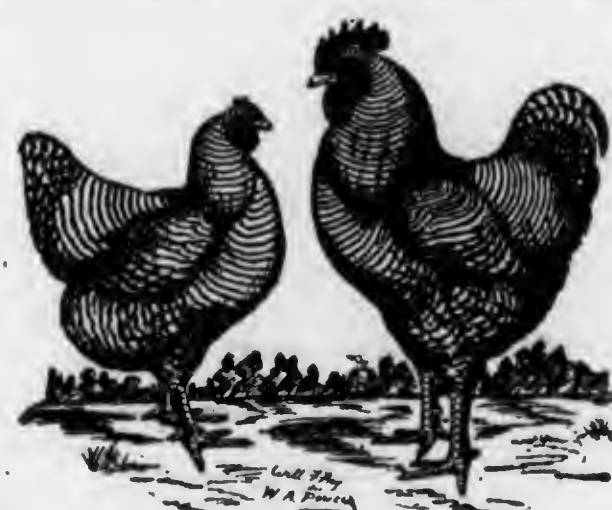
Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen. H. A. Bridge, Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.

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THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.**

JNO. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

White, Barred and Buff P. Rocks!

White
AND
Buff



Buff Wyandotte Hen.
First, York.
First Hagerstown

Wyan-
dottes..

We Make You the Following Special Offer for Month of August:
A SETTING OF 13 EGGS FROM OUR BEST PENS FOR \$1.00.
Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.



Densmore - Poultry - Farm. EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

From our best Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 45. Pekin Ducks, White Guineas and Buff Cochins Bantams \$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue for the asking.

S. and L. Fuller,
(Successors to J. D. McCarty.)
Box 33-F, Clarkston, Ga.

30 EGGS S. C. B. LEGHORNS, S. C. W. LEGHORNS FOR \$1.

Black Minorcas, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks \$1.00 per 15. Cornish Indian Game, White Face Black Spanish, Light Brahmas \$1.50 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 per 13. Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkey eggs \$3.00 per dozen.

MRS. IDA L. WATHEN, R. R. NO. 1, MORGANFIELD, KY.

MRS. McCAFFERTY'S BARGAINS FOR JULY!

One pen high grade White Wyandottes, show birds, \$16.00. One pen Barred Plymouth Rocks, show birds, \$12.00. April hatched chicks both breeds, \$1.00 each. Guinea Pigs \$1.00 per pair. Young stock of Partridge Wyandottes for sale in October. Mention this paper when writing.

Mrs. H. J. McCafferty, Birmingham, Alabama.
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200-Egg Incubator for \$12

The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12. Guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Self-regulating and fully guaranteed. Send for the free illustrated catalogue.



Standard Poultry Farm,

ORLANDO, FLORIDA.

Sells Eggs for Hatching From the Following Standard and Thoroughbred Fowls:

Light Brahmas, Silver, Golden and Buff Cochins Bantams, Buff Cochins, Eng. Red Cass, White, Cornish and Pit Games, S. S. and G. P. Hamburgs, Houdans, S. C. White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, B. Langshans, Black and White Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, W. C. B. Polish, Barred and White P. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Wonders, Etc. Write your wants.

The **TRANS-ATLANTIC** Wins!



Write for new illustrated Circular of **GAMES and GAFFS,** With notes on Conditioning, Heeling, etc. Mention this Paper. **H. P. Clarke, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Address FANCY FOWLS CO., HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Two Thousand Years Ago.

Mr. C. E. Petersen, in Maine, gives an interesting account of how poultry was kept in the first century, A. D. Also a number of suggestions that might well be heeded by present-day poultrymen:

Linnius Modoratus Columella, the author of the most complete classical treatise on agricultural affairs, was born at Cadiz, Spain, and belongs to the first century, A. D. His extant works treat with great fullness of the cultivation of all kinds of corn and vegetables, flowers, fruit, and the breeding and management of all the domestic animals. The first printed edition, done into Latin from the original manuscript, was published by Jenson, at Venice, 1472. Since then translations have been made in Germany (1794), France (1551), Italy (1554), and in England (1745), all of which are as scarce as the proverbial white elephant.

The work consists of twelve books, only one of which is of interest to us, "Book the Eighth," dealing, as it does, with the care and management of poultry at such an early date as the middle of the first century A. D.

The different chapters of which I propose to give you a summary are as follows:

I—THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF COCKS AND HENS TO BE PROVIDED FOR AND BROUGHT UP.

For the most part it is a common and usual thing for the farmer to keep hens on his premises, and they are either the common kind, the rustic hen, or what we call the African hens.

The common kind is what is seen in all farm houses. The rustic hen is not unlike to the common hen. They are brought from an island in the Ligurian Sea, where there are great numbers of them, they being easily deceived and caught by the fowler. The African hen, which most people call the Numidian, is

like the Meleagris (the Guinea hen) except that she bears upon her head a bright red helmet and crest, both of which are blue in the Meleagris.

(This description seems to indicate that the ancient was acquainted with another specie of Guinea hen, of which we know absolutely nothing of at the present day.)

Next are the Rhodian and Tanagra kind, as also the Chalcidian and Medians, of tall bodies and minds, obstinate in battle and of invincible courage. But our own Italian kind pleases us the most of any, as we have no regard to that daring inclination of the Greeks, who prepared all the fiercest fowls they could find for fighting at their public games.

Now, therefore, he who shall have mind to follow our directions, must consider first of all how many, and what kind, of breeding hens he ought to provide; secondly, he ought to consider after what manner he ought to feed and manage them; then, at what times of the year he ought to receive their eggs, and afterwards, to make them set upon them and hatch them; lastly, he ought to take great care that the chickens be rightly brought up.

For by these cares and ways of management the whole poultry business is transacted and carried on. Two hundred heads are sufficient for employing the whole care and time of one person, provided that either a diligent old woman or a boy be appointed to keep watch over them, so they will not stray away or fall a prey to marauders.

It is not expedient to purchase any fowls that are not of a good fruitful kind. Moreover, let them all be of one color if it can be done, of a strong body, with square, large breast, small heads, comb straight, small and bright red, white ears, and of as large size as can be found; not with

an even number of toes, as those with five toes are considered the best, but see that she has no spurs, for she that bears this masculine badge is obstinate and refractory and disdains to admit the male and is seldom fruitful; and also when she sitteth upon her eggs she breaks them with the spurs. Avoid the white kind, as they are not very hardy, and because of their conspicuous white color they fall an easy prey to hawks and eagles. Those of a reddish color, with black pinions, should be chosen.

It is not expedient to keep a cock except he is exceedingly strong and vigorous, of the same color as the hens, and with the same number of toes; but a loftier make and stature is required, his comb large, straight and of a blood-red color, a crooked comb or one standing awry is to be avoided; yellow-red eyes, or tending to black; short and well-curved bills; exceeding large and very white ears, wattles of a bright red, feathers from head to breast of a changeable color, varying like gold or yellow, diffused all over their necks to their shoulders. Breast broad and muscular. Muscles on the wings like on a man's arm and of good length. Tail well furnished and fully sickled, and of a fair length, well spurred, often crowing and ready to give battle when his flock is in danger.

II—THE RIGHT WAY OF MAKING A HEN HOUSE.

A hen house should be built in that part of the farm that looks to the sun rising in winter, and if built near an oven, or to the kitchen, that the warmth and smoke may reach them, it will contribute very much to the health and comfort of the fowls. A house containing three pens, with front facing the east, the center pen seven feet square and twelve feet high; the end pens twelve feet square and twelve feet high, with a loft four

feet high for the fowls to roost in, leaving the lower pens seven feet high. The walls should be so thick that they will admit of nests being cut into them, or sticks driven in, to place wicker baskets on. Then some contrivance must be made so the hens can reach the nests without flying into them.

As it is not proper that the fowls should sleep on their own droppings, roosting poles should be provided for them. These should be put into holes provided for them in the two opposite walls in the loft, so they may be distant one foot from the top, and two feet in breadth, from one another.

This shall be the disposition of the hen house for the poultry house:

The poultry yard should be free from moisture; for it is of great importance that there be no water in it, except in one place, which they drink of, and that must be exceedingly clean, for dirty water gives them the pip, nevertheless, you cannot keep it clean except in closed-up vessels, with a small opening from which they drink. These vessels are of lead, made for that purpose, and better than of wood or potters earth.

III—THE PROPER FOOD FOR HENS.

The best food given to hens is bruised barley and tares, as also is millet. Small siftings of wheat are a very convenient food for them. Boiled darnel also may be given. Bran likewise, from which the meal is not entirely sifted. Between meals the leaves of the Cytisus (shrubtrefoil) are very much approved. Husks and the seeds of grapes from the vine press make tolerable good food for them, but should not be given except during such time of the year when they are not laying. Whatever kind of food given them must be distributed twice a day—early morning and towards the evening. This will keep them from

wandering too far during the day if at liberty, and bring them back at night to their lodging.

Dry dust, also, and ashes, must be placed hard by the walls, or under some shelter, that the fowls may have wherewithal to sprinkle themselves, for with these things they clean themselves.

When the fowls are shut up they must be fed three times a day, but the chief and principal thing is the fidelity of the keeper for without this no great gain can be expected.

IV—OF KEEPING THE EGGS AND SETTING THEM UNDER THE HENS.

When the breeding season begins par boiled barley is excellent food for them, as it will make them lay more frequently, and if the food is seasoned with Cytisus it will increase the fertility of the eggs.

The keeper must take care that the laying places are strawed with clean straw, and free from vermin; that the eggs are gathered every day and marked, so he may know that the freshest are put under the hens that may become broody. For the freshest eggs are the most proper for hatching; yet such as are stale may be set, provided they are not over ten days old.

The old hens are best suited for hatching; as they are more reliable than the young. Two or three hens may be set at the same time, and the chickens, when hatched, given to one. The eggs set should be of an unequal number and not always the same as much depends on the time of the year.

The best time to set a hen is when the moon is increasing from the 10th to the 15th. If all males are desired, set only the pointed eggs; if all females, set the round eggs.

The place to choose for the nest should be retired from others, thoroughly cleaned with sulphur and bitumen, then put in clean straw, and under the straw a few small branches of laurel, a few head of garlic, and

some iron nails, all of which are believed to be remedies or preventives against thunder, whereby the eggs are spoiled, and the half-form chickens killed in their shell. Never lay the eggs in the nest one by one with the hand, but pour them into the nest from a small wooden tray.

When the chickens hatch you must suffer them to stay one day in the nest with their dam, and keep them from food and water.

The next day let the chickens be placed on a sieve and fumigated with sprigs of pennyroyal. This will prevent them from having the pip. After this shut them up with their mother in a coop, and moderately feed them on barley meal or with fine flour of wheat moistened with wine.

They must not be allowed to wander far from the coop when very young, and care must be taken that they be not blown on by serpents, the breath of which is so pestilential that it entirely kills them all.

This may be prevented by burning hartshorn or women's hair outside the coop.

When the chickens grow stronger, care must be taken to preserve them from that destructive distemper the pip; a good preventive is pure water, given in clean vessels. Also to fumigate the house frequently; but if the head and eyes are swollen, nothing will cure them but to lance them, squeeze out the foul matter and put salt on the wound. (The disease here described certainly is the worst form of roup and not the pip).

This disease arises chiefly from colds and from drinking stagnant water.

Let the custom be observed here, as with other cattle: pick out the best for breeding and sell the less good.

Also dispose of hens over three years old, and those hatched after the solstice (June 21), as they will not attain their full growth.

And here ends one of the earliest records of ancient poultry-keeping that we are acquainted with, and though it contains many quaint and antiquated methods, yet the observant reader will see that there is hardly anything new under the sun, and that our learned author is not so very far from modern poultry-keeping, though removed from them nearly 2,000 years.

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY
FANCY FOWLS COMPANY
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Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

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If your paper comes in a red wrapper your time is out and it will be stopped unless you send in your re-newal. Look out for the red wrapper.

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AUGUST, 1902.

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Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Entered at the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class matter.

Do you want a new Standard for nothing? Then send us a club of 8 subscribers and we will send you one.

Wilber Bros. Petros, Tenn., change their ad. this month and offer some fine breeders at reduction prices. They also have a choice lot of youngsters coming on.

D. H. Vineyard, Knoxville, Tenn., gives some bargain prices on his 1902 breeding pens. He has some choice young hens in the several lots offered and it will take prompt action to get them.

Are you going to have anything to sell this fall? If so get your ad. in next month and sell your surplus at once. It is cheaper to sell young stock in the fall, even at a lower price, as the expense of wintering them is thereby avoided.

Two pints of waterglass when mixed with eighteen pints of distilled or boiled water (after it has been allowed to cool) fill a five gallon jar half full. When twenty dozen eggs are put into the jar the liquid will cover them and the jar will be full. As the ordinary retail price of waterglass is 15 cents a pint, it will be seen that eggs may be preserved by this best of all methods at 1 1/2 cents per dozen. As a preservative waterglass has no equal. It will keep every egg in fine condition for a year.

The American Buff Plymouth Rock Club's new catalogue will be ready for mailing about September 1st. Everyone interested in this popular variety should have one of these books, which promises to be finer and more interesting than anything yet published by the workers of this successful organization. Send a stamp to the Secretary, W. C. Denny, Buffalo, N. Y., who will mail a copy on request.

This has been an off year in the poultry business. The spring season was late and unfavorable and there will be a scarcity of young stock for the fall and winter trade. Those fortunate enough to have a good number for sale should be sure to let it be known in the poultry press. The demand is liable to exceed the supply and good prices will be realized.

Many of the poultry papers are announcing an increase in advertising rates for the fall season. FANCY FOWLS will make no change, although its increased circulation would justify a revision of the rates. We want to keep the rates low enough to induce every Southern breeder to patronize his home paper.

Carl C. Moore changed his ad. on the second cover page this month and makes some new offerings in Indian Games. Moore's Indian Games are pretty generally understood to be the real thing in the South and West and the birds he offers—limited in numbers this year—will doubtless go like hot cakes.

Clarence H. Mackay, who inherits the vast millions of his father, John W. Mackay, who died last month, has one of the finest poultry houses in America on his splendid estate on Long Island. The plant is in charge of Daniel Sullivan, an expert chicken breeder.

The new census figures give the total value of poultry and eggs produced in the United States for 1899, \$281,178,135. This applies to commercial poultry and does not include the fancy stock and eggs sold. Add these and the total will not be less than \$500,000,000.

Farm-Poultry says Bro. McReynolds, of the Southern Poultry Journal, is the Henry Watterson of the poultry press. As "Marse Henri" stands at the head in the United States, Mack should "set them up" if Editor Robinson ever visits Dallas.

The Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis, Sept 15-20, offers \$1,400 on poultry and pays the premiums before the winners leave the grounds. Sid Cenger is superintendent.

A statistician has figured out that the per capita consumption of eggs in New York City daily is .78 of an egg. The aggregate number of cases is 2,372,500. The whole country produces 43,127,306.

Blett's Poultry Pointers, Belding, Michigan, is a fine little paper for the beginner, teeming with valuable information on many branches of the business. We can club it with FANCY FOWLS, both for 40 cents.

C. H. Cowart, the South's White Plymouth Rock specialist, of Troy, Ala., has a new ad. this month and is offering some great bargains in stock. Mr. Cowart's birds are unsurpassed in quality.

The biggest of the big fairs will be held at Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 14-17. The American Poultry Association will hold a meeting October 15. John L. Cost will, as usual, handle the show.

The October number of FANCY FOWLS will be a special number devoted to Minorcas. This beautiful and noble breed is by many considered the best of all the Mediterraneans and the equal of any breed. We invite the co-operation of the Minorca clubs and breeders and trust they may take more interest in making it a success than was given by the Leghorn fanciers in the preparation of the July special number.

Chas. M. Brown, Ft. Worth, Texas, wants to know what ails his fowls that are dying from some mysterious disease. He says: "They are taken suddenly, commence to droop, close their eyes with no power of opening them. Soon the head and neck is powerless and in some cases they are dead in two hours. It is not cholera nor limber neck." Can any of our readers tell him what the malady is?

W. B. Doak, Russellville, Tenn., writes: "There has never been a time in our recollection when as much interest was being taken in fowls. Much of it may be due to the new packing plant just completed at Morristown. It can hold in cold storage from 12 to 15 cars of dressed poultry and eggs and is offering now to guarantee farmers 10 cents or more per pound for their turkeys and capons next winter. Fryers are still 10 to 12 1/2 cents. Mr. Grubbs is manager of this, perhaps the largest poultry dressing establishment in the South. He has shown a thorough knowledge of all the conditions leading up to fat poultry and is exerting his influence in favor of the Barred Rocks. Long years of experience, shipping thousands of plucked fowls per week, has made it the market fowl for excellence."

The Charlotte Poultry Association will hold their sixth annual exhibition Jan 12-15. The show will be on a par with past exhibitions of the Association, which will mean that it will be a huge success. Address John P. Taylor, Secretary, Box 131, Charlotte, N. C.

D. P. Vineyard, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: Fancy FOWLS has found us customers for everything we had to sell this year, and brought more orders than we could fill. Some from Georgia last week and some from other States this, which had to be returned not filled.

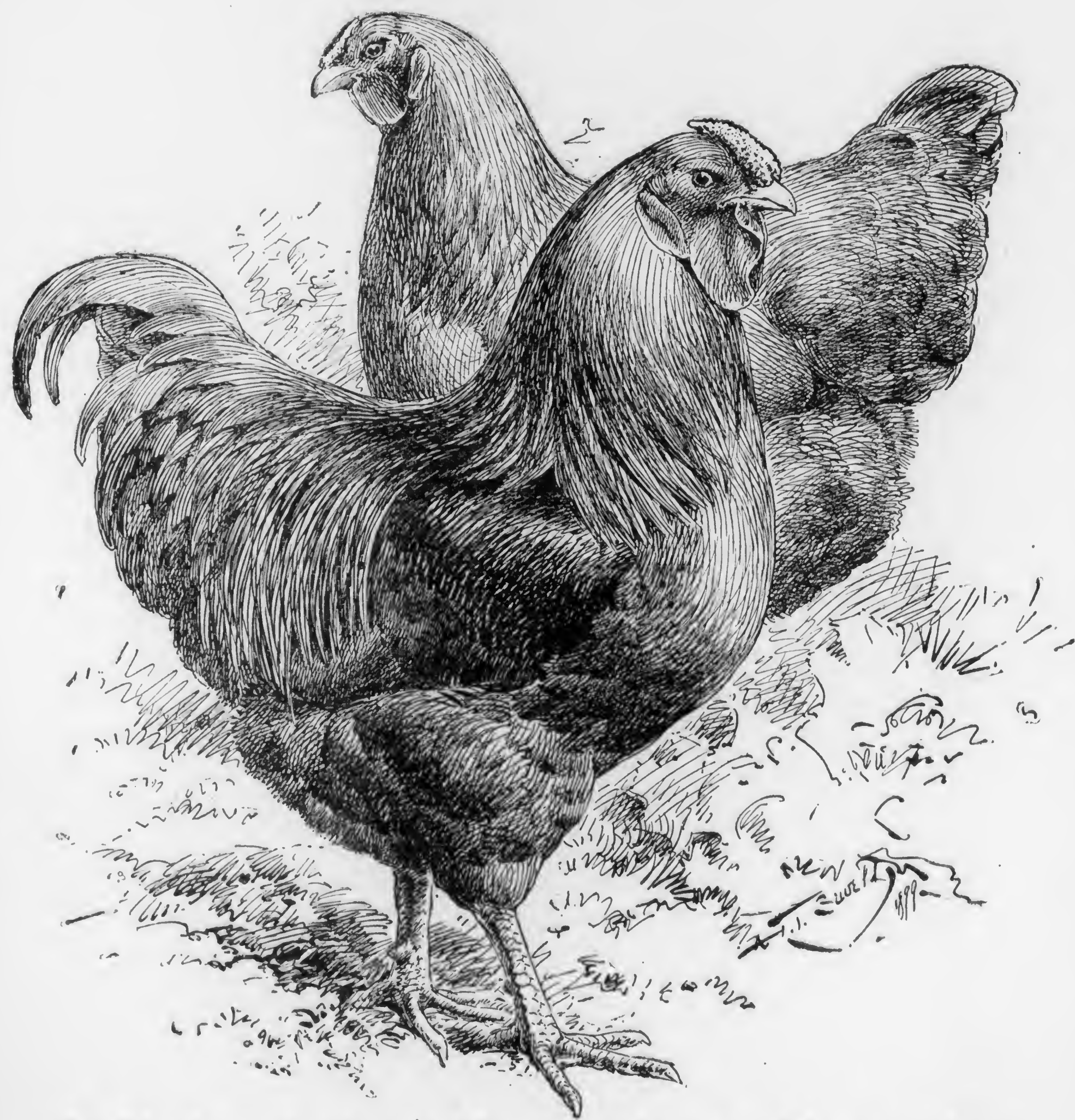
U. R. Fishel and E. B. Eddy are still engaged in a hot discussion in Poultry Gazette over the correct shape of White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Eddy objects to over-weight Rocks, preferring shapely birds rather than larger ones of a blocky type. Mr. Fishel is an earnest advocate of heavy weight birds, preferring males that go to 12 pounds.

The South is just now passing through a critical stage for the poultry industry. Many of the breeders who aspired to leadership are dropping out and new men are taking their places. Let us hope that out of the 1902 beginners there may be found some real fanciers with staying qualities and good business qualifications. The South needs poultrymen who will go into the business for profit and not merely for pleasure.

The new edition of the R. P. J.'s book on Plymouth Rocks is a complete history or description of the three varieties of this breed. The illustrations are profuse and true to life. The book contains 112 pages and is printed upon superior paper and contains three color plates. The price is only 50 cents, or we will club it with FANCY FOWLS for 65 cents.

There is a great decline of interest in poultry breeding in and about Memphis since the financial failure of the last show held there. Many of the most extensive breeders have dropped out and there is said to be no probability of an attempt being made to hold a show next winter. This ought not to be. There are enough good men engaged in poultry culture in West Tennessee to hold at least one good show and Memphis is the place to hold it.

What to do with the dead beats is a question that constantly addresses itself to the publishers of poultry journals. Many of the most pretentious breeders, who occupy much space in the advertising columns of leading papers, are in reality frauds and dead beats. It is useless for one paper to expose these swindlers, so long as they have ready access to other papers. There is need of organization along this line. The poultry press should adopt some plan of mutual protection from these fakirs and to expose them in such a general way that they could not prey upon the public.



A Pair of Buff Wyandotte Beauties.

The Weight Clause.

To abolish standard weights is not what we need or want. The fact that Leghorns having no fixed weights has not kept them from being bred to a larger size and better form and type does not signify that weights for Asiatic and American varieties should be dropped entirely. There should be a full and free expression of opinion by all breeders, so that we may come to an understanding that will be for the good of all breeds and the fraternity in general. My observation in the show-room has been that, except in a few instances, the cocks, cockerels and hens of the Asiatic and American breeds that were from one to three pounds over-weight lost in shape and often did not represent the type approved and accepted as nearest perfection by those who are in position to speak authoritatively. Then, too, this over-fat condition cannot be discontinued or discriminated against when such birds just reached the standard demands. I suggest that we discontinue the breaking of ties by awarding the prizes to the heaviest birds when the heaviest are over-weight. Oftentimes a more just award could be made, if this manner of deciding ties was abolished. Take, for instance, an exhibition like the Chicago show, where there were brought together the choicest specimens from different states and exhibits of fifteen or twenty cockerels in one variety. Suppose four or five have tie scores, yet no two weigh alike, and all are up to and over weight. The Standard says: "When adult specimens are equal in their scores, the heavier one should be awarded the prize." Under this system, the heaviest would win. Where the judging is done by comparison, the judge would not hesitate a moment in placing 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, etc., upon

what he recognized as the superior specimen, without fear or criticism, but the weight clause would be done away with or modified in making his decision. Yet when he does, in the face of the above quoted instructions, the exhibitors could demand that he decide by the instruction of the Standard. On the other hand, the poultry fraternity has reached a point where it wants a bird to win that is more perfect in form and plumage, hence we must have a reasonable standard demand for each breed and variety that will represent its highest point of perfection without over-feeding. This excess of size and weight has developed into a fad, which is killing the fancy and is detrimental to obtaining the most perfection in form and type in nearly all our standard fowls. The representative body of which the American Poultry Association is composed must view these facts from the highest standpoint, namely, that it is a conceded fact that we have made rapid progress toward reaching our ideals. Let these ideals become a fixed factor for ten years, at least, by adopting what is wanted by the majority of the representative club members of the different specialty clubs. Then give them an illustrated standard with a sufficient description of every part, that the amateur, in reading it, may sufficiently comprehend it to understand what is meant. Fault-finding with what has been done does no good. I believe there is a willingness on the part of the executive members of the American Poultry Association to give the breeders a better standard that will not need remodeling and tinkering with every year or two.

The Government's Whitewash Recipe.

Very frequently we are asked for a good recipe for making whitewash. Below we give the formula used by the government in making whitewash, which will

be found very good for poultry houses, fences and outbuildings generally:

Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and one pound clean glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or a portable furnace. Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color add yellow ochre; pearl or lead, add lamp or ivory black; fawn, add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound Indian red and one pound common lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately four pounds raw umber to two pounds lampblack. For interior work: Slake a peck of lime till it is thick and creamy. While it is hot mix with a pint of linseed oil and one quarter pound of glue previously dissolved in water. Let the mixture stand several hours before applying it. A little lampblack dissolved in vinegar and mixed with whitewash gives a grayish tint, which may be preferable to pure white; a little umber gives a fawn color and yellow a cream tint. Very little coloring matter should be used, or the shade will be too dark.

If this is made somewhat thinner than indicated above and strained through a flannel cloth it may rapidly be applied with a sprayer such as is used in spraying trees. When strained through cotton cloth the lint from the cloth often interferes with the work.—Commercial Poultry.



GOING TO THE FAIR?

WHETHER YOU ARE OR NOT IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO OWN A PAIR OR TRIO OF

Maplehursts

Heavy Bronze Turkeys, Blue Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Stay-White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Langshans, 200-Egg B. and W. Leghorns, G. S. Bantams, and Prize Pekins.

One prior to all. \$3 pair, \$4 trio, except turkeys, \$5 pair. Were hatched early, kept free from lice, had unlimited range in orchard, meadow and stubble field, with regular liberal feeds of oats, wheat and meat, in addition to bugs and insects galore. Hens are nearly full grown, with all the bloom that close feathering, bright combs, proud carriage and vigorous movement can show. Some are up to Standard weights now. Number for sale is limited and demand for such quality is great. Order direct. Will send birds "bound to please" promptly or return your money at once.

W. B. DOAK, Russellville, Tenn.

The Egg-Eating Proof Nest.

I have noticed several inquiries asking how to prevent hens from eating their eggs. As there have been several methods explained and articles written on the subject and different plans of hen's nests given, I will endeavor to describe a nest which has been worked successfully with our hens.

Take a ten-inch board, any length, measure twenty-two inches from the end and draw a line square across the board. Cut a six-inch slant on the end of the board, then cut a four-inch slant in the opposite direction to the six-inch slant, starting at the twenty-two-inch mark. This gives you a board with a twelve-inch and a twenty-two-inch edge. Place this piece on the board from which you have just cut it, placing the four-inch slant to the end where it came off, and cut another board the same shape (and as many as you please); these pieces form the sides of the nests. Then take a two-inch strip, twelve inches long and nail onto the twelve-inch edge, two inches from the four-inch slant, having the sides of the nest eleven inches apart. Also on the twenty-two-inch edge nail two-inch strip square across from the two-inch strip on the twelve-inch edges, then nail a four-inch strip six inches higher up, then nail a twelve-inch board on the six-inch slant. This forms the roof of the nest, and is too steep for the hens to stand on. Then take a

piece of an old sack, about fourteen inches square, and tack it to the two two-inch strips stated above, so that there will be a lap on both the sides of the nest, having it a little slack, then take pieces of lath and nail them on the sides of the nest and the two two-inch pieces in front and behind, having the canvas between, punch a small hole in the center, cut the canvas one and one-half inches in four opposite directions, making four corners; this makes a hole big enough for the egg to drop through. Then take another piece of canvas, 14x18 inches, and nail it on the four-inch slant, leaving a space of two inches below the two-inch strip that the former canvas is nailed to, (to put your hand in to take out the eggs,) and bringing it up at the back of the two-inch piece, nail it securely, the same as the top canvas. The hen when laying, as a rule, drops the egg in the center of the nest, but in case she does not, the canvas being slack, the egg will roll to the center, dropping through the hole onto the lower canvas, which is on a slant, causing the egg to roll to the back out of the reach of the hen.—J. S. Little in Twentieth Century Farmer.

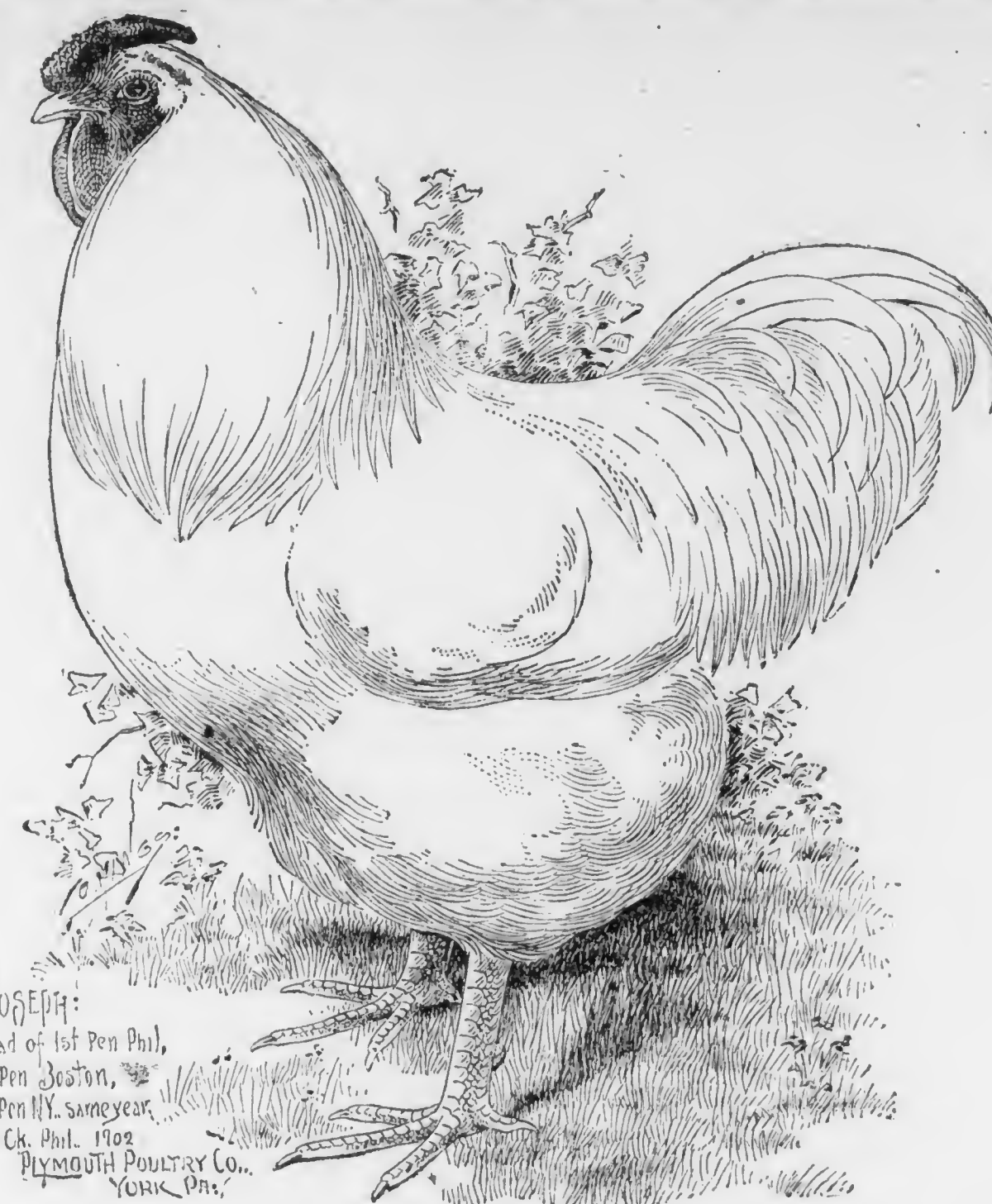
Start With One Variety of Thoroughbreds.

Select one or two varieties that suits your fancy and requirements and do not attempt to keep more, at any rate not until you have become well acquainted

with what you have. One breed alone can be housed and cared for with less expense and you can attain a higher state of perfection. The owner will be better able to supply eggs when ordered for hatching and will be able to learn more about the fowl that he makes a specialty of than by keeping several varieties. And whatever number of breeds we keep, why not have thoroughbreds? There are enough kinds for any one to select from. If we should cross several varieties the chances are that we would not get anything as desirable as the breeds already established and to start a new breed or variety requires years of breeding, and while we are at work in this way, no one wants any of our stock. The probabilities are we will tire of them ourselves before we accomplish anything.

The Way the English Do It.

Dame of the English breeders have a very simple but ingenious device for keeping mites off the roosts. The arrangement consists of a thick, fluffy cord, or heavy yarn cord, wrapped lightly round the roost, the end hanging down into a can of coal oil below. The theory of this device is that the string will draw the kerosene up from the can and keep the part wound about the roost always saturated with oil. Of course, under such an arrangement, no lice could inhabit, the roosts. The can, however must be kept well supplied with oil.—Poultry Gazette.



Why I Breed Thoroughbred Fowls.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

This is a subject thought of a great deal by thoroughbreeders, but little written in journals about. As it is usually the case, one who breeds fine fowls wonders how any one can put up with the old fashioned mongrels, once so common over the country. I feel that when one becomes interested in thoroughbred fowls of any breed, he can never see them go down in breeding. One is inspired by seeing the development of each breeding season, what this or that pen will do in the way of re-production of their good qualities. Yet we cannot expect every chick from the choicest pen to be a winner, as so many of our egg customers, who are beginners, expect.

We breed for the fancier, and cull for the market, as I never

want even a customer who has mongrels to buy a cull to breed from. I would rather let them have a good one at cull prices, for when one good fowl is in the flock it benefits the entire flock so much the owner will come back the next year for as good as I have, and is willing to pay for it rather than a cull, at cull prices, wanting a few of my best to begin a pen of thoroughbreds. Thus he is inspired to begin right, for the best is none too good for a beginner, then get him to advertise and help him along.

Many who buy good thoroughbred males to cross on their mixed chickens are not satisfied with this, but hardly feel able, financially, to vie with the old breeders who are before the public and have an established trade, because they are not willing to advertise and wait for the trade to establish itself.

My advice to every one who raises for market or fancy trade is to get the best from the beginning and always buy the best to breed from. I really think the show room is a good place to select your breeders, if one knows what he needs and has studied his flock. I make it a point to watch the defects, if any, and breed the next year to breed that away if possible, never using a very defective bird in breeding pens, for defects seem to breed very prominent if not bred out; get them as near to the Standard requirements as is possible to do with any breed. I carry five breeds of fowls and find it very easy to carry them. I have M. B. Turkeys, B. P. Rocks, Black Langshans and Buff Orpington chickens and Pea Fowls.

I advertise in F. F., that reaches every state in the union, and I have no trouble selling all I can raise.

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER,
Booneville, Tenn.

A FEW POINTS.

How to Fatten Your Chickens For the Market.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

In this issue of FANCY FOWLS appears an article headed, "Color of Skin and Egg Shells;" in this article there is advice given how to fatten fowls for the market. There is one improvement that I think can be made and that is for the fowls to be fed a thin batter-like mixture of ground oats and barley, without the corn in it, for their morning meal and then at noon give them nothing but corn and water, and at night feed them corn meal made up in a thin batter-like mixture with a few table scraps mixed with it. It would be a good idea to put red pepper in the mixture if you have it, or if you haven't the red pepper black pepper will do, it will give them an appetite and keep them healthy. In this way you will find it very profitable.

Keep your chicken houses neat and clean if you want to be successful.

Don't let your chickens roost on the ground or the floor, if you haven't enough of roosts, put more in.

White Combs.

The disease known as white comb, says P. H. Jacobs, first shows itself upon the comb, wattles and neck, frequently upon one side of the head only. It appears as small, white, yellowish red spots, circular or irregular in outline. These spots at first grow distinct and coalesce, until the skin is covered with a grayish-yellow crust, that may become one-fourth of an inch in thickness. In about a month the feathers become affected and fall off, leaving the skin bare and covered with white crusts, each depressed in the center where a

feather was attached. The effects of this disease are wasting and debilitating and often death may follow. Sulphur ointment is regarded as an excellent remedy. It should be applied twice a day to the affected parts, and great care should be taken with the birds that they have only the purest of food, so that their blood may be in good condition.

A Dangerous Rooster.

While a sixteen-months-old child of a tenant living on the farm of Silas Robertson, near Fern-leaf, was playing in the yard Friday it was attacked by a large Plymouth Rock rooster. The rooster made terrible use of his spurs in the little tot's face, cutting a gash in each ear, above the left eye, and finally broke the point of one spur off in the child's forehead at the edge of its hair. The child's screams attracted the mother, who hastened to its rescue and drove the infuriated chicken away. In a few more minutes the rooster would have killed the child.—Dover News.

No Cats or Dogs.

At the meeting of the Kentucky State Poultry Association it was decided to give up all idea of holding a dog and cat show in connection with the poultry show. All the members of the Kentucky Belgian Hare Association became members of the poultry association, and will give a Belgian Hare show in connection with the Poultry show.

Moulting of Poultry.

Although moulting is a natural and annual occurrence in old fowls, it rarely passes without more or less disorder and not infrequently proves fatal, so that the fowls in no case excepted, must be well cared for at the time of their moult.

Young chickens moult three times before they get their feathers for the last period of the first year,

during growth and feather they have before them a very taxing existence which with care and a sufficient amount of good feeding, you bring them to the winter season in good feather. Late broods in consequence of all this are generally a failure or a small, poorly developed bird, generally unfit to breed from results, but which are most commonly used for that purpose. Whereas, those hatched early meet the fall rains and cold, damp weather with full plumage and vigor and will head your yards and produce fertility, also strength and vigor to their young.

In young chicks the moult is continual, and the change of color in most varieties changes gradually and continually until they reach the third moult which is generally if not always the change for permanent color of plumage. During this time some varieties at times become nearly naked, they must not be allowed to become cold, and if hatched early miss the early cold frost or damp cold nights, as the last feathers will have covered them sufficiently to keep them warm, but should they be later, they must be kept warm and not allowed early morning freedom in the fall of the year.

Old or breeding fowls moult after the breeding season, the older they become in many varieties the later they moult and in such cases it is also necessary for them to have extra care and feed until the period of the moult is passed; this period lasts from six weeks to three months in some cases, which brings them into the late fall; the feeding of fowls has quite an influence upon their moult.

A thing to know about preparing your old fowls for the show room is the exact time some of the old wing or tail feathers should be removed if they have not been moulted out already. It takes from six weeks to two months for a feather to develop to near its full length, consequently, taking age into consideration and the fact you have a show bird you desire in proper shape for the full benefit of a score card at a certain show, you must remove them, and in time for their full development, this, however, should not be done too soon.

Many times injuries cause a

feather to moult out in an off color, and if removed in time will appear the next time as it should, corresponding with the color of the fowl. Again, a pin-feather or a new feather in a bird may be damaged; in a black feather it might show gray or white, but in many cases it will even then come out the right color. Many of your best specimens if watched carefully may be prepared for the show room that in many cases will be disqualified for off color, when it is the fault of an injury and not knowing that they may be removed and that others of a desired color will take their place when the new feather appears; many a good show bird is left at home that would bring your flock to the front with a winning pen or one more ribbon to their credit. In some cases this might be the bird that would cause you to stay away from the show room because the place could not be filled with a specimen good enough in your opinion to win.

It is a good plan to let your best breeding birds set if they desire to do so, along about May first to June fifteenth or when the hen desires to set. Many of the best breeders are following this plan. By doing this you allow your hens to rest and reduce their flesh; this is one of nature's parts in preparing fowls for a vigorous development after they are through hatching, and during the course of incubation nature causes dries the feathers and prepares the hen for a season of moult. This result is found pleasing to the breeder as they are easily and readily prepared for shows and are generally the cream in the line of development of their whole flock.

A peculiar thing is sometimes encountered in moulting hens, especially those attaining some age, and that is a sort of double moult or a season in which they partly moult and along about two or three months later, weather favorable and dry, they moult a second time; whether this is caused by feeding or peculiarity of the season has not been fully determined, but give them good shade and water, and care for them regularly, and generally they come out of their moulting period in the pink of condition and ready for the exhibition pen.—E. A. PIERCE.

Thoroughbred Buff Leghorns.

By James G. Church, Hackensack, N. Y.

In America's front line poultry shows, Buff Leghorns are unexcelled by the best; While in every breeder the conviction grows, That they are much better than the rest.

There is perhaps no malady so difficult to treat as the disease known as "chicken fever." We took a violent attack of it when a boy of ten, and the disease has been chronic so many years that there would seem to be nothing short of the journey to the home land of the soul will ever effect a cure; and indeed we should expect to carry a few of the germs with us over there, if any such thing were possible.

After breeding thoroughbred fowls for many years, during which we have successively tried Partridge and Buff Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Golden Wyandottes, Black Javas, and Barred Rocks, we finally became so much in love with the last named breed that we settled down to them and bred both the Single and Pea Comb Rocks for many years.

Yet we always had such a strong liking for the buff color that we should have chosen the Buff Cochins, only that we could not endure the feathered legs. Thus it was when the Buff Rocks came to the front, we discarded all else and took to them, and have bred them exclusively, for our own pleasure only, for several years.

But owing to the trouble the Rocks give us with their constant desire to incubate, we have finally been led to try the Buff Leghorns, and the more we know of them the better we like them. Choice strains of them are now coming a clear even buff from beak to tip of tail, with a rich buff undercolor, have clear, white ear lobes, are considerably larger than either their white or brown sisters, mature more quickly than any other variety (the pullets often laying at four and a half months old). They are exceedingly hardy, bright, handsome and sprightly, practical

non-sitters, and lay a pure white egg, and so many of them, as to fairly earn the title, "everlasting layers." Their excellencies are well summed up in the words, "Not better than the best, but better than the rest."

None ever try them and regret the choice.

We hope every person interested in this popular breed will join the American Buff Leghorn Club, as it only costs \$1.00, and the benefits are worth five times the cost to the members and the breed.

The Dust Bath.

The best dust baths are made by spading places in the yard, each about one yard square and ten inches deep. If stones are in the dirt it should be sifted. Make the place so the sun can shine on it so as to keep the earth dry, and after every rain the dirt should again be turned over with a spade or fork. If the hens can have such a place in which to dust themselves they can do much to keep their bodies free from lice.—Poultry Keeper.

Another Cure for Cropbound.

I believe I have a better cure for crop bound chickens than any of those cures mentioned in your recent paper. Take four drops of muriatic acid in a teaspoonful of peppermint tea; pour it down the chicken's throat in the evening. If necessary, repeat the performance the next morning. I never had to give a second dose.—OTTO L. KUHN, in Poultry Gazette.

How to Break a Hen From Setting.

There have been many questions asked on the subject of how to break a hen from setting. It has been tried several ways, by holding them under water, rocking them from their nests, putting rocks in their nests and several other ways, but the best way is to put her under a tub or box, where she can get plenty of air, and keep her there for three days without having anything to eat or drink. Try this plan for good luck.

Buying Near Home.

There are many things that can be done in the way we first set our hearts on doing them, but yet can be much better done in accordance with the dictates of more mature thought.

That fowls can best be sent long distances by cars or boat, and yet come to their journey's end in fair condition, is well proved by the experience of the past fifteen years; still, though they can be carried, is not always best that they should be.

There is a long list of the possible dangers of travel, which we do not propose to discuss fully at this time, as they touch little the question of the cost of fowls and its relation to their value. What fowls cost their purchasers must, of course, include the cost of the transportation, as well as the breeder's price for the fowls as he takes them from his runs.

Of course, when the trio of fowls are extra valuable, and the price paid ranges between \$25 and \$50, the cost of the transportation East or West is of small consequence; but in the far greater number of the cases, where \$10 to \$15 covers the selling price, transportation is a serious element in determining the person to whom the order should be given.

There are as good fish in the seas as have been taken out, and we shall do well to see, in our angling for prize stock, that we do not overlook the nearest and most advantageous place for obtaining what we seek. The amount of difference in this one item would often feed the fowls along time.—Michigan Poultry Breeder.

Official Layer Wanted.

The Chicago Record-Herald tells the following story: "A wag, who incidentally holds a soft berth on Uncle Sam's pay-

roll, has amused himself and hopes to entertain his friends by a letter which he has written the Civil Service Commission requesting that august body to certify for appointment a hen, which, after trial, is found competent to lay one egg a day. He is not particular that the laying shall be daily, Sundays included, and will be satisfied if the performance is only on work days. He explains with a degree of seriousness that the photo-lithographic establishment connected with his department requires an egg occasionally in the preparation of coating for the work. There not being a regular appropriation for the purpose, the chief has advanced the purchase money until tired, and the employees have rebelled against using their private purses for the purpose. He has, therefore, called upon the Civil Service Commission to certify a candidate for appointment for the service, which he intends to create, of official layer. It is probable that the application, which is made in regular form, will be passed over as a hot weather joke."—Ex.

Indiana State Fair.

We have offered nearly \$1,400 on poultry and pay the premiums before you leave the grounds. We ask all your readers and advertisers to come up, and bring their stock. We have employed one Eastern judge, and one Western judge, and the work will all be finished the first day of the fair.

You will see the biggest poultry show and the biggest fair in the United States. This invitation is for all, and we want you to show your stock and win our money and get the best advertisements possible, for a win at Indiana State fair means something in the way of a big advertisement for the papers and yourselves. The dates are Sept.

15 to 50. 'Tis a great place to sell your surplus stock.

Yours,

SID CONGER, Supt. of Poultry.

Egg Purchased By Future Bride.

Mr. Hartman of Rawson, O., left recently for the East to claim as a bride a young woman whom he has never seen, and the marriage will be the culmination of a pretty romance.

Mr. Hartman is a produce dealer in Rawson. Last September he wrote his name and address on an egg which he packed and sent to a New York commission house. From there the crate was sent to Boston and then to Charleston, Mass., where it fell into the hands of a grocer.

The dozen in which was this marked egg was purchased by Miss Leora Barnhurst, who keeps house for her father in Charleston. She saw the name on the egg and wrote a letter. An answer was returned and a correspondence was begun of which the engagement is the result.

Bargains Sale of Buff Wyandottes.

I offer my entire flock at 50c apiece. Account ill health. If all are sold to one party.

F. H. DOWNING,
Nicholasville, Kentucky.

Cut This Out

If you are interested in Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Belgian Hares or Pet Stock and mail it to us and we will forward you a free specimen copy of our superbly illustrated magazine. Contains all the news of the day. Read it and keep posted. THE FANCY FOWLS' WORLD, SEASIDE, N. CALIF.

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The Specialist in Poultrydom.

I believe in specialists, yes in every branch of trade; they are the men who thoroughly understand their business.

We want in this country specialist breeders, judges and clubs, and what is more, we must and will have them.

Why is it so important that we should have specialists? Well for one thing, the age demands it. We are not in the same position today that we were fifty years ago. We have twenty to thirty more breeds of poultry now than we had then; we are developing new ideas in regard to them, and questions are coming up every other day that a year ago were not thought of.

Again, when a man adopts a certain breed, he commences to study the standard requirements of it; he comes in contact with it every day in all stages of growth; he becomes accustomed to the shape of the breed, to little peculiarities that crop out as it matures; and by this daily contact with and continual study of it, the breed fixes itself in his mind, and the man becomes a specialist. He is schooled not only by contact with the breed, but also by experience. From year to year he sees the mistakes and successes of different matings, and thus becomes an authority in his line.

Perhaps some one asks: "what should be the result if a man should breed several different varieties, for instance, Rocks, Wyandottes, Games and Cochins?" I think something of this sort would happen, and from these causes: When a man adopts several varieties—let us suppose he takes the very ones named above—he will have one or two that are his favorites. Probably he admires the Rocks and Games most. He studies these more, he likes their shapes and their forms become impressed on his mind. Visit his yards five or

six years later. The result? He has confounded the shape and form outlines of the breeds, and you will notice there is no discrimination in shape between his Rocks and Wyandottes, and he has his Cochins on long, stilt-like shanks, with something of a Game look about them. All this happened without the breeder noticing it. The different forms were confused in his mind, that's all.—Ex.

THE LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Are They Being Judged By The Standard?—Philander Williams.

I do not propose, in this article to criticize the cuts of the Light Brahmas adopted by the New England Light Brahma Club, but I want to say a few words in the interest of the noble old breed and also in the interest of Light Brahma breeders.

We have a Standard for Light Brahmas, revised from time to time by a committee appointed for that purpose, and that is, or should be, our guide for breeding them; and it was, until the days of comparison judging and let me say here that I am willing my birds should be judged by comparison, if the judges follow the Standard requirements, but I pretend to say a good many do not follow the Standard in all the Standard requirements.

It would seem that many judges have a Standard of their own and judge by that. If not, why do we see so much difference in shape of the winning birds at our exhibitions? We often see a real Cochin-shaped bird win at our large shows, and we go home saying: "Well, I have bred Light Brahmas a great many years, and I thought I knew what shape one should be, but I am all at sea and don't know how to mate my birds for another year." I have known breeders to give up breeding

them because there was so much difference in judging them.

Light Brahmas seem to have their fashions also and they change like other fashions. For a few years the fad or craze is to have a solid black flight in females. The Standard says: "Primaries, black and white, the black to predominate." We all know what that means and breed them that way. I do not say but black primaries in pullets can be bred occasionally, but I do say that, in order to do that, you must mate your birds too dark and, in time, you will lose the nice white edging to the hackle which is much admired and sought after, and black feathers will appear in back of the females.

I have known persons to spend an hour pulling the black feathers out of the backs to fit them for exhibition, or to sell, and all this to have black flights. If black flights are desirable, why don't the Standard say: "Primaries black?"

Keep on gentlemen, in judging Light Brahma females, ignoring all the other sections of bird but flights and tail coverts and you will soon ruin the breed. Judge by the Standard.—Philander Williams.—In American Poultry Journal.

Eggs Are Higher.

The range of prices for eggs in the Chicago market during the month of July for the last five years has been as follows: In 1897, from 8 to 9 1/2 cents; in 1898 from 9 to 11 1/2 cents; in 1899, from 10 to 13 cents; in 1900, from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents; in 1901, from 10 1/2 to 13 cents. This year the prices ranged from 14 to 20 cents for eggs "at mark," recandled eggs being higher. This table shows how the price has been higher each year, than it was the year before, and in five years shows an advance of almost exactly 100 per cent. The poultry business seems to be built on a rather sound foundation.—Commercial Poultry.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

With Respect to the Poultry Cuisine.

FOWLS.

In choosing fowls, there are several points to be observed by the careful housekeeper. Chickens are best in the summer or fall, and those with small bones, short legs and clean, white looking flesh are to be preferred, although those with black legs are generally considered best for roasting by the connoisseur.

HENS

are best in winter, just before they begin to lay, as they are then full of eggs, and the long rest and sleep during the cold nights makes them fat, and their flesh tender. In a young hen, the point of the breast bone will be soft and flexible and the legs and comb smooth and supple. If fresh, the vent will be close and dark; if stale, it will be open and of a pale greenish color.

If a cock is young and fat, he will eat well; his spurs should be short and his comb a bright red color.

If fowls are plucked and drawn as soon as they are killed, and cooked when still warm, they will usually be found to be delightfully tender; if they have been long killed and look tough, it will be found advantageous to beat the joints with a piece of wood. Care must be taken not to break the skin and bones, but only to loosen the sinews.

TO BONE A FOWL

requires considerable skill and practice, but the work is interesting, as it is economical, inasmuch as the bones may be used for making stock, and in carving there is no waste. The following directions may prove useful: With a sharp knife cut the skin down the centre of the back and raise the flesh carefully on each side, until the sockets of the wings and thighs are reach-

ed. With the point of the knife detach the joints and bone these by passing the knife carefully between the flesh and the bone; pull out these bones, and after they are detached, the whole body may be easily separated from the flesh. The neck and merry-thought can be cut away, and the process is complete. It is usual to leave pinions unboned in order to keep the fowl in its natural form when it is served.

The boned fowls should be filled with foremeat or thin slices of the finest bacon, dressed with the hands into its natural form and then sewn up. Two fowls boned and the flesh of one cut up and put inside the other is known as "packed fowl."

BOILED FOWLS

should be put into plenty of hot water, which should be carefully scummed as it comes to the boil. Many cooks wrap them in a floured cloth to prevent the scum clinging to them. If a few slices of lemon are placed on the breast and over these a sheet of buttered paper before the cloth is put on the flesh will be beautifully white. Immediately before serving a boiled fowl, white sauce should be plentifully poured over it, and it may then be powdered with very finely cut parsley. The remainder of the sauce should be sent to the table in a tureen. The usual accompaniments are boiled ham, bacon, tongue or pickled pork.

TO DRESS COLD FOWL.

Cut a fowl into joints and skin it; beat up one or two eggs, grate in a little nutmeg and add a little sauce or good stock, some finely chopped parsley and a few bread crumbs. Beat this well together, dip the pieces into the mixture and fry them a nice light brown. Prepare a little rich gravy, thicken with flour, lay the fried fowl in a dish and pour over it. It may be garnished with slices of lemon or tomato.

CROQUETTES OF FOWL.

Take cold fowl, with slices of

ham, fat and lean, mince them together very finely; add half of the weight in stale bread crumbs, grated; season with pepper and salt, mustard and nutmeg; add two ounces of butter and knead all well together, till it resembles sausage meat. Make this mixture into small cakes or balls, brush them over with yolk of egg, well beaten, toss in bread crumbs and fry in deep fat till they are of a light brown color. Drain on kitchen paper and serve hot.

A READY METHOD FOR CURRIED FOWL.

Cut a fowl into pieces, dip each piece separately into a mixture of flour and curried powder; put two ounces of butter into a frying pan, add one or two onions, cut small, and fry till brown. Put in the piece of fowl, add enough boiling water to cover and simmer slowly for two hours.—American Fancier.

Color of Skin and Egg Shells.

It is beyond dispute that the color of the skin in dressed poultry and the color of the shells of eggs have some effect on the market price of poultry and eggs, although that this is due to ignorance of prejudice, or perhaps a combination of both, is quite true.

In America the consumer prefers a yellow-skinned fowl, while in every country in Europe white-skinned poultry is the favorite. An examination to determine the reason for this would develop the fact that most people do not know why they choose as they do. The matter is that the delicacy of flesh that is found in the best poultry—that peculiar palatable flavor and that juicy sweetness which makes poultry the most delicious meat we have, when we get poultry as good as it can be—is due altogether to the system of feeding and the kind of feed.

It is perfectly safe to say that

nine-tenths of the poultry sent to market is not of good flavor nor is the flesh of good texture. The flavor comes from improper feed, and the texture from improper feeding.

This may be new to some people, but the facts are as we state them. Recently we had an opportunity to learn something about these matters from one who had no sentimental prejudices to sway him one way or the other. He fits fowls for market without regard to his own feelings on the subject. He is looking for the highest prices and feeds and cares for his fowls in such a way as to secure the top of the market.

Living in the very midst of the great corn belt, this man feeds the fowls in his charge but little corn when he gets ready to finish them for the market. He told us that fowls can be fattened on corn easier and quicker than with any other feed, but they do not bring highest price when so fattened. They have plenty of fat on them when finished on corn, but the fat lies inside the body and just under the skin, and when such a fowl is roasted the fat melts and runs out, leaving the flesh stringy and coarse in appearance.

He gets the fowls from farms, having them picked up by buyers and buying from hucksters who go from farm to farm. When brought to the place where they are to be finished, they are put in small coops containing four or five fowls each. These are then fed a thin batter-like mixture of ground oats and barley, with very little corn in it. The feed is placed in troughs outside the coops, and as soon as the fowls have eaten all they will the troughs are taken away and thoroughly cleaned. The feed is so thin that no water is needed, and nothing is given the fowls but the thin mixture. They get very fat within ten days and the flesh is sweet and

juicy because the fat is mixed in through the flesh between the fibers.

A fowl finished in this way sells in the city markets for prices that would astonish the man on the farm who is in the habit of fattening his fowls on corn and selling them to the huckster or country merchant for 5 or 6 cents a pound.

When farmers learn to produce the best quality of poultry, there will be buyers ready to pay the price it is worth.

Canadian poultry breeders cannot supply the demand for poultry at 12 cents or more a pound. These prices are offered because the poultrymen over the border pay particular attention to quality as well as weight.—Commercial Poultry.

The Quail Question.

The growing scarcity of the wild quail, by reason of their approaching extinction in the wild state, the same as the late lamented buffalo, caused by over zealous hunting; the passing of game laws by many of the state legislatures, prohibiting the killing and selling of quail except under prescribed rules and time limits; and the beautiful fact that the demand and market for quail is as solidly established already as is that of sugar, is causing wide awake pet stock breeders to add the rearing of domesticated quail as a most profitable business.

Eight quail can be raised on the feed required to rear one chicken, and \$3.00 to \$5.00 per dozen obtained for quail in any market. Tame domesticated quail can be killed at any time, as, it is said, the game laws do not apply to animals reared in captivity or domesticity. Quail on toast is an old time dish relished by all who can afford it, and the scarcity of quail of late has only whetted the appetite of quail eaters.

In our January issue we print-

ed a page on quail and two pages in February, and have been very much surprised at the large correspondence received on the subject since. We offered for sale a book on quail breeding, but so quickly sold out our stock on hand that it startled us. Orders have kept coming in for books and information so fast that we can not promptly fill same. About the last of March we had an edition ready to fill requests with, and are booking orders daily for the same. This book we are printing on quail culture is the only information possible to be had, and in the book everything is told how to breed and raise this jolly fellow.

The supply of tame quail in this country to-day is very limited, and you can count on the fingers of your two hands the number of breeders having domesticated quail for sale. It is really surprising that the price of them remains as low as ten dollars per pair, for the quantity of tame quail to be had will not aggregate a thousand pair today in the whole country.—Pet Stock News.

Chickens by the Million.

A Cincinnati telegram to the New York World says: Plymouth Rock chickens are the especial hobby of William T. Simpson, Vice President of the American Rolling Mill Company, this city, who is taking steps to erect the largest hennery on earth at his summer home near Dupont, Ind.

He has contracted for two million eggs at a cost of about \$18,000, which he will place in the incubators.

If any of your little chicks have got the gapes, catch them and give them one or two grains of black pepper each and keep them up in a dry place. If the first dose doesn't seem to do any good repeat it sometime during the day.



Brown Leghorns.

The youngsters now growing are the most convincing proof of the superior merits of my line bred fowls. Never in the history of my breeding have I ever had such promising birds. I shall be able to satisfy the most exacting this coming season. Prices very low, quality considered. Write your wants.

J. H. HENDERSON, The Brown Leghorn Specialist,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

U. S. Department Agriculture.

Heimlich on Moulting.

Very pertinent to the season is the subject, "How to Get Through the Molt." Before the days of poultry journals and progress of poultry culture to a scientific standing in our economic and industrial field, such a question would have been considered ridiculous because everyone would at once have said: "Why, water takes its course, and when a hen's feathers are ripe, and the season comes, she will shed them and grow new ones." But poultry culture, like all other like stock industries, has been figured down to a scientific problem. How to produce, feed, grow, and most quickly develop to get returns in the shortest time, and make the investment a profitable one, are subjects demanding the keenest investigation to-day. The men and women who represent the Standard-bred poultry dealers, devote time, study, and make experiments that when given in the poultry press become the educators of the large fraternity of poultry raisers throughout the whole world, wherever problems have been heard of or put into operation. Thus the question, "How to prepare a fowl to most easily pass through the molt," is one of practical inter-

est.

Domestic poultry becomes a creature dependent upon humanity, in a degree at least, for its vitality, vigor, life and subsistence. Hence it is moulded to conform to what we may want as objects of beauty in forms and colors. These depend entirely on the knowledge, taste, tact, and skill we have or display in the developing of them. Conditions as made by poultry breeders, such as range, shade, feed, housing, etc., all become factors in the proper molting of fowls, and in the right season. Under domestication fowls become lousy, due to crowding, lack of range, or suitable places of dust, or not being dusted by their owners regularly. Lice kill the life of the feathers, but this does not hasten the molt, but it draws on the bird's vitality and retards the process of shedding the plumage, which should be between the months of August and December first.

Feeding some sulphur with cold bran and corn meal mashes will in a degree aid in the molting process during these months. A tablespoonful to every ten hens once a week will add properties to the blood that will make life burdensome to the lice, which as above intimated, are at the root of nearly all diseases,

and which also retard proper molting. Meat fed cooked several times during the week with different grains will keep hens laying right up to the molting time, and often during the molting. This, however, is not conducive to winter laying, as the molting period should be one of rest. It is the time for the recuperation of motherhood and gives the internal organs an opportunity to perfect themselves for future work in furnishing eggs. The birds should have rest in order that the feathers may grow out uniformly, the color pigment being furnished to every part in just proportions. A well conditioned chicken will not molt in white feathers in wing or tail, when they should be black. Lice, lack of range, and no variety of food, is partly the cause of such undesirable features manifesting themselves. If a fine pen of Black Langshans, or Brown Leghorns will produce chicks with such faults that stay with them during the first year, rendering them worthless as exhibition specimens, this is due to breeding or lice. If the latter they will, when fully grown and correctly cared for, reproduce their young correctly marked.

The fancier who desires an early exhibition bird will aid nature by pulling the old wings or

tails in July or August, feed stimulating foods, with abundance of ground charcoal, especially when kept in limited range. This keeps the fungus secretions and blood impurities, often caused by mouldy grains, from forming what we commonly call canker of the mouth. Charcoal is an absorbent, cheap, easily obtained, and the most valuable thing I ever used to keep fowls healthy that are kept in close quarters.

Laying and winter layers are subjects that come by the correct selection of the right types that indicate a form built to take, assimilate and give best returns for the suitable care bestowed upon them. These features of poultry culture are being brought out more and more each season, and are what make our present members of the poultry fraternity realize that we are only in the A B C's of poultry knowledge.—D. T. Heimlich, in Poultry Gazette.

Storms, Rats and Cats.

Sometimes I wonder that people succeed in raising any chickens at all. A neighbor had about 150 chicks from one to five weeks old running at large in the yards and orchards, and the prospects for raising the entire lot seemed bright as noonday. Sunday the family drove over to the farm of a relative six miles distant, to spend the day. About noon a cloud swung over the locality and dropped its contents of hail and flood in the space of about twenty minutes. On their return home two hours later they found seventeen live chickens. All the rest of the 150 were lying about the orchard and yard stiff and cold.

During the past fifteen years I have lost about fifty chicks by storms. My loss has been small because the hens are kept in their coops whenever there is the slightest indication of rain. Af-



Property of Plymouth Poultry Co., York, Pa.

ter the hens are removed the chicks are kept in a quarter acre lot until they get sense enough to come in when it rains. My neighbors suffer the greatest loss during the two or three weeks after the hens are removed. Their chicks wander away from shelter and a sudden storm confuses them, they hide among grass or weeds and are drowned. I have found that it pays to keep them in a small yard until they learn what to do when rain comes on. And even after that it is always safest to keep them in when there are strong indications of a storm before night.

Some years ago I lost a great many chicks by rats. These pests came from a neighbor's rattery. I keep my own premises entirely clear, but my neighbor persists in maintaining a colony and they came over in the dead of the night and robbed my coops. They still come but they can't get my chickens any more. I keep them in rat proof coops and I have not lost one in several years. They sometimes come in the day time, but rarely try to catch chicks. I shot one this morning while he was feasting on the chick food by one of the coops. About three out of every five poultry raisers that I mention rats to have met with severe losses from these pests. The

only way to avoid these losses is to keep the premises clear of rodents. It is not a difficult task if one goes about it with determination, and is alert at all times.

Cats have destroyed more chicks for me by 50 per cent. than rats. Cats come prowling around at any hour, snatch a chick and are off and out of sight in a moment. When given free range the chicks wander about the orchard and along the hedges and every few days cats get one or two. If I see the robins and blackbirds sitting along the hedge and making a great fuss I know there is a cat about, and if I can get sight of it a gun goes off and a cat dies. I make it a practice to shoot every cat on sight because I consider them quite as bad as hawks. The little wrens that nest about the out buildings quickly inform me by their excited chattering when there is a cat about the yards, and I rely on the robins and blackbirds in the orchards. Many people claim to have "good" cats that do not eat chickens. There may be such, but some way I have failed to make their acquaintance. If you see a cat twitch the end of its tail when it sees young chickens you can bet your last dollar that it is a chicken eater. It may not touch them in your presence, but at night, or when the coast is clear, it will lie in wait and grab one or two and feast at your expense.—Fred Grundy, in Poultry Journal.

CHICKENS IN HAWAII.

By T. F. Sedgwick, Agriculturist, Hawaii Experiment Station.

The raising of chickens in warm climates presents greater difficulties than in temperate latitudes. Uniformity of temperature, abundant sunshine, and refreshing showers would seem to indicate that the Tropics possess all the conditions favorable to the propagation of poultry. Long experience has demonstrated that this is not the case. The early records of Hawaiian agriculture show that the poultry grower has had to fight enemies, both predatory and parasitic, ever since chickens were introduced. There are more enemies to contend with at the present day than formerly, because importations of poultry have included importations of new pests.

This bulletin is intended to present the condition of chicken raising in Hawaii, mark out improvement in methods of management, and suggest lines for experiment and systematic investigation. It is hoped that this publication will arouse a combined effort of poultry growers in the islands to work together in overcoming some of the most prominent obstacles. It deals with the most important diseases among chickens in Hawaii, and those which materially hinder successful raising for market. So prevalent are some of these diseases that many newly hatched flocks are swept out of existence in the course of a few months. An example of this is shown in the experience of one grower in Honolulu, who hatched out a flock of 400 chicks some months ago, and at the present time (September, 1901) has only 40.

HISTORICAL.

The early records show that Captain Cook, on his voyage of exploration, was supplied with

chickens at Waimea, on Kauai, in the early part of 1778. This fact indicates that fowls were on the islands previous to the advent of the first whites and under some degree of domestication. The "native hen," as it is called, was small, and the eggs, likewise small, were not of a good flavor. The hens were at that time reported to be good layers, good setters and excellent mothers. Whether any historical value can be attached to this native bird as regards the early settlement of the islands is a question. Nevertheless, if the true native chicken could be found at this day its identity might be determined and its history traced back to the country from which it came. This is not an easy matter, however, and would require the efforts of poultry experts of both the European and Asiatic countries. The mountains at the present day are the homes of the many so-called "wild" chickens and turkeys. It is here that the true native chicken would probably be found. Even here, however, there is a chance of error, in that the climate is so equitable that domesticated chickens might find their way to the mountains and survive and cross with the native birds. In this same connection the native chicken might be used as a stock on which to breed systematically to procure a bird well adapted to tropical climates, and one which would resist the diseases which so infest the tropical poultry yard. The native fowl is described as being small in body, with short legs, and generally light in weight, probably resembling the Leghorns in mode of life. As far back as 1848, and probably earlier, the foreign settlers of these islands interested themselves in the improvement of the native stock by crossing them with introduced breeds, and at this time records show the following breeds, or classes of

breeds, were represented on the Hawaiian Islands: A native chicken, or that which was found in existence here at the discovery of the islands; the frizzled fowl, supposed to have been originally imported from Japan; a mixed Malay, of which the cock is a great fighter; the Coch-in-China; the Shanghai; and the Spanish. Game fowls were imported from Valparaiso, as well as the Frizzled, although the latter were supposed to be native of Japan. Cross-breeding was indulged in, as will be seen from the following quotation from the report of the committee on poultry, Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, 1852:

"The principal stocks on these islands are composed of crosses between the native hen, Shanghai, Malays, and Spanish fowls."

These mixtures, then, form part of the common mixed breeds of the present day, which will be found quartered in the native huts or sharing food with the pigs, dogs, ducks, water buffaloes, and even the inmates of some industrious Chinese houses.

Pure breeds of White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Spanish, an occasional Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, and Brahmas are sometimes seen. It is quite natural to suppose that from time to time representatives of the most of the standard breeds have been imported, leaving their traces in the mongrel breed which is generally seen in the yards.

STATISTICS BY JARED G. SMITH.

Chicken raising is an extremely uncertain industry in the Territory of Hawaii, as evinced by the high prices both of eggs and poultry, live or dressed. Fresh eggs sell in the Honolulu market from 45 to 60 cents per dozen, while the ruling prices for live fowls range from \$12 to \$18 per dozen, depending on their age, condition and breed. For pure-bred fowls even higher prices are asked and given. This

condition of scarcity is unusual in any country. It makes eggs and chickens a luxury only within the means of the well-to-do, instead of contributing to the daily bill of fare of all the people.

In the country districts the mongoose has much to do with this state of affairs, because of his preference for young chickens, but even in the towns, where the mongoose is seldom seen, poultry raising is and has been a precarious industry as far back as authentic records extend. This is mainly because of the great number of diseases prevalent here, as elsewhere in the tropics. Chief among these is a malady commonly known as sore head, which decimates the flocks at the time when the chicks are being weaned by the mother hen. Roup, diarrhoea, cholera, and especially colds and pneumonia, are also too prevalent, while lice and intestinal worms do their share towards depleting the chicken yards. Most of these diseases are due to neglect, improper care, and faulty yards and houses, and all are largely preventable.

It does not require close calculation to show that chicken raising can be made profitable in these islands if the grower will devote as much care and attention to details as in any other minor industry. The high prices for eggs and chickens and the amount consumed prove that such close care and attention to the details of the business would be profitable. During the year 1900 there were imported into Honolulu alone, from the mainland, about 40,000 dozen of eggs and about 75,000 pounds of dressed chickens, besides numerous lots of live fowls. The value, wholesale, for imported eggs was about \$12,000, and for refrigerated chickens about the same. Thus, besides the home supply, there were imported for the use of the one island of Oahu fully \$25,000 worth of eggs and

chickens. Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and the smaller islands are not taken into consideration in this calculation, but a good many cases of eggs find their way direct to Hilo, Lahaina and Lehua from California. The supplying of steamships and sailing vessels with fresh eggs and live poultry ought in itself to be a lucrative trade. Of food there is plenty to raise many times the number of chickens now existing on Oahu. A brood of chickens in the doorway, vineyard, or orchard would soon pay for their keep in the destruction of Japanese beetles and other insect pests. The wastes from the kitchen and table could also be turned to more general account. Clean houses, nests, and roosts, pure water; good food; plenty of sunshine and shelter from the winds, a dust bath, some broken coral, daily care to keep the birds healthy, and instant isolation of ailing members of the flock will do a great deal to lower the price and increase the sales of fresh eggs and spring chickens in Hawaii.

Illustrated Standard American Poultry Association.

At a meeting of the American Poultry Association committee on illustrated standard, held in Chicago June 16, 1902, it was agreed that specialty clubs, through their officers, the poultry press, poultry artists and all interested parties, breeders, fanciers, etc., should be invited to assist and co-operate in the work.

The committee desires illustrations, giving form and color, pen and ink sketches, club ideals, photographs half tones, word descriptions of any and all standard breeds of fowls and pertinent suggestions from every possible source.

While the committee proposes to communicate by letter with all club officials, artists, editors and others interested, it will

undoubtedly fail to reach some who should assist and take part in the work. To all such it wishes this notice to be an invitation. It was also agreed that in addition to the illustrated standard committee, a committee of seven, to be known as a reviewing committee, should be appointed to work in conjunction with the illustrated standard committee and to be appointed by them; this committee to be made up of representative breeders and fanciers of the United States and Canada, whose duty it shall be to carefully criticize and review the work of the illustrated standard committee.

All communications must be addressed to Fred L. Kimmey, chairman, 1213-1214 Manhattan building, Chicago, Ill., or to any member of the committee: Fred L. Kimmey, 1213 Manhattan bldg., Chicago, Ill., T. F. McGrew, 1267 Broadway, N. Y.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Franklane L. Sewell, Buchanan, Mich., committee.

Culling the Pullets.

When culling the stock and selecting the young pullets that are to make the foundation of next season's breeders, bear in mind that any lack of vigor in them while they are small is evidence that they will not be hardy when fully matured. Hardiness is everything in a flock, for if any of the old or young stock cannot pass through the warm seasons of the year with freedom from disease, they will not prove profitable as layers or breeders. The getting of eggs from the hens during cold weather depends on the selection and management of the pullets in the summer and fall. — Poultry Keeper.

Vaseline is a good remedy for healing up cuts, bruises or rat bites. I have tried it.

\$1. ONE DOLLAR \$1.

My Eggs will be set as late as this month and the chicks will be ready to lay in the Spring. Every egg from my High Class

WHITE MINORCAS

Which are noted for their Extra Heavy Laying, Large Size and Typical Minorca Shape. Catalogue explains all.

F. S. BULLINGTON, Box 328F, RICHMOND, VA.

A Field for Young Women as Poultry Raisers.

One of the promising signs of the times is the fact that a great many young women are engaging in the poultry business and are making a success of it. How much better would it be for many of the girls who are penned up in stuffy offices "dying on their feet," or working in crowded stores on wages scarce large enough to keep the body and soul together, to engage in the raising of poultry. No calling can be more ennobling, none more close to nature, none so full of opportunities for bright brains and willing hands. We hope to see the day when thousands of young women will seek the invigorating, healthful, and profitable poultry yard in preference to the nerve-racking positions that present but little inducement other than clean hands with long hours of work with little pay. A woman contributor to the Chicago Live Stock World says that she was recently in a dry goods store late one Saturday afternoon and saw one of the clerks receive her wages for the week. She was given \$2. She had been at her place from eight in the morning till six in the evening every day and was meanwhile compelled to be dressed in good and comparatively expensive clothing, to say nothing about how uncomfortable they may have been. There is not a farm girl who may not make from two to five dollars per and not work at that business for more than two hours each day.

"I know," says the writer, "two young girls who last summer sold an average of five dollars worth of eggs each week all spring and summer. They did not sell them all, either, for they raised over 400 young chicks besides. I heard a young farmer's wife say just the other day that the huckster at her door paid her \$5 in cash after she had purchased all the provisions she wanted, just from one week's supply of eggs."—Poultry Gazette.

Chicken Pie.

Clean, disjoint, and par boil the chicken, remove the largest bones, thicken the liquor, and salt and pepper. Line a broad shallow earthen dish with a biscuit paste and put in a thick rim. Fill the dish with the pieces of chicken, putting them in so that light and dark meat will be evenly distributed, with bones pointing to the center, so they will not be in the way when serving, invert a small cup in the center, covering with the liquor, reserve the remainder to add after baking, cut several large gashes in upper crust, lay it loosely over the pie and press edges closely down. Bake in a slow oven, one hour.

A chicken is suspected unless the skin is clear and easily torn, the flesh white, the fat yellow, and the rump hard and stiff.—Poultry Success.

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12-11

The Lakenvelder.

Probably in the whole history of British poultry there has never been a breed jump so rapidly into public favor as the Lakenvelder. Not that it is anything new, for it has been regularly bred in Holland for at least fifty years. Originally it was known as the Jerusalem or everlasting layer. Subsequently the name Lakenvelder was applied in consequence of its color. Laken signifies a sheet and veldt a field in the Dutch language, and these birds have a white sheet or field similar to the Dutch cattle which are frequently termed "sheeted cattle" in England, but are known over there as Lakenvelders. Prior to last year there is no record of its having found its way to England. Then a well known fancier who was over in Belgium seeking Campines, brought some home—for I should say it was also bred in that country as well as in Holland—these were no sooner seen than admired for the white bodies with their black hackles, tails and wing ends and in the case of the males also black saddle hangers, not only immediately strike the fancier but the general public. Everyone who sees them remarks on their beauty immediately. And others only needed to hear them described to at once take a fancy to them. Moreover they are, as the original name implies remarkable layers. I was one of those who heard early of the new comers and communicating with a friend in Holland was fortunate to secure the two first prize winners at the Utrecht show—which is one of the largest and most important in Holland—together with some other good specimens, and have had no cause to regret but rather rejoice in my importation. Now scarcely a week passes but we hear of new fanciers of the breed—many have imported and many more have

purchased eggs from those who have, and certainly never in my recollection has any new breed so rapidly and widely advanced into popularity. I have said the breed is an old one and it consequently follows that they breed as true to type as do other well established varieties, but as a rule continental breeders do not breed to line and Standard as carefully as we do and I opine that there will be considerable improvement in this respect, now that the English fancier has taken them up in earnest, and already there is talk of a meeting to form a club and fix the Standard to be bred to. Of course this year we are all breeding off imported stock and speaking from my own experience and that of those from whom I have heard, I may say the chicks so far give every evidence of great uniformity of type. They are very hardy and active little foragers and altogether the breed appears to combine the fancy and the useful. As table birds my experience is of course a question of the future. All I can say at present is that they handle remarkably well. I don't remember ever taking hold of a small, active, laying bird like these are, that had such a well shaped, plump breast and I look to find them kill out a nice, plump, fine quality table fowl. The gentleman from whom mine came and who is one of the most successful Dutch breeders and exhibitors, tells me they develop very rapidly, and that chicks hatched in April and May are in full plumage and ready to exhibit the following November. A decided advantage this—as it obviates hatching in January and February, which has to be done in many breeds in order to be ready for the Crystal Palace and other large Winter shows. Those who have tried it know the difficulty of securing a really good photograph of a group of poultry. The accompanying one

was not secured without considerable trouble. I think, however, it gives a very fair idea of what the birds are like—though the center pullet's comb is much distorted—and it may be of interest to American fanciers for I have little doubt we shall soon hear of the Lakenvelder boom having crossed the Atlantic.—Poultry Monthly.

Do Sweets Kill Turkeys?

I have received many letters saying the parties were losing their turkeys without any apparent cause. Now, there is never any effect without a cause. If turkeys die, there is some cause, either on the inside or outside. I have tried hard to think what could be the cause. I just thought of what I learned years ago from a young lady who visited me, a farmer's daughter. They had had an ice cream sociable at their house a few evenings before, and as they had a large quantity of ice cream left and the weather was warm, her mother, who had a large flock of turkeys, thought the ice cream would be fine to feed them. She fed it, and it killed every one of them. The young lady told me what I had not heard before—that sugar or any sweet food would kill turkeys. Since then I have always kept anything sweetened away from my turkeys. I have never tested it by feeding them anything sweet, as I did not dare risk it.

I have a friend who feeds scraps from a hotel table, and she has lost her turkeys without apparent cause. She is a careful and painstaking woman and generally tries to find the cause by holding a postmortem examination. Now, very likely scraps from the table would contain some cake or other sweets, and if it be true that sugar or sweets kill turkeys they would do their work without leaving a trace of the trouble unless shown by a chemical analysis.—MRS. CHAS. JONES, in Poultry Keeper.

"What Shall We Do With Them."

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

The above is the subject of an article in the Ohio Poultry Journal, in which the writer discusses the subject of how to dispose of the different classes of fowls raised during the season. He says high scoring birds are only produced in small numbers, perhaps one in fifty, while we expect to get 25 to 50 per cent. of breeders. These are the ones—well bred birds, but not high scorers, which the writer thinks the hardest to dispose of at a profit. This scribe fully agrees with him from long experience. A thorough fancier dislikes to keep culls, but there certainly is a demand for them. During the past season I have had numerous calls for both White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks "just for home use, no matter about fancy points." One dollar a head was more than these parties wanted to pay. Now, when a breeder has his stock up to where there is not more than one rank cull in fifty he feels mighty sore at not being able to sell the 50 per cent. of good breeders at even one dollar each. One fancier here dressed a lot of his surplus stock and sold in the market, rather than take less than his price for them, which was less than their real value when compared with common stock. Last winter, the first of January, a lady bought a dozen common hens at 35c each, expecting to have eggs through the winter while eggs were high. It cost her \$4 to feed them till the last of March when they began to lay. Two had died and two been killed because they were small. The cost of the twelve hens and their feed was \$8.20 and no eggs till eggs were cheap, and it was late to set hens. This sum expended for full blood fowls of any variety would have bought six good hens and a rooster. The hens would have laid in February, if not earlier, enough eggs to have more than paid for their feed, would have been ready to hatch out chicks in March or April—chicks too that would have been a pleasure to see around, rather than the scrub kind. Very many people think a chicken is a chicken and to

pay more than 50c for one is a waste of money, but it is not so. The thoroughbreds are the cheapest, besides being so much more beautiful, and "beauty is ordained of the Deity to continually comfort and sustain the human soul," and I plead for the cultivation of the beautiful in chickendom, for chickens pay their board if given half a chance. The most beautiful of any breed are the most valuable, and when a prospective buyer writes that he wants your "lowest price" he is not expecting the best or he does not understand and appreciate the difference in the style of birds. One lady suggests a way of disposing of good breeders at a profit and that is to sell them to some Northern breeder and let him sell them to the Southern people who always send North for what they want.

The writer of the article referred to says there is only one way to enhance the value of and create a demand for well bred stock, and that is to educate the farmer and would-be fancier to the importance of raising only good, pure-bred stock. This I think will be slow work, for so many when they get the chicken fever want two or three breeds to commence with, and the second year they are all running together and that ends the pure-bred stock. I think the lady's suggestion good, am sorry I had not thought of it last season. It is the big advertisers that get the trade. If the smaller breeders would combine and advertise properly they might do better, but some I know would not trust their stock out of their own hands, so they must run their chances with other small fry. A Northern breeder who toured the South last winter writing on this subject of price in the Southern Poultry Journal says: "You must all hang together and demand the price. Educate your customers up to paying good prices." In the meantime while we are "educating," our good stock is growing old, but after all they make good pot pies when cooked long enough, and we have had the pleasure of them, so we won't complain. MRS. H. J. McCafferty, Birmingham, Ala.

Dots Not Dottes.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

Mr. McKenzie's Houdan in a late number F. F. was a beauty. White Houdans will, in time, be among our popular fowls, I suppose. I would rather see the White-crested White Poland turned into a two-hundred-egg hen than that old and reliable setter, the Buff Cochin. Let us have some hens left that will set.

Bran helps fowls through the summer and moulting seasons, but too much of it in winter sometimes stops laying.

Boxes with wire cloth fronts are fine to keep rats and cats from taking chickens that have been left in coops by the hens, and which have not yet taken to the roost. If in a yard hard for thieves to enter, all the better.

The Russian sunflower will make a better stand than corn in dry weather and endure more drouth. As a feed, it is worth as much, except for special purposes, as corn.

To avoid loss, beginners in the hare business need to be well posted as to the habits of hares and as to how to care for them. Experienced hare breeders should let us have as much light as possible on these points. A down East man says as much can be made selling wild rabbits where he is at fifty cents a pair as from meat stock hares, because the rabbits are the hardier. I wonder whether roasted hares can be sold canned or potted, and when and where we shall have a hare packing establishment and hare-skin tannery?

The strictly fancy hare, like standard poultry, is worth a good price, and the high-grade hare industry ought to continue to flourish.

Mollie Cottontail has four red feet with some ticking and rufus red also. White footed hares may be related to the White English rabbit, but hardly to Mollie Cottontail. J. N. Scott.

Give fresh water to your chickens often.

In summer give your chicken houses good ventilation.

A Neglected Breed.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

I am about to take up one of the oldest and best breeds, but a neglected one. Years ago I bred them and loved them. And I did not quit them because tired of them, but from force of circumstances. Since then I have bred nearly every breed in the calendar, in order to study them so as to write intelligently about them.

I refer to the Dark Brahma. And where is there a bird of any of the large breeds that can compare with a good specimen of a Dark Brahma male. As handsome as a picture, with erect, noble bearing, broad back, powerful thighs, magnificent plumage, this grand fowl is fit to grace any yard in the world, and the wonder is that such an elegant breed should be relegated to the rear, neglected, passed by for something not near so handsome nor so good.

And the females, with their silver grey or steel colored laced plumage, are fit mates for the gaudy male kind. Very domestic, easily kept inside a four-foot fence, splendid winter layers, good mothers, and withal, prime table fowls. There should be hundreds bred where there is only one bred to-day.

The chicks are remarkably hardy, but feather slowly, as is the case with all vigorous breeds as chicks. And what superb broilers they do make! And what excellent roasters the cockerels are when nine or ten months old. I once had a flock of fifty and when they attained the age of three months I never tired of looking at them.

Lewis Wright, the well known English author, and breeder, in his "Practical Poultry Keeper," says that for all purposes he considers the Dark Brahma the most valuable of all the breeds. Says he, "I have kept a number of breeds, but never now give my tenants any but Dark Brahmas, as they say they can rear them so much more easily and greatly prefer them." He says he has had cocks weighing fifteen pounds, and cockerels weighing 10½ pounds at six and a half months old. But he considers twelve to thirteen pounds

for a cock and nine to ten for a hen good weights. He also speaks of a Dark Brahma cock whose reared weight was eighteen pounds.

A few breeders, who realized the goodness of this breed, have kept them here in America for many years and still breed them. Some day, when people tire of trying new breeds, this grand old breed will come to the front where it belongs.

J. H. DAVIS.

The Campine.

In giving a description of this beautiful fowl I will follow the Standard adopted by the English Campine Club. According to this the beak should be short and smart, eyes bright and prominent, and the comb single; medium size, even serrations coming well back and free from excrescence. In cocks the comb is upright, but falls over in hens. Face smooth, ear-lobes medium inclined to almond-shape and free from wrinkles. The Wattles are longish, fine in texture and in proportion to comb. The neck is medium in length, nicely arched and well furnished with hackle. Breast very full, round and carried well forward. Back rather long, body broad, tapering to tail, close and compact; wings large and neatly tucked up. The tail is a good length, sickles and secondaries broad and plentiful, legs and feet medium in length, toes slender and well spread; size, cocks about 5½ lbs., hens one pound less; carriage very alert and graceful. The color of the Silver Campine cock is very beautiful. The beak is horn; eyes, iris dark brown, pupil black; comb, face and wattles bright red; ear lobes white; breast, thighs, fluff wing-bar and tail coverts white ground barred with clear mackerel marking of rich beetle green. Legs and feet blue; toe-nails horn. The sickles are greenish black, laced all round with mackerel markings of white and green. Hens are similarly marked to

cocks with the exception of neck, hackle pure white, breast, thighs, back, saddle, shoulders and wing bar, wing coverts, tail and tail coverts, white ground, each feather marked with parallel bars of a rich beetle green. The Golden Campine standard is similar to above. Substitute the word "gold" for "white."

The Campine is a grand layer and also a very hardy fowl and a grand winter layer if properly fed. The eggs are large sized, averaging about eight to the pound. They should be kept with as much freedom as possible as they are very active, and this will of course decrease the feed bill. The Campine is not a good table fowl, but for laying qualities very few birds equal it. A cross with Wyandottes, Orpingtons or Plymouth Rocks would increase the value as an eatable bird and the laying qualities would necessarily be good.

W. R. BROWN,
Kleinburg, Canada.

Poultry at the State Fair.

The Kentucky Live Stock Breeders Association, under whose management the Kentucky State Fair will be held at Louisville the week of Sept 22 to 27 inclusive, have set apart five hundred dollars for premiums on poultry and one hundred dollars for Belgian hares. Mr. J. H. Good, Secretary of the Kentucky Poultry Association, has been appointed Superintendent of these two departments and a liberal classification has been arranged. It is desired to have one of the greatest exhibits of poultry and hares ever seen in the south. Intending exhibitors can obtain any desired information in this department by writing to J. H. Good, care Kentucky State Fair, Louisville. For catalogue write M. W. Neal, Secretary, Louisville.

Some Points On Molting.

From now until December fowls will begin molting. Some may begin in July and others may not begin until the approach of cold weather. The climate has something to do with it, as fowls in warm climates often begin molting in June and July.

Molting is nature's process of giving the fowls new "clothes." If it were not for this process a broken feather could not be renewed and the fowl's plumage would become ragged and dingy. Fowls would become unsightly and on account of the broken and lost plumage would not be able to resist cold.

As the feathers are largely composed of nitrogen, and also abound in mineral matter, the fowl is put to a severe task when molting. First its feathers loosen and come out, when on account of its scant covering it is liable to disease, due to exposure. When the feathers begin to appear they drain the body of the elements essential to their composition and if the food given the fowl is lacking in these elements it is weak and enfeebled.

It requires about three months for a fowl to shed its feathers and come out in a complete new garb.

A molting hen seldom lays, as she cannot produce eggs and feathers at the same time. There is no advantage in forcing a molting hen to lay, as she will lose more or less time at some other period.

The hen that begins to molt early will have a favorable season for so doing and she will be in laying condition before the winter months. If she does not begin to molt until late, the cold weather will come on before she has completed her molting and she will not lay until spring.

As a rule the hen that begins to lay in November will lay all through the winter, hence knowing poultrymen keep the hens

that molt early.

The best food for molting fowls is that rich in nitrogen. Give them meat and milk and let the grain food consist largely of bran, which will supply phosphates. Clover, hay or grass is also excellent and a variety may be given. A good tonic for molting fowls is a teaspoonful of chloride of iron to a gallon of water. Use this in their drinking water. Fowls in molt and just previous to it need nutritious food and lots of it; they need lots of water. —Poultry Keeper.

More About the Egg Situation.

Notwithstanding the general report of a lighter egg production this spring as compared with last year, the receipts at New York have been fully as large during March and April as they were during the same months in 1901. In fact we have run a little ahead this year; the March and April receipts amounting to 756,041 cases, as compared with 752,965 cases same time last year; and this gives us the largest receipts for these months ever recorded in this market.

But in considering these figures it must be remembered that the port of New York has had a large increase in storage facilities during the past year, and that larger quantities of eggs have been drawn here for permanent holding. The receipts, as reported, have included car lots delivered at the big Jersey City warehouse which have absorbed many thousands of cases. The capacity of the new Merchants' Refrigerating Co., of Jersey City, alone is about 750,000 cases, if all was used for egg storage, and the perfection of the facilities offered by this company has drawn a great many eggs this way which might have gone elsewhere. Reports from other storage centers indicate less eggs stored during April than was the

case last year, notwithstanding the extreme prices ruling, and considering New York city alone the same rule would doubtless hold good; but the Jersey City accumulations (which are really a part of our available stock) when added to the holdings of the New York houses, would make a total in excess of the quantity held here last year.

We learn that the three principal houses in Chicago had about 275,000 cases accumulated by May 1st, and that this would show a reduction compared with last year of about 25 per cent. It is to be noted that Boston holdings were about 23 per cent. less than last year on May 1st, and so far as we have heard estimates of the accumulations in other important place, they range from 20 to 25 per cent. less than a year ago.

But it is to be noted that the percentage is decreasing as the season advances, and there are conditions of supply and demand now developing which would indicate the probability of a larger May storage than occurred last year. The distributing markets are becoming surfeited with medium grade eggs, and it now looks as if prices for these will have to rule low enough to induce storage of a considerable quantity of them. In fact there is every probability that we shall go into the midsummer period with about as large an accumulation of cold stored eggs as we had a year ago, and their cost will be anywhere from two to three cents per dozen higher. —N. Y. Produce Review.

Grit for chickens, 75 cts. per 100 lbs. Death to Lice, 25c box. Other standard remedies for fowls. Also "Fly Bouncer," to keep cattle free of flies by rubbing it on them. Fancy Fowls Co., 212 S. Main street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

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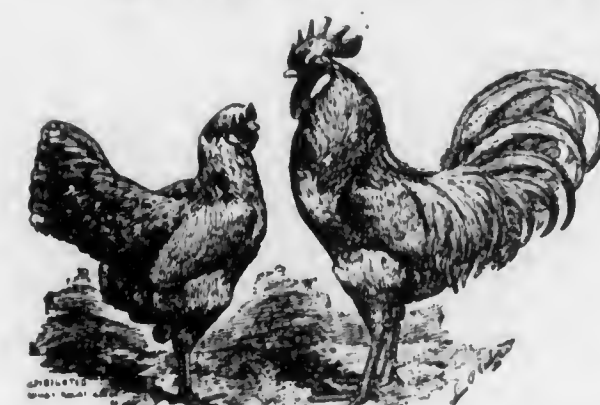
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High-Scoring, Prize-Winning
BUFF LEGHORNS

Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.

Mythmore record for the past year is as follows: Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham, Ala., Jan., 1901. Scored by Judge Felch. Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in April, '01. Scored by Judge S. P. Lee. Won four firsts and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. '01. Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third prize at Troy, Ala., Nov. '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lee.

Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks for sale at \$1.50 per 15. Also breed and sell Chinese Pheasants.

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This is a business proposition and as the gift may mean much to you, we want all those who are interested and mean business to write us, for we can honestly save you time and money. Remember we don't ship out just any old thing, but the best, such as we use, and if bred as we select, mate and ship, we will stake our all on good results. We are closing out many grand breeders, and eggs are \$2.00 from now on.

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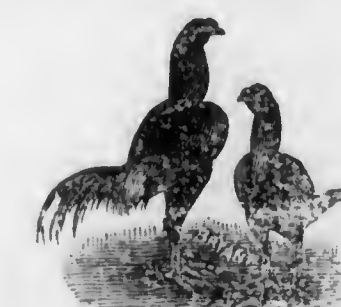
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Breeders of prize winning stock of the leading varieties. Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, S. S. Hammas 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Black Langshans, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Partridge Wyandottes, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. On Buff Leghorns, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. This record has never been equaled by any Southern breeder. Eggs for sale from above winners. Light Brahma, Black Langshan and Black Minorca \$2 per 15; Partridge Wyandotte \$3 for 15; Buff and Barred Rock, Brown and White Leghorn, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hammas \$1.50 for 15. Some stock for sale yet. Write us. Will do you right.

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TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Tex., Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drenstedt, Shell-abarger, Scudder, Kellar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 1st pen. In 1901 I won at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets, 93%, 92%, 92, 92 1st and 4th pullets, 94, 93%, 2nd ck, 91; 3rd hen 91%; 1st and 2nd pens, 186%, 184%, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st ck, 93%; 4th ck, 93; 1st hen, 93%; 1st and 2nd pullets, 94%, 94%; 2d pen. I am so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, laced wing pairs and once laced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

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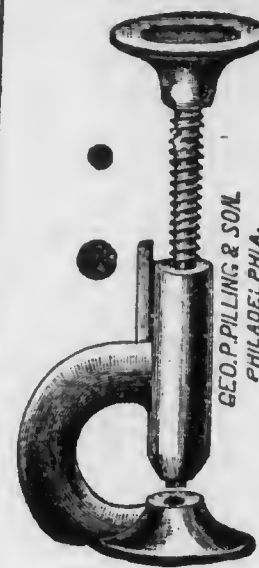
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At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.

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Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

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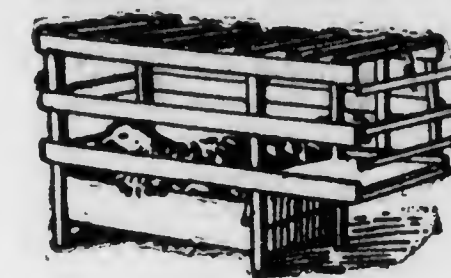
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Winners of 40 regular and special prizes in five shows, Brown, Lea, Felch and Marshall, judges. At Birmingham, 1900, 2nd ck, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen. Huntsville, 1902, 2nd ck, 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 2nd pen. Alabama State Fair, 1900, 2nd ck, 1st hen, 2nd pullet, 1st pen. Birmingham, Jan. 1901, 1st ck, 1st ck, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen, sweepstakes for the ten highest scoring birds in the show, any variety. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st ck, 1st ck, 2nd ck, 2nd hen, 2nd pen. My famous 94 point cock has never been beaten. Pullets score 92½ to 94½. Hens 92 to 94. Cockerels 91½ to 93½. You don't beat them. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Express prepaid.

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Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898. 1 won first cock, 92; first hen, 92½; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 95½; first pullet, 97½; second pullet, 98; first breeding pen by Judge E. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen, D. M. Owens, January 1901, won first cock, 92½; first, second, and third hen, score 92½, first cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 95½; third pullet, 96; fourth pullet, 98; fifth pullet, 98; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owens, Judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 98½, by Judge C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results, and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

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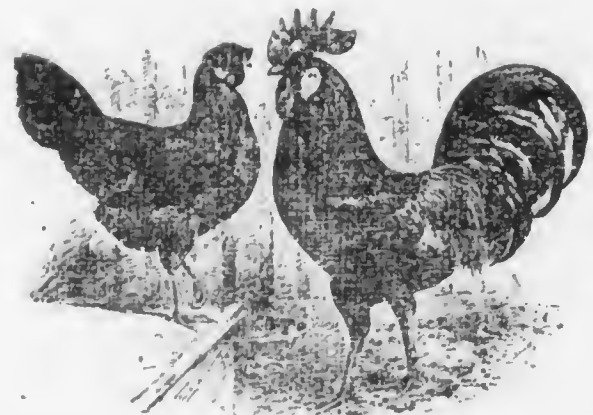
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At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, 1 won on Browns 1st pen, score 188½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, the 94; 3rd pullet, Cochins 1 won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

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Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

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WHITE - WYANDOTTES
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A LOT OF CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

Large, vigorous birds that will sustain their good record in the show room and breeder's yard. Write us before buying. No trouble to answer inquiries and I guarantee satisfaction.

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High-Scoring Prize-Winning LIGHT BRAHMAS.

At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.

I offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$3.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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JOHN H. GOOD,

2616 Montgomery St., Louisville, Ky.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY.

At Inter-State Fair, Louisville 1901, won 1st cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Louisville Show, Jan. 1902, won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Highest quality of fowls for exhibition and breeding. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 26. Homing Pigeons of the finest breeding for sale.

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Are now mated for the egg season of 1902 with as grand a lot of

Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

As ever graced the yards of any breeder North or South.

Why not buy from the best stock obtainable, that has been bred for years and get the benefit of our experience? Eggs \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Our catalogue is free.

E. DUNSTAN, WINONA, MISS.
Mention FANCY FOWLS. 3-121

Sheila B. Poultry Co.,



White Plymouth Rocks,
Indian Games,
White Wyandottes,
S. C. Brown and White
Leghorns.

HOPKINSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

Old Dominion Poultry Farm,

Negro Arm, - Va.

THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. P. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE FARM RAISED AND PROLIFIC LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.

EGGS \$1.50 per 15,
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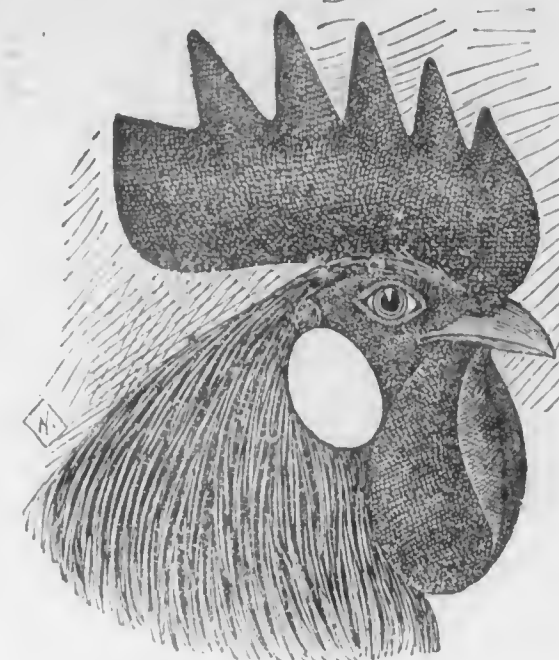
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CANADA'S BEST Brown Leghorns,

Rose and Single Comb,

"Down to date" in size, style and color. Also one pen Black Minorcas, Pitt's great English strain. Eggs for sale from matings that are guaranteed to produce winners. Introduce our hardy Canadian blood into your yards. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed.

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EXCLUSIVELY.

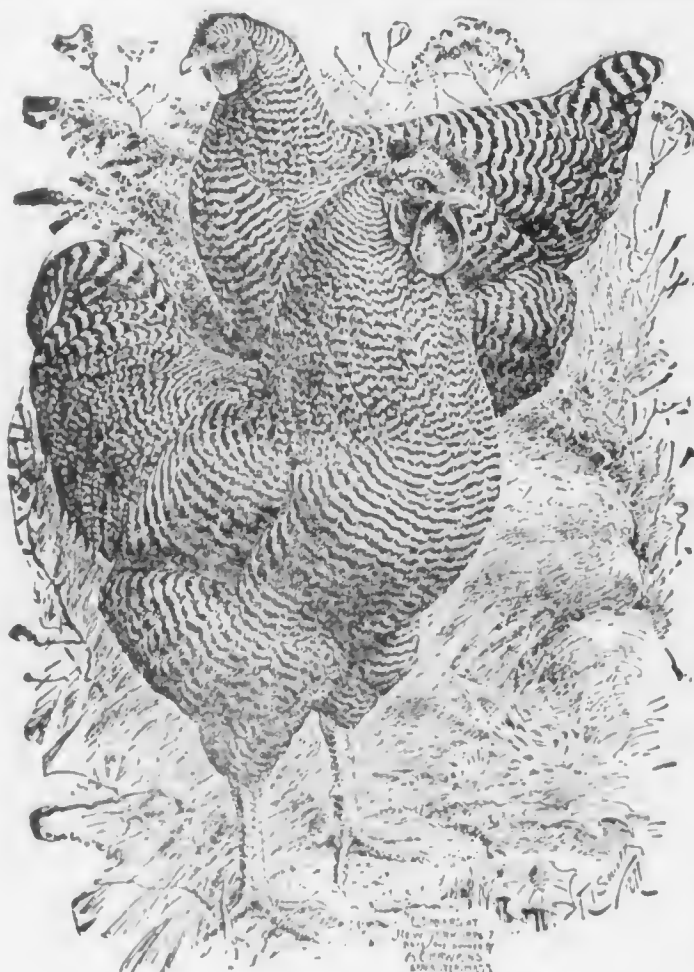
My strain of Brown Leghorns is an old one—having been under course of construction during the last decade. I have hens which scored as pullets 94 and 95. I have pullets of equal merit. Cockerels scoring 94½, others just as good which have never been scored. My matings this season are superb—eggs hatching well. I shall confidently expect some very high scoring youngsters from these matings. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. Money back if I cannot satisfy. Write your wants.

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FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS I WILL SELL
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AT \$2.00 PER 15.

My Unparalleled Show Record Furnished Upon Application.
A. E. TATE, Prop. Vernon Hall Poultry Farm, High Point, N. C.



Winners at New York, from Life.

HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sitings, \$10.
2 Sitings, \$8. 5 Sitings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at Boston, 1896, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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Ormas Incubators \$6.00 Up.

Write for Catalogue.

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At the three last shows held at Cincinnati, Ohio, won eighteen regular prizes besides specials. Have some fine over 30 youngsters growing for the fall and winter trade. Am through hatching for this season.

Address: **J. Z. Eristow,**
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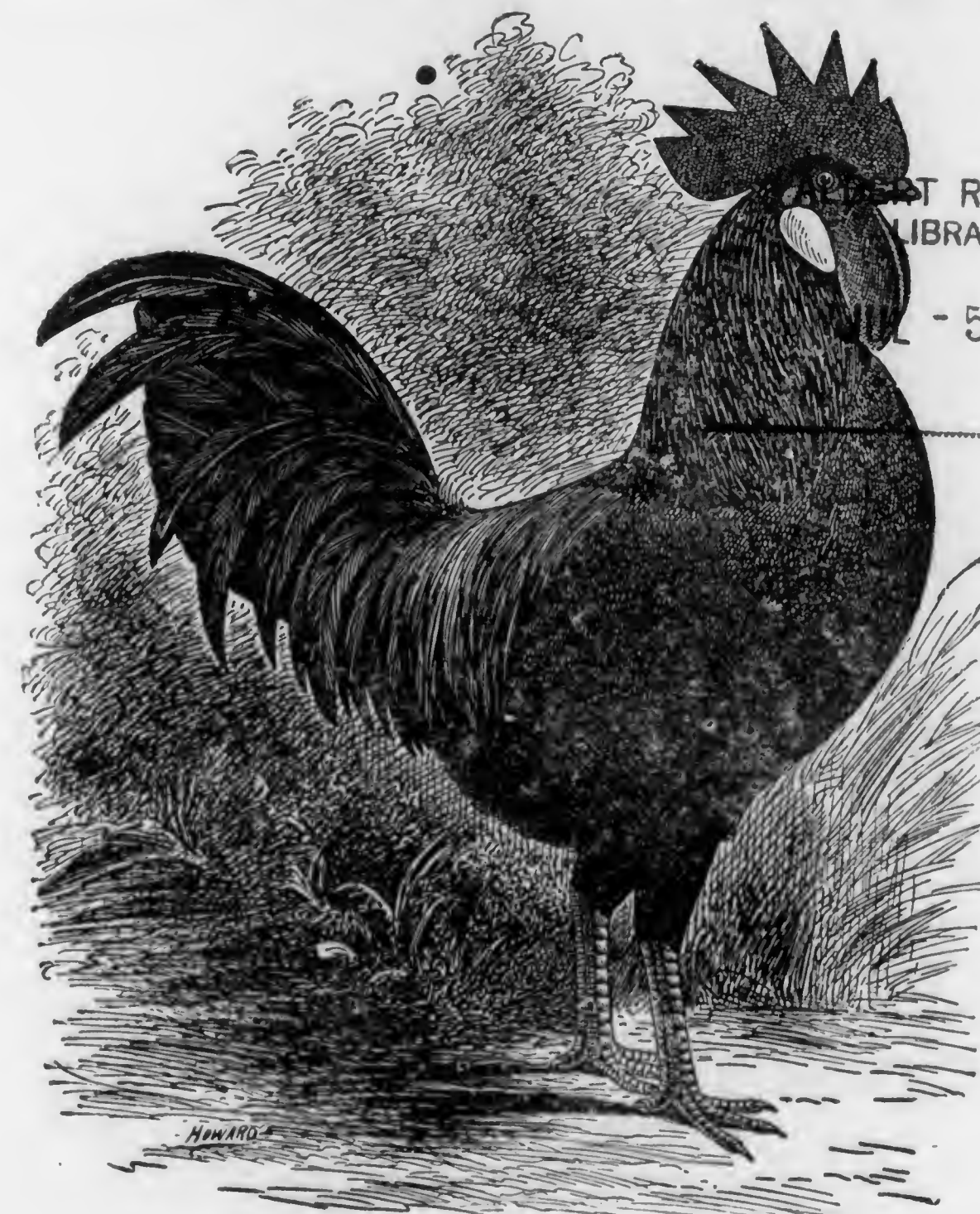
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SEPTEMBER, 1902.

NO. 9.



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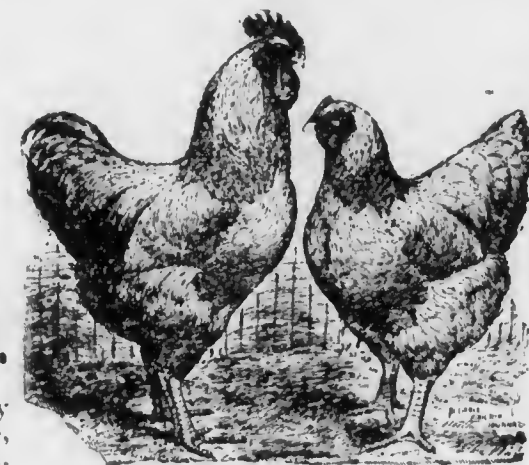


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Always win in the greatest shows of the nation. A few breeders and youngsters from the finest exhibition matings for sale at reasonable prices. Write me your wants and you shall have honest treatment.

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My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you, for I am in the chicken business to stay. My stock is all farm-raised.

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Line Bred.
YES! I have cockerels and pullets, fine, large, vigorous, breeding stock. Prices that will interest you this month. Write me.

Circular Free, write for it.

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Dazzling Color!

Barred to the Skin.

That is what our B. P. Rocks are. Young stock almost mature for \$1 and upwards. Buy now, for next month the prices will go up. A few more cunning Guinea Pigs at \$1 per pair. Mention P. F. Mrs. H. J. McCafferty, 1226 No. 15 St., Birmingham, Ala.



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My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala. won on Light Brahmas 1st ck, 1st hen and pullet on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st ck, 1st pul, and pen on W. P. Rocks, 1st ck, 1st hen and pullet, and pen on White Wyandottes, 1st ck, 2nd ck, 2nd pul, 1st pen. Shown in C. I. Games, Eggs \$1.50 for 13, 2.50 for 25. I also breed Duroc-Jersey swine. Pedigree with every hog. Herd headed by "Sensation 11." I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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#1 At Kentucky State Show I won every first, second and third on ducks. Also every special.

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Giving the experience of one of the most successful Turkey raisers in the United States, with numerous illustrations.

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Orpingtons, B. Cochins,

Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15.
Write me.

MRS. M. C. ANDERSON,
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SAY!

Are you looking for bargains in Barred Rock hens? If so let me quote you prices which will be very low to quick buyers. A bird raised by me won in three states the past winter, Ohio, Texas and Kansas, selling to 4 1/2, besides winning at five fairs last fall in my hand and my customers hand. Illustrated circular free, giving past winnings. Mention this paper and address.

J. Z. Bristow, Richwood, Boone Co., Ky.

Wilber Bros. Breed America's Leading Strain of Pure Gem Strain, Bred-to-Lay

Single Comb White Leghorns,
Pure Ring-Neck Strain
Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Exhibition and dressing stock our specialty. Five hundred extra choice exhibition yearling breeders and youngsters for sale at low prices. Write your wants. WILBER BROS., Box C-25, Petros, Tenn

WYANDOTTES, GOLDEN AND BUFF.

A fine lot of youngsters that will win at the fall and winter shows.

WRITE YOUR WANTS.
W. M. Spalding, - Cox's Creek, Ky.

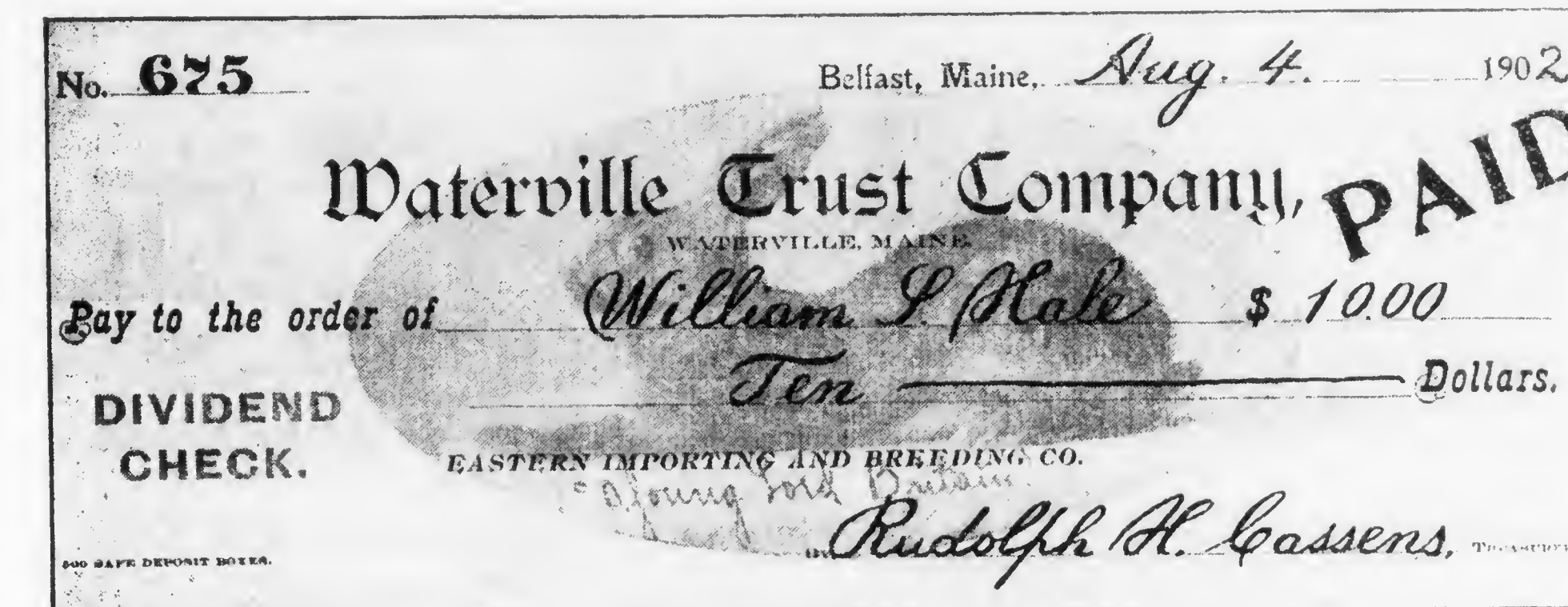
Which Pays Best POULTRY OR BELGIANS?

LOOK AT OUR SEMI-Annual Dividend Check.

Positive Proof of Our Claims For The Belgian Hare As a Profit Maker.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL-SOLAR PLEXUS--RIGHT-HANDED-KNOCK-OUT BLOW FOR THE SCOUNDRELS THAT SELL SCRUB BELGIANS AND LIE ABOUT US.

O Ye Philistines! Your refuge of lies is swept away. What will you do now? Our next Dividend will paralyze you. It's already EARNED AND IN THE BANK.



WE WILL GIVE \$100.00 to any person that can show us a Dividend Check representing ONE HALF the amount of net returns on the amount invested paid by any co-operative or other concern in the poultry business to their stockholders.

GENTLEMEN, WHO CHAMPION THE HEN AND DECRY THE HARE, IT IS UP TO YOU, WHAT DO YOU SAY?

A Challenge to Poultrymen.

Ever since the boom in scrub stock inaugurated and conducted largely by the swindling poultry takers of Los Angeles, Denver and Kansas City—burst, the legitimate breeders of Belgian hares have been the butt of much cheap wit and the target for lying misrepresentations by hundreds of ignoramuses, some of whom doubtless did not possess a fowl worth over 50 cents and probably couldn't tell a Belgian hare from a baby kangaroo.

The papers that formerly espoused the Belgian dropped out one by one until only a few have now a Belgian hare department left, and others have opened their columns to the enemies of the industry to vent their venomous spleen.

Under such conditions we have built up a large and very lucrative business through co-operation of intelligent breeders in the breeding and selling of fine stock and the supply of meat to wealthy clubs, first class hotels, restaurants, etc.

We present not only figures but results, positive proof in cold dollars and cents paid to our stockholders.

Time after time have men of ability started big poultry plants on private capital or on the co-operative stock plan, backed by scores of papers proclaiming the great money-making qualities of the hen and with all the prestige that years of booming could give the industry to assist them and we wish to ask the question—WHERE IS THERE ONE OF THESE

PLANTS THAT HAS BEEN RUNNING TWO YEARS?

WHERE IS THERE ONE OF THESE CO-OPERATIVE HENNERIES THAT EVER PAID A DIVIDEND TO THEIR STOCK HOLDERS?

Where is, or ever was, there one that could show 80 per cent. net profit or even half the legitimate profit on the capital invested, at their first annual meeting after their inauguration?

We assert that a hundred times as much money has been and is being sunk in the poultry business in the U. S. as in the Belgian hare business, and that notwithstanding the fact that prices are higher for eggs and poultry than ever before, while the Belgian industry has passed through the crucial period that comes to all new industries in their infancy, or when introduced into new territory.

We assert that there have been a hundred failures in the poultry business for every one in the Belgian industry.

We also assert that more poor people have been swindled and are being swindled by irresponsible parties selling eggs at \$2 to \$5 per sitting, and scrub fowls from ten to twenty times their value, than by Belgian hare breeders and dealers, notwithstanding some of the worst ruff-raff in the poultry business worked the Belgian hare for all they could.

We assert that the Belgian hare properly handled will pay from three to five times the net profit that an equal amount invested in poultry, handled at its very best, will pay.

We repeat, we supply figures on our part. We point to hundreds of reliable people who are recipients of our Dividend Checks, to prove that the returns are much larger from their investment in our stock than from any legitimate business in the country, and also that from the same money on which they are paid dividends they had been loaned stock that was paying them 25 to 100 per cent. profit.

We challenge every poultry editor, every poultry champion in the U. S. to show us the figures and proof that under the most favorable conditions any large poultry business ever had paid the per cent of net profit in the same length of time that we have made breeding and selling Belgians under the most adverse conditions that can ever pertain to the industry.

We await your reply. Kindly save your powder until you can give a reasonable answer to this challenge. Respectfully,
EASTERN IMPORTING & BREEDING CO.

READ THIS.

The "monumental failures" and "poorly informed" write lots of stuff about Belgian hares that is not true.

Let us send you a LARGE package of literature—a BOOK, Belgian Hare and Poultry Paper, etc. that deal in FACTS FREE for 25-cent stamp IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER.

EASTERN IMPORTING & BREEDING CO., Belfast, Me.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Texas, and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drevenstedt, Shell, abarger, Scudler, Kollar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st chl. 1st pul. 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st chl. 1st pul.; at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th chls. 93%, 92%, 92, 92; 1st and 4th pul. 94, 93%; 2nd chl. 91; 3rd chl. 91; 1st and 2nd pens. 180%, 184%, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st chl. 93%; 2nd chl. 93; 1st chl. 93%; 1st and 2nd pul. 94%, 94%; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, laced wing pens and once laced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

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Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 15; Barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Yards all mated up of prize-winners, both male and females.

Registered Poland China Hogs.

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To make room for young stock, we will sell our this year's breeders of Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes, cheap, considering quality of stock. Eggs for the balance of the season for \$1.00 per setting; also the biggest and best Belgian Hares from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

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Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st chl. 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

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Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

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Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No calls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

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We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hitherto.

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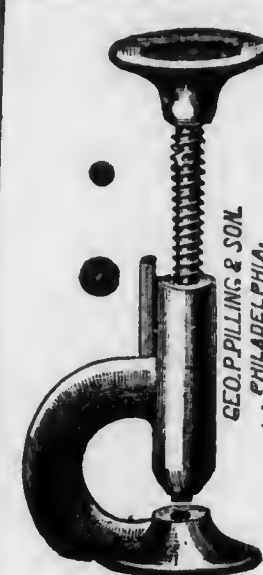
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From Prize Winning
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Bred for business. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Turkeys, eggs \$2 per 11. Belgian Wares, \$3 per pair 2 months old. Berkshire Pigs, 2 and 3 months old, \$15 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Cutter for Poultryman
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse-power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine and easy. Send for circulars. WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

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White, Barred and Buff P. Rocks!

White
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We Make You the Following Special Offer:

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From our best Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$3.00 per 45. Pekin Ducks, White Guineas and Buff Cochins Bantams \$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue for the asking.

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Few nice sows with pigs three and four weeks old. Saw recorded. Pigs eligible to registry. Also eight extra fine Scotch Collie Puppies, eligible to registry. They are by Judge H. (6,221), and out of Lady H. No. 6,222. They are finely marked and will make handsome dogs.

**Light Brahmas
And White Plymouth Rocks
For Sale at all Times.**

F. A. MCCOY, EMINENCE, KY.

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**A Nice Lot of Young Stock
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Write Your Wants.

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Breeding season now over, and, owing to our being compelled to have room for young stock, we offer you

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At prices that will sell them. We have over 100 Selected Birds, including several of our prize-winners, that must go. Remember

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BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS have won more prizes at the leading shows the past season than all competitors combined. Our unparalleled record at four large shows, in the strongest competition, has thoroughly demonstrated the superiority of our birds, by winning every first prize offered. After October 1st we will have hundreds of youngsters, fit to show and win in any competition, at honest prices. Address

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Can furnish eggs and stock from Black Langshans, Houdans, Barred, White and Buff P Rocks, all varieties Polish, Cochins, Brahmas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Cornish Indians, Dorkings, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and Ducks. Also Maltese Cats, Ferrets, Guinea Pigs, Belgian Hares, Dogs, Canaries, Etc. Makes estimates and gives advice in poultry breeding and do private scoring. All stock first class. Stock for sale at all times. Send stamp for reply.

J. H. Davis, Box 215, Caledonia, Ohio.

Sandy Run Poultry Yards.

Do You Want to Win the Blue Ribbons at the Coming Fall and Winter Shows? If so we have the birds you are looking for. Can sell you birds fit to win in any competition in the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hamburgs. Have been winning on our birds at the largest Southern shows in strong competition for the last ten years and we have the best lot of young stock we ever had. A grand lot of young stock, good breeders for sale at \$1.50, \$4.00 per trio, to quick buyers to make room. All varieties except Partridge Wyandottes, birds a matter of correspondence. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices. Remember we guarantee satisfaction. At Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1902, we won four firsts, one second, four thirds and three fourths on 13 entries.

W. D. HARRILL & Co., Ellenboro, N. C.

**A Great
SACRIFICE OF VALUES.**

We offer the following, this year's breeders, to close out at once. Eating lot, 1 of each kind only. No deviation in price or quantity. Do not write for particulars, for some of the birds are worth four times the price, besides some other fellow will pick up the plum while you shake the bush.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Lefel strain, 15 hens, 2 cocks, \$1.00 each.
R. C. Brown Leghorns, Forsyth strain, 15 hens, 2 cocks, \$1.00 each.
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Forsyth strain, 12 hens, 1 cock, \$1.00 each.

For Sale! One 250-egg Incubator, with new tank, \$10.
One Bantam Incubator \$3.00.

**Indian Ridge Poultry Farm,
D. P. VINEYARD, Prop.,
Knoxville, Tennessee.**

Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 10, 1902.

No 9

Origin of the Light Brahma.

You ask me to tell your readers "How the light Brahmas were made." They were discovered on board an East India ship, a ready-made pure-bred; in 1847, by one Mr. Knox and the six birds purchased by him for one Mr. Chamberlain of Hartford, Connecticut, who subsequently sold them and their progeny to Virgil Cornish. He it was who placed them on exhibition in 1850, and there secured for them an individuality and the name they have since enjoyed, and a reputation that has never been sullied by deterioration of merit.

They were—and still are—the best of all the Asiatics in quality and most prolific as egg producers, one of the breed having excelled in individual merits all other living birds, having produced 313 eggs in 333 days. Who says there is not luck in odd numbers? They have passed through no transition state. The best in 1856 were the mates and equals of the best in 1903, ever maintaining the premier position among the larger breeds. Their eggs are the largest, weighing from twenty-six to thirty-seven ounces to the dozen—a weight no other breed has yet attained—laying over 50 per cent. of their yearly number in the five coldest months; and they have established a price of 10 cents per dozen above other breeds. The males, when kept in celibacy after five months of age, make satisfactory roasters at the age of eleven

months, which leads breeders of them to keep their males in celibacy, when during the following March all having not been sold for breeders are sold at a price only 5 cents less per pound than capons, they being sold as virgin cocks. Often we see the assertion that they are the "best breed on earth." They surely deserve this appellation; at least should they be thus named among the larger breeds in poultry culture. But shape had all to do with this. When this compliment was paid the breed Light Brahmas were being bred in their original type. Form is everything so far as productive merit goes.

In a special manner is this breed dependent upon the shape. A decided oblong shape is where the greatest merit is to be obtained. They are not a breed of short joints; they could no way resemble a Cochins either in shape, structure or plumage. The Brahma in its birthright is a close feathered fowl with hard whale-bony plumage that clings close to the body structure and reveals the well turned hock in profile underneath the body. The breast is prominent and leaned well forward, the quarters being well developed—breast being broad, full and round, with a slightly concave line from forward point of keel to thighs, medium long in all its sections of neck, body, wings, thighs, legs and tail. This latter well spread and carried tolerably upright. There is nothing in common with Cochins the character about them. When bred to the type and plumage of their birthright they are as prolific in egg-pro-

duction as other breeds, being better winter layers than any other known breed. For this reason we say without hesitation that they lay as many dollars' worth of eggs in a year as any breed we have ever handled. The birds we pen for the months of the egg season have averaged nineteen and one-half to twenty-three and one-half per month.

Light Brahmas are quiet and do not chafe at being yarded. They are more susceptible to scientific care than any other breed I know. When they do not lay the fault is in their feeder. They are gentlemen; they do not find fault if forced to exercise for a living but when there is abundance they will assimilate the good things given them until they take gout.

Brahmas are just what we make them—pampered prize winners or hardy money earners for us in our breeding pens—they do what we ask of them when our requests are reasonable and we do not ask of them things that are antagonistic to them. If we want large, full shaped, full boned and well muscled specimens we must raise the chick on milk, meat, clover, oats, barley, wheat, and buck-wheat.

When bones and muscles are made and such as we care to exhibit to please the judge who knows little or nothing about the form which best pays the breeder. Then for a few weeks feed corn, beef and barley, which will quickly fatten them and add beef to make them the Short-horn stock of the agricultural exhibition.

This is the Brahma's early history, and how to raise and exhibit in a nutshell. Later we shall give the breed to you in detail as the expert and showman handles it.—I. K. Felch, in Commercial Poultry.

POLISH FOWLS.

The Most Beautiful of all Domestic Fowls.

The ornamental Polands are a beautiful acquisition to our domestic poultry. To make it plain, I will call it "domestic chickens," because "there are others," as with the water fowl, there are others more handsome in plumage than our domesticated varieties of ducks and geese. Likewise there are many varieties of fowls of the air, among which are different species having gorgeous plumage, almost beyond description. Upon quality, however, and its use, the value of most everything is determined, and particularly is this so with fine bred poultry—the polish especially.

There are hundreds, yes thousands, of poor, inferior Polish being bred and put on the market every year, because, in most cases, the breeders do not honestly realize what really first class specimens of the Polish are. There are, however, a few breeders, few indeed, who have up-to-date modern, crested Polish.

The size and shape of the crest and beard are the principal points of excellence in fine Polish, which are the attractive features of all varieties of this class, whether of the solid or parti-colored varieties. With solid or self-color there is not so much trouble to breed them true. If successful with this section one certainly has a cinch on quality. With the parti-colored Polands for the fancy, a large, good shaped crest and beard, with clean, well defined lacings, are valued beyond size or utility. Most all Polish have the last named desirable features from a commercial standpoint, as Polish are a non-setting breed and very good layers, but we cannot reasonably expect two extremes in a single specimen,

yet occasionally we do have them as I have owned immensely crested specimens that were regular egg machines.

Although Polish with small crests, of good shape, may score "way up," they are not strictly of fancy quality, and would not be tolerated by me for a minute for breeding purposes, as with me small crests are not much better than none, and spoils all; really it's "no crest no Polish" with me.

The kind of crest development that should be encouraged and approved by our judges, is those male specimens having crests not less than three inches to one foot or over in diameter, and females with crests to match, then the breeding of Polish will be worth while.

The White Crested Black Polish are the most popular of the dozen or more varieties which are bred, both plain and bearded, but here I am to the point where to describe each would make a book, and I am thinking how to begin and how to end. Yes, I could give an accurate standard (?) descriptive of this beautiful class of fowls, but such a cold, lifeless narrative it would be by itself, lacking the very essence of the description, as I see it, and would wish to present you, hence I bring to my relief a couple of illustrations in black and white, which will convey some idea of the high quality and great beauty this class can be brought up to, though I hope the reader will be able to see the living bird in all its natural beauty. The black one with its snow white crest as large as your two fists together; the blue ones with the same colored crest and the Andalusian coloring and lacing; the pure white one; the Silver Laced; the Golden Laced, and Buff Laced; and Spangled, Golden and Silvers, the pure Buffs with the white crest; and the black crested white, if they ever existed, are not bred these modern times. All are duplicate

in type or shape, and having such mammoth crests and a symmetry or carriage that surpasses any known class of fancy poultry. Imagine you see them running here and there in the yard. See the cock bird has found a morsel. He signals to the hens; there is a rush, then a bobbing mass of snow white balls, or silver laced, golden laced or buff come in a bunch, apparently tumbling about as bad as the players in a foot ball game, in the midst of which stands the proud cock bird, like an umpire, with his beautiful capped head arched above the restless crowd of his scarcely less handsome concubines.

The pheasant in its gorgeous colors is a handsome bird, but a flock of Polish of any variety is perhaps one of the most pleasing sights to the true lover of nature to be found among any of the many "two legged" hobbies the fancier may search for. After you have followed their antics on "the green lawn," go with me into the roost at night fall and see the long rows of white balls (crests), or silver or golden ones tinted with black, or the golden buff ones all mirrored on a black ground of black or buff or silver or gold, and you will acknowledge that truly it is a pleasing sight.

I have no Polish to sell, but hope there will be some interest taken in behalf of these handsome chickens, that I as well as other of my fellow poultry judges may soon find better quality in the "Polish alleys" of the future shows we may judge. —Wick Hathaway in Inland Poultry Journal.

The Proper Mating of Buff Leghorns.

Many articles have been written, and many theories advanced regarding the proper mating of Buff Leghorns, but experience is the teacher we must fall back on in the long run; however, as a

slight suggestion often puts one on the road to success and saves much time and many disappointments, I will endeavor to give a brief outline of my system of mating which has produced for me a fine percentage of exhibition and breeding birds, with an occasional cracker.

Could we place our hands on such birds as we picture in our mind's eye, the producing of winners would be an easy matter. But as this is impossible we must take the best we have on hand or can procure. The question that at once arises is, which is the best?

We have, perhaps, half a dozen males to select from, varying in color from lemon buff to cinnamon red. On looking over our females we find a much more uniform lot at first sight, but on closer inspection we find much the same variations in a modified degree.

Our first step is the selection of our male birds. Were we to mate up two pens we would select as strong colored birds as possible to head these pens. I do not mean by this red or cinnamon, but of as uniform shade throughout as possible.

For convenience we will designate these pens as No. 1 and No. 2.

For No. 1 we would select a male as near as might be to the standard description, viz., golden buff throughout. He must be vigorous, of good Leghorn type, strong in undercolor, good in comb and lobes. Should a little foreign color appear in wings or tail do not discard the bird. We have seen many prize winners bred from males with a little white, black or gray in wings or tail. However, this should be avoided if possible. With such a bird I would put females of a deeper shade of buff than is known as exhibition color. Should the male be weak in any section see that the females are extra strong in that section,

(this applies to shape as well as color.)

From this mating we should expect an especially fine lot of females with a fine percentage of good males.

For No. 2 pen we should select a male of a darker shade than the first, as free from red as possible, but of a deep rich buff, both surface and undercolor, with a little chestnut or black in tail, and a clear, strong wing. See that the quills as well as web of feathers are buff. He should be large, of good carriage, with a moderately low tail. Comb should be rather small, of a fine texture, and perfectly upright, free from twists and thumb marks.

We would mate with him females of exhibition buff shade throughout, clear in wing and tail, and of as good undercolor as possible. For this pen we would select females with as upright a comb as could be found. From such a mating we should expect some grand male birds, fit to show in any company. We would also look for good females, especially good breeders.

One thing however, must be remembered before you can hope to gain any great success. You must establish your own line of breeding. This may require several years, especially if your present stock is from the yards of several different breeders. The best way is to select some good breeder who has a well established strain and secure your new blood from him. Be thorough and earnest, determined that each succeeding year shall show a marked improvement in your flock, and success will surely crown your efforts.

Brother fancier, you who would win for yourselves a place in the front ranks of your fellow breeders, let me urge you to join the Buff Leghorn Club. It will mark one step on the road to success.

Send your name and dollar to—

day to me or to the secretary.

GEO. F. CURTIS,
Fenton, Mich.

The Chicago Show.

The Seventh Annual Chicago Exhibition of Poultry, Pigeons, Cats, Dogs and Pet Stock will be held January 19th to 24th inclusive, 1903, in the Coliseum Wabash Avenue and 15th street, Chicago.

The Board of Directors are:

Prof. E. L. C. Morse, J. L. Draper, F. B. F. Rhodes, William Plaehn, H. N. Norton, Grant M. Curtis, F. L. Kimmey, E. B. Eddy, G. G. Bates, E. J. W. Dietz, J. C. Pratt, Frank B. White.

These gentlemen are sparing no effort to make the coming show the greatest of Chicago's successful efforts.

The judges already employed are:

Chas. McClave, T. E. Orr, W. C. Pierce, D. J. Lambert, F. H. Shellabarger, J. C. Pratt, Frank W. Gorse, Vernon L. Stafford, E. W. Rankin, Thomas F. Rigg, S. H. Taylor, Theo. Hewes, John Glasgow, Dr. O. P. Bennett, James A. Tucker, W. S. Russell, G. W. Downs, Sr.

Negotiations are in progress with some others who may be added to the list.

A number of specialty clubs—enough to make this a most notable meeting—have voted to hold their annual meetings in Chicago during the show week.

E. B. EDDY,
FRED L. KIMMEY, Pres.
Sec.

Grit for chickens. 75 cts. per 100 lbs. Death to Lice, 25c box. Other standard remedies for fowls. Also "Fly Bouncer," to keep cattle free of flies by rubbing it on them. Fancy Fowls Co., 212 S. Main street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

FANCY FOWLS.

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Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

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SEPTEMBER, 1902.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Entered at the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class matter.

The oldest hen in the United States recently died in Missouri, at the age of 14 years.

An Illinois Justice has decided that the eggs laid by the hens on the farm belong to the wife.

The Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star has moved its publication office from Whitney's Point to Fayetteville, N. Y.

Mr. H. J. McCafferty has been again engaged as superintendent of the poultry show of the Birmingham fair this fall.

Geo. B. Nelson, Jr., of Winchester, Ky., says he has a fine lot of Black Minorca cockerels that already weigh five pounds each.

The present year has witnessed many changes in the poultry fraternity of the South. A number of the hitherto prominent breeders have dropped out and quit the business. New men have started in for the first time and some small breeders have enlarged. On the whole there has been a decline in interest and there will be fewer shows than ever before in the South. This ought not to be, for the prices realized this year for both eggs and fowls have been higher than any previous year. Perhaps after a while the Southern people will begin to realize that the poultry industry is a business in itself and not a side issue for the women and children. Then, and not until then, will we see fortunes made by raising fowls in this, the most favored section of our great country, which is blessed with a season nine months long and green food growing all the year.

The great Chicago Show by a singular oversight has employed judges from every part of the country, except that great section of ten States between Illinois and the southern coast. There are a number of first class judges in the South, whose selection would have been a just recognition of these States that are in a sense tributary to Chicago. Lea, of South Carolina; Brown, of Georgia; Owen, of Tennessee; Brown, of Arkansas; Dunstan, of Mississippi, and others are among the Southern judges qualified to serve in any show room.

The poultry season of 1902-1903 will begin in earnest next month, as many breeders will be on the lookout for choice specimens to exhibit at the early shows. There are many fine birds in Southern yards, hatched in the early months of 1902, that are now up to weight and it is just such stock as this that Northern exhibitors with immature fowls in their own yards are looking for. Southern breeders who advertise their birds in time will find ready sale.

Remember we will give a copy of the Standard of Perfection, worth \$1.00, as a premium for a club of 8 subscribers. New beginners cannot do without the Standard and a club can be made up in any neighborhood with but little trouble. Try it.

The St. Louis fair will be held October 6 to 11 and the poultry department as usual will be one of the strongest features. Hewes and Russell will judge the fowls, and Henry Steinmesch will be superintendent.

There will be a fine display of poultry at the Kentucky State Fair at Louisville, on the 22nd of the present month. The premiums are liberal and some high quality fowls may be expected.

Mrs. B. F. Jackson, Eminence, Ky.; F. A. McCoy, Eminence, Ky., and W. M. Spalding, Cox's Creek, Ky., advertisers in FANCY FOWLS, all made handsome winnings at the Shelbyville fair last month.

A new paper called Cackles and Scratches has appeared at Dothan, Ala., with Col. A. L. Williams as editor.

Chas. E. Butt, Little Rock, Ark., wants an experienced poultryman to run a large broiler plant on a forty-acre farm.

Mr. J. H. Sledd, of Negro Arm, Va., who has been a contributor to FANCY FOWLS for a year or more, is now editor of the Dixie Fancier, of Albany, Ga.

The Oregon Poultry Journal has purchased the Northwest Poultry News and the Northwest Poultry Journal will hereafter be published at Salem, Oregon.

Poultry Topics has been consolidated with the Western Poultry News and will hereafter be published at Lincoln, Neb. The Poultry Investigator recently suspended, leaving the Nebraska field covered by only one paper.

M. K. Boyer, the former editor of A Few Hens, since that paper's suspension has landed on his feet as editor of Farm, Garden and Poultry, a new paper published at Philadelphia, that retains all the good features that Mr. Boyer put into A Few Hens. It has 24 pages of short, crisp and instructive items.

Mr. W. A. Silverthorne, the Louisville Minorca specialist, has moved to the beautiful suburb of Louisville, Anchorage, and will hereafter have more room to raise his prize winners in. He expects to be with the boys at the State show next winter with a fine string of birds.

Theo. Hewes, editor of the Inland Poultry Journal, has issued a new volume on Hamburgs that is the most complete history and description of this breed ever written. We will send it with FANCY FOWLS, both for 40 cents.

The usual advance in the price of eggs has come this season earlier than usual, practically in the midst of the season of summer supply. This is due to the demand for packing purposes by the large storage houses in the cities. They are two or three cents beyond the price this time last year and are selling at 15 to 17 cents.

The Kentucky State Fair will be held at Louisville this month, from the 22nd to the 27th. The poultry department will be under the superintendency of John H. Good and the judging will be done by Judge D. T. Heimlich. The premiums are liberal and all breeds are given a chance. Send to M. W. Neal, Secretary, Louisville, Ky., for a catalogue giving full particulars.

Farm Poultry is running a series of autobiographical sketches. Following is what D. J. Lambert says in concluding a well written article: "If I were to start again, knowing what I do now of the ins and outs of the business, I do not know that I would do differently. As I feel that I have made a success of the venture, why should I make any radical changes? I would surely keep thoroughbreds, and breed from the very best of these, and raise in only such numbers as to give them good care and plenty of range. I would cull all but such specimens as were well up in standard requirements. I would lease a farm until I found one I wanted to buy, and had sufficient capital to do so without placing too heavy a mortgage. I would hire no work done except what was impossible for me to do myself, and I would never trust to luck for a cent's worth."

Beriah N. Pierce, one of the best known judges of poultry in the United States, died at his home in Indianapolis August 1st, after a long illness. He was born in New York in 1835 and in early manhood practiced law. He moved first to St. Louis, then to Iowa and finally to Indianapolis, where in 1883 he began the publication of the Fanciers' Gazette. He had few equals as a judge of poultry and his services were in great demand up to the time his health failed last winter. His son, W. C. Pierce, will succeed him as editor of the Gazette.

An article headed "Poultry Two Thousand Years Ago," that appeared in FANCY FOWLS last month, should have been credited to the American Poultry Journal. It appeared in that paper last February and has since been going the rounds. It was found in another paper without credit and reproduced, doing an unintentional injustice to the American Poultry Journal. This journal, the oldest as well as one of the very best, is entitled to the full credit for the very interesting article in question.

Later experiments have shown that a five per cent. solution of waterglass will preserve eggs about as well as a ten per cent. solution. Even a three per cent one will keep them for ten months. Use one pint of waterglass to 19 pints of boiled water, mixed after the water is cold. The waterglass costs 60 cents to \$1.20 a gallon, according to the market, making the cost 1 1/4 cents per dozen eggs. A five gallon jar will hold 16 dozen eggs and 2 1/2 gallons of the mixture.

In the October issue we hope to have a page set apart to the experiences of our patrons with that little understood disease, limberneck. If you have ever found a remedy for it, let us know. It has been unusually prevalent this season, and nobody seems to know how to treat it. Of course a good way to prevent it, is to remove all possible causes, but the question of equal importance is what to do with it when it makes its appearance.

Is There a Living in Poultry?

(J. H. Sledd, Negro Arm, Va.)

This question has been asked and answered so often and by so many writers, that in a measure it has become hackneyed; yet, for the benefit of the inquirers who have sought information from me, I propose answering it from personal experience.

My answer would be both yes and no. Paradoxical as it may seem, that is a true and the only true answer; for the make up of the man and his surroundings has much—I might say all to do with his success or failure.

Should the party becoming afflicted with the "hen fever" enter upon the work with the mistaken idea that all he has to do is to buy a few mongrel hens and then set himself down in the shadow of his own "vine and fig tree," and when the shadows grow long from the hills and the philosophical frog sings his evening hymn, take his baskets and his hired help and gather the "fruit" from the labor of his flock, he will soon learn, to his sorrow, that there is no profit in poultry. He had just as well invest his capital in a stock of merchandise and leave the stock to dispose of itself. Where there are lazy, shiftless methods employed and common dung-bill fowls that are allowed to shuffle for their living, used and inadequate quarters given them, failure will be sure to follow.

On the other hand, success will be the sure reward of intelligently directed capital invested in good stock, the capital invested paying a larger per cent of profit than would the same amount invested in any other enterprise.

To intelligently direct the capital requires, as in all business enterprises, experience. Grow into the business. Begin on a small scale and learn all the ins and outs, master its intricacies,

learn the diseases of poultry and how to combat them, study the needs of your market and aim to fill those needs, realize that in no class of stock does good blood tell so quickly and surely as in fowls, and with pluck and push combined, success most certainly will crown the efforts of the poultry man.

I have found that comfortable quarters, kept scrupulously clean, is one of the first requisites of success. Hens to lay, especially in winter, when eggs command the best price, must be kept warm and well fed, for if not properly housed a large percentage of the food given them is consumed in supplying the body with warmth, and the egg production is curtailed just that much. Cleanliness is of vital importance, for in filth vermin breed, and no vermin invested fowl will pay for its keep.

With warm, clean houses and fowls free from disease, a study must be made of the best balanced ration to produce the egg. I have found that a mash of bran, corn meal, table scraps or boiled potatoes once a day, with a grain feed at night is the best. I use principally the "despised" corn of most poultry breeders, feeding parched, and in cold weather having it warm when thrown in the litter of the pens. Such a ration may not be according to scientific theories, but I have found that it pays, especially when the fowls have the benefit of clover range.

Training Birds For Exhibition.

A writer in a recent issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal says:

"Careful training is as necessary for a show bird as careful conditioning. As a rule the judge is rushed for time and if, upon approach, the bird struggles to get away, or retires, with his head down, to a far corner of the coop, the bird shows to a disadvantage and will probably receive a severe cut under the head

'typical carriage.' To show off to the best advantage, an exhibition specimen should be thoroughly trained. About a week before the show select the birds which are to be exhibited and confine them in coops similar to those used at shows. At first they will be wild and try to escape, but by the next morning they will have gotten over this. Feed them and take them one by one for handling for a few minutes. Stroke their hackles and endeavor to tame them. Do not go at it roughly, or they will get a fright from which they will be slow to recover. Continue this treatment each morning and supplement it by stroking the fowl in the coop, endeavoring to make the bird assume the correct position to enable him to show his merits to the best advantage. A small stick thrust under the head will cause him to hold his head up, and after a little of this training the bird will do this of his own accord. If you have an opportunity to visit the coop several times during the day, do so, and each time take some morsel for the fowl. This will cause him to be eager for your visits, and not to be afraid at the approach of any one."

Here's Your Chance.

The Sheila B. Poultry Co. will exchange cockerels for pullets from following strains: White Plymouth Rocks, U. R. Fishel; Indian Game, Carl Moore and Higgins; S. C. W. Leghorns, McCormack, Collins, Reliable, Knapp and Wyckoff; S. C. B. Leghorn, Carter and Henderson. Will give one cockerel from either of above strains for one pullet of same variety. Express charges prepaid to Hopkinsville. Will sell cockerels from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. This is the best chance you will ever have.

SHEILA B. POULTRY CO.
Hopkinsville, Ky.



Some of Duffy's Famous White P. Rocks.

Egg Farming on a Big Scale.

We have a letter here from a business man in New York, saying:

"I have a farm of one hundred acres in the Charlestown district, West Virginia, on which I propose to start a hen ranch September 1st. Will begin with 2,000 one year old hens. They will be kept for eggs only from September 1st to May 1st; on the latter date all will be killed and sent to market. Nothing will be kept in the yards between May and September. If they prove sufficiently profitable I propose to increase the number next year to 10,000."

This wasn't a case where the man wanted advise, he simply wanted information about feeding—wanted the "best daily egg producing ration," and plans for a cheap house. His "fever" seems to have come from reading a newspaper article about a successful farmer somewhere, and though a business man, it never seems to occur to him that such things as knowledge, skill and experience count for anything in

the poultry business. If he makes such a start as he now contemplates, the chances are, ninety-nine in one hundred, that he will come out away behind at the end of the first year. His success after a period of years would depend on his getting a suitable man as manager. Situated as he is, with his business in New York city, and the farm in West Virginia, he ought to let the making of a beginning go until he had secured the services of a manager of proved competency.—Farm Poultry.

No More Eggs Wasted.

Storage houses have learned economics in the handling of eggs. The large storage concerns propose to have as little loss as possible, and utilize every egg in the case whether fresh, cracked or dirty. Even rotten eggs are utilized. This is how they do it.

All of the small, dirty and cracked eggs that are fresh and of good quality are canned. They are put up the same as canned meats. The yolks and whites of the egg go in separate

cans, and this product is shipped all over the country, and is a great convenience in hot climates. When a baker has use for the whites of eggs he can just buy what he needs put up in these cans, which saves him the loss resulting from buying eggs as they are ordinarily sold. The quality of this canned fruit is fine.

Then the rotten and cloudy eggs are put in cans and sold to tanners and used in putting the gloss on fine leather. The "rots" serve the purpose of the tanners and can be bought cheaper. The shells are used to make fertilizers, etc., so that the loss is small. When it is remembered that the small things count up fast in making losses profits, the value of the economy here practiced becomes apparent.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cut This Out

If you are interested in Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Belgian Hares or Pet Stock and mail it to us and we will forward you a free specimen copy of our superbly illustrated magazine. Contains all the news of the day. Read it and keep posted.
THE FANCIERS' WORLD,
STATION N, CHICAGO.

Editor Curtis in England.

Writer arrived in London May 15th, and left there homeward bound July 5th. This time, with the exception of eight days, was spent in England. Business took us into various parts of England and enabled us to learn considerable about the poultry industry in its several branches. During the next few issues of the Reliable we shall relate what we saw and were told, illustrating these reports with photographs of several of the poultry plants visited. The object of this introductory letter is to outline briefly the ground covered, so that persons interested may have a fair idea of what to expect.

While we did not visit England at the right time of the year to enjoy any of the large annual poultry exhibitions, we were there at a time when poultry work in the yards may be said to have been at its height. Breeding pens had not been broken up and the parks were full of chicks ranging from those hatched early in January to those "just out."

We visited two poultry exhibitions that were fairly representative of the summer poultry exhibits held in connection with the large agricultural shows—called fairs in this country—one at Reading, the seat of Great Britain's foremost agricultural college; the other at Romford, located only twelve miles from London. Some four or five hundred birds were exhibited at Reading, and a somewhat larger number at Romford. Those at Reading were of fair quality; those at Romford included a number of choice to specially choice specimens, the season of the year considered. England is a country of great poultry shows and of numerous poultry exhibits held in connection with the annual agricultural exhibitions. Three, four and five agricultural shows are held weekly

during the summer and fall months and poultry is shown in considerable numbers at practically all of them.

The largest poultry plant we visited in England is located in Cornwall, well down toward the southwestern point of the island, near Penzance. It consists of 800 acres and is owned and conducted by Mr. W. J. Hoskins, a famous breeder of short-horn cattle. Many thousands of dollars have been put into this plant and there were thousands of adult fowls, with chicks and ducklings on hand at the time of our visit. American made incubators, incubator cellars and pipe-system brooding houses are in successful use on this farm. The output is handled at a London depot under the same management, this store or shop being equipped with a complete cold storage plant.

At Blackpool, a summer resort located on the coast of the Irish Sea, forty-five miles north of Liverpool, is located the duck farm of Messrs. High Bros., who produce annually twelve to fifteen thousand ducks, this being the largest output of any one duck farm in England, so we were informed. Three or four million persons visit Blackpool each season, and visitors to the duck farm of Messrs. High Bros. have worn paths across the fields in going from one point of interest to another.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Chit-Chat From Birmingham.

(WRITTEN FOR FANCY FOWLS.)

How many of the breeders are using Epsom salts in their chickens' drinking water to ward off colds and sorehead?

I have often mentioned it before but there are always new people entering the ranks and for their benefit I will repeat that Epsom salts is an invaluable remedy for colds and sorehead. It should be given liberally—a

large handful to a gallon of water—for three mornings in succession, then skip three mornings and so on until it has been given nine times. Weed out the runts and sickly chicks and give the promising chicks a better chance.

The editor of Southern Poultry Journal, who keeps up with everything going in chickendom, thinks there is not now by 50 per cent. as much rump as there was ten or twelve years ago and he accounts for it in the custom of breeders in recent years of killing off all rumpy stock. It certainly is useless to doctor a very sick fowl and the safe way to do is to watch the flock closely and begin giving careful attention at the very first appearance of any ailment. The terrible heat and drouth of the last three months in this section has been hard on fowls, still there has been enough raised so that the fanciers are as enthusiastic over the prospect of having a show with the fair. It is to be held the last week of the fair, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 3.

One long time fancier of B. P. Rocks has quit them for the Rhode Island Reds. I see, too, Mrs. Mellett, of Colorado, has gone quite crazy over the Reds. The practical side of them is what pleases her. I think it will be a long time before the many B. P. Rock cranks here will give up their favorites, though for my part I do hate to see a third of a show filled up with one breed. One year Pratt City formed a club and each member sent for a different breed, just to make the next show interesting. The Partridge Wyandotte is one of the new breeds that is greatly admired and the Ancona is finding friends too, although it is so much like the Leghorn in everything except color, which is black and white. The Faverolles I have not seen and do not think I would like them, as I understand they are not uniform in color.

MRS. H. J. McCAFFERTY.

Breeds Chickens For His Foxes to Eat.

The foxes which have been roaming in the Branywine Meadow Farm of Charles E. Mather, near Lenape, Pa., will live on poultry entirely hereafter, with the privilege of devouring the chickens with impunity.

The fowls will be raised in large numbers on a tract of land recently purchased by Mr. Mather, and they will be permitted to wander about so that Reynard can catch them at will.

The matter of poultry has heretofore been an expensive one to Mr. Mather, and his neighbors have all suffered from the depredations of the foxes which have their lairs on his land.

All the fowls destroyed by the foxes have been promptly paid for by Mr. Mather, and this item of expense has amounted to a large sum. Since purchasing the additional land he has determined to try to raise his own fowls for the foxes, and now the venture will be started, a large number of chickens having been placed upon his farm.

It is said there are at least twenty-five foxes now on the Mather property. Several were recently imported and released, and there are said to be three dens of little ones about the place. The animals will be cared for until the opening of hunting this fall, when society will enjoy the sport.—Chicago American.

This Goose Laid a Golden Egg.

Mrs. Lavinia Thomas, a widow, residing on Gold Flat near Nevada City, Nev., killed a large, fat goose from her flock. While preparing the fowl for dinner she observed several shining nuggets of gold. The gold was taken to assay office and netted \$18.

There are many old placer claims in the vicinity of Mrs. Thomas' place, and it is presumed that the goose in its

search for food among the old diggings at various times had picked up the precious metal and carried it until discovered by the lucky woman.

Mrs. Thomas is seriously considering the advisability of engaging in goose culture on a much larger scale, and it is probable that the entire flock now owned by her will be killed in an effort to obtain the many dollars worth of gold which they are carrying around with them.—Chicago American.

Broken Shanks.

It sometimes happens that a fancy fowl gets a leg broken. Generally the owner cuts its head off regardless of its value. I have saved two hens that had their legs broken. In the first case I placed the leg in position, then wrapped a cloth band around it, placed splints over that and bound another band on top. The break healed, but left the leg somewhat bent. I took this bird to a poultry show and won second on her. I sold her for \$2.50, which paid me for the trouble I had taken.

This season another leg got broken by cattle stepping upon it. It was broken about the middle of the shank. I simply wrapped a cloth band snugly around it, sewing it firmly and kept the fowl by herself about a month. After that I let her go and as she is running among the flock it can hardly be noticed. The leg is merely a little thicker at the break. Possible heavier birds would not fare so well.—JOHN BENNETT, in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Chicken Pie.

Cut chicken up in quite small pieces, unjointing the legs, leaving the drumsticks and thighs separate. Cut breast in two or three pieces. Boil until tender, seasoning well with salt and pepper. For a six quart pan

take one quart of sour cream, add three well beaten eggs, one-half tablespoonful of salt, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, stir flour enough to make a thick batter; place the chicken in pan when tender, adding butter, and season to taste. Stir a small spoonful of flour in some milk and add to the liquid in the pan; place very thin slices of bread over the chicken, covering with the batter; place in a moderately hot oven, bake from three-quarters to an hour. Serve very hot.—R. P. J.

Douglas Mixture.

Douglas mixture is a first class tonic, and if used judiciously as such is of extreme value in the poultry yard. It is made thus:

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Sulphate of iron | ½ lb |
| Sulphate acid | 2 oz |
| Water | 2 gals |

The acid must not touch the flesh or clothing, at least not until diluted. The easiest way is to omit the water at the drug store and add some water after you get home.

Dose, a teaspoonful of above to every quart of water used for drinking by the fowls. The drinking vessels while using this tonic must be glass or glazed earthenware.

A Remedy For Cholera.

This remedy is given in several poultry exchanges and its merits vouched for. "Take five cents worth of antimony, mix a tablespoonful in the feed for fifteen or twenty fowls, and give to them at each meal for three or four days. Keep antimony dissolved in their water, stirring it well each time fresh water is put in the vessel. If the chicken is too sick to eat or drink, make a small pill of antimony, and give it by forcing it down the throat. This is at least worth a trial, and may be the means of saving many fowls.

THE MOULTING SEASON.

Nature's Process of Renewing Plumage---Hints on General Care of Fowls---How to Feed.

We know that the process of molting in fowls is a natural and healthy one, and when the bird is reasonably well supplied with material to sustain feather growth, and is not fat, the process causes no feverishness or derangement whatever. It is a crisis, however, and there is a heavy drain upon the system of these elements and if they become exhausted through lack of supply in feed, there is a prolonged effort and delay in completing it. Nature has provided a renewal of plumage in birds and fur and hair in animals, even varying the colors and density to suit the necessities of the individual and change in seasons.

In July the plumage of hens that were early hatched the previous season becomes ripe or dead. The quill dries and shrinks in its socket and drops out and a new one starts in its place. It requires about ninety days for an ordinary fed farm hen to grow a new crop of feathers. If the bird was late hatched the previous season it will molt late, and cold weather setting in before it has completed the process delays eggs production until spring and it becomes unprofitable from a commercial standpoint.

Again, if hatched too early the pullet is apt to molt into a hen late in the fall and likewise become unprofitable. When birds are desired for fall and winter laying the pullets should be matured by November 1st. The hatching time will depend on the breed, as some mature in five and others in eight months. Those hatched in March and April will, as a rule, molt early as long as they live.

As July approaches the old

birds should be given a rest. If the hens become broody give them a china egg and let them keep the nest for a few weeks. They will then be thin in flesh (Don't suppose for a moment that the china egg absorbed her fat, as a recent article in a leading paper would have us believe), and will be more likely to shed her feathers all at once, and then, if properly fed, will gain flesh while growing her new plumage.

We can also by proper feeding that is, furnishing elements that support feather growth, materially shorten the period. These consist of the nitrogenous or protein elements and never the carbohydrates and fats in undue proportions. A lack of the former and excess of the latter would mean literal starvation, which is just as serious if not as sudden in its effects as denying them water to drink or grit to grind.

As a rule, birds have a poor appetite while shedding, although they crave green food and animal food, and as protein derived from animal sources is very essential, it should be supplied. On the range much will be found in the shape of worms and bugs. In addition to this it is very beneficial to add a pinch of sulphur to the mash every day after the feathers have started, but not before. Rape seed, which contains sulphur, is good, as are also sunflower and hemp seed.

Most fowls molt the scales on the shanks. In exhibition birds this should be assisted by aiding in the removal of the old scales that are slow to drop off. In cases where they fail there is every opportunity for the mites that cause scaly leg to find lodgment. Slight pressure with the fingers or lifting with the thumb will remove them when ready.

Birds often "hang" in the molt. When this occurs look for lice, as this is frequently the

cause, although climate conditions may be responsible. Do not rely on the dust bath alone. Use the best powders and paints and never relax on the lice war. There may not be a louse in sight, yet in ten days a new crop is produced and the birds may be covered with them. They are the source of more woe to the poultryman than all other causes combined.

In molting exhibition, unless the feeding of condiments or stimulants is fully understood serious errors may be made and the results be somewhat startling. Scientific experiments made in Germany twelve years ago by Dr. Sauerman proved that cayenne pepper fed to White Leghorns turned the plumage red, especially the breast and hackle, the red color appearing only on the exposed portion of the feather where the light struck it. The second season during the molt the same birds were fed cayenne pepper again. This time the color appeared brownish and the legs and feet became orange red. The yolks of the eggs became blood red and could not be boiled hard, there being an excess of soluble fat in them as well as coloring matter. On hatching, the chicks showed no color in the down, but were decidedly red in the first feathers, which, however, soon faded.

There would seem to be a wide field for experiment in color feeding and much may yet be discovered along this line, making it perhaps possible to feed out undesirable and to feed in desirable shades or colors, for in individuals that are susceptible the tendency is hereditary and transmitted. The Buff men may find a condiment that will produce the exact shade desired and fix it in the offspring.

When birds are being prepared for exhibition remove the males as soon as moulting begins and place them in a pen with a few common hens so they

do not become listless or low spirited as they would if left alone. Keep them separated until the plumage is matured or until after exhibiting is over. Black feathered varieties should be kept out of the sun so as to preserve the sheen or gloss so desirable in them, and white feathered birds to avoid the straw color so frequently brought out by it.

Good, comfortable quarters and a properly composed ration supplemented as above will result in a quick molt, and that is desired by every poultryman.—H. E. Moss in Poultry Keeper.

Arkansas and Fancy Poultry.

We have always contended that Arkansas would soon occupy a very prominent place in regard to poultry, and from the number of persons that are flocking to this section it seems that it will not be long about it. They are coming here from the north, the northwest and the south for no other purpose than to engage in poultry and fruit raising. Since we have lived in this country we have received numerous letters, and have had hundreds of visitors, all making inquiries about raising poultry and fruit, and they are still coming. People living in the extreme north or northwest want to get where they can feed chickens without shoveling snow half the year around. If there was any way to get the statistics we have no doubt that at this time poultry would lead all other products, in bringing money into the State. The fruit industry in north Arkansas is great, and Benton county alone sold her apple crop for enough to put the growers in excellent condition, but poultry we think did even better. There are few places with as many natural advantages for rearing poultry than Arkansas. Most of the farmers grow fruit trees, the very place for

poultry, and they are fast finding out that nothing pays better than the old hen and chickens. Men and women of talent and intellect are engaging in this most elevating calling, new life is being infused into the breeders throughout this whole country. Come on, you that are ready to help put this industry up where it belongs, there is plenty of cheap land to be had on which to grow poultry and fruit.—Poultry Gem.

A New Editor.

It is with especial pleasure that the publisher announces to the patrons of The Fancier that Mr. J. H. Sledd, of Negro Arm, Va., becomes editor in chief with this issue. To many readers of the Fancier Mr. Sledd needs no introduction, as his contributions to the leading poultry journals of the country have already made him known to them by reputation. It is not out of place, however, to say something about him in a brief manner.

He is a Virginian, born and bred, and in all respects Southern to the core and a firm believer that our Southern folks are the best in the world and entitled to the best in poultry literature. His educational qualifications are the best. He is an A. M. and a Dr. of Litt., and was for some years Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Sciences at Arkadelphia Methodist College, Arkadelphia, Ark. Failing health caused him to resign this work and since 1884 he has devoted himself to poultry culture, both fancy and market, and has a practical experience of eighteen years daily contact with his fowls.—Dixie Fancier.

The Turkey as a Bug Killer.

Grasshoppers and other insect pests could not hold high carnival in the fields and orchards of Colorado this season if farmers and fruit raisers

would only employ the proper means to circumvent them. Their deadly enemy is the plain domestic turkey, the bird that turned Thanksgiving Day from a time of prayer and meditation to a time of gorging and purgative pills. Farmers, beet-sugar raisers and fruit culturists all over the State are now raising turkeys, which they turn into the fields and orchards to eat the insects. Experiments have been under way with the turkey as a bug killer for several years past; and each test has given very satisfactory results. The Field and Farm propagated this idea 15 years ago, the advice coming originally from Mr. Ogilvy, of Weld county. The proposition is creating a great deal of interest in all sections, and turkey eggs for hatching have been in much demand.—Denver Field and Farm.

The Orpington Craze.

Buff, White and Black Orpingtons are having a very great sale in America at the present time. The Buff breeders' yards will be taxed to the extreme to fill orders, while the White and Black varieties will have a demand that cannot be supplied and many importations will result. Some of which are now contemplated as indicated by correspondence to this office.

The Orpingtons shown in some of the great shows the past year were very large and beautiful specimens in both Buff and White. They are from appearances and history to date, one of the great meat and egg fowls and deserve careful study; they have a substantial growth and are not a variety to be dropped as quickly as they make their appearance.

In Europe single specimens of the Black variety have brought \$750.—Fanciers' Gazette.

Tell them you saw their ad. in F. F.

The Confinement Plan.

On the subject of free range versus confinement for mature Leghorns—laying stock, my experience has proven the confinement plan decidedly superior, and I have given the subject much study and have made many careful experiments to determine which was the best system for me to follow, and always with a view to keeping the stock in the best possible health and vigor, also to get the greatest profit from their eggs.

I had for years several poultry houses constructed with openings on one side, leading into yards, and similar openings on the opposite side leading into free range over orchard, pasture and stubble fields of many acres, and as I always kept a large number of fowls, I was able to carry on my experiment with birds of equal age and condition. In this particular case I allowed one pen of fowls from each house to have free range, while the other pen in the same house was confined to the yards. In one house I had one-year-olds, in another two-year-olds, and as each house was divided into two pens, this experiment was easily conducted. I gave the same care and attention to each pen of fowls and continued this portion of the experiment over a period of three months. I then reversed the conditions during the same length of time, confining the fowls that had been on the free range, and giving those which had been confined the liberty of the orchard, pasture and stubble fields.

Upon allowing the freedom of the range to the hens that had been confined in the yards there were two things readily noticed. One was that they would eat less of the food supplied them by the attendant; the other was that they fell off considerably in egg production, and while I am sorry to say that I did not keep exact figures as to the saving in food or to the loss in egg production, I may state that the loss in eggs more than balanced the saving of food. In fact the total loss attributed to the free range plan, averaged for the whole period of the experiment, amounted to a little over twenty-seven per cent.

of the net profit derived from the fowls that were confined.

The result was surprising to me, as I rather expected that the falling off in eggs would be so slight that the saving in food would more than counterbalance it, to satisfy myself, I continued the experiment the following season, but with an entirely different lot of fowls. The result was almost identical with that given by the first experiment.

Many people have told me they did not believe it possible to keep hens confined and at the same time get as good results as might be obtained from fowls having free range where they could help themselves to everything they needed. Opposing this contention it is my opinion that by giving the matter proper consideration we can supply fowls with better egg producing material (food) than they can (or will) secure for themselves when allowed free range. The only way I could account for the falling off in egg production of the fowls having free range was by noting the fact that to a great extent they rejected the food that I supplied them and satisfied their appetites by picking up various food materials that did not contain the elements of egg production to such a degree as would enable them to keep up their full egg yield.

Now while I am a strong advocate of the yard plan for mature laying Leghorns, I wish it distinctly understood that I prefer free range for young growing stock, first, last and all the time, right from the brooder until they go into winter quarters. In the matter of yards for the old stock, I wish none of the 7x9 foul odor affairs so often found, and usually made small to economize fencing rather than from lack of land. Lay the yard out large on well sodded land, allowing not less than one hundred square feet to each bird (double that amount is better), and do not compel them to depend upon the grass in the yard for all their green food, but supply them daily with freshly chopped green clover or other equally good material, then they will not eat the grass in the yard so closely as to kill it. While this grass continues to live and grow, the roots of the growing plants will

absorb the droppings of the fowls.

At the time of making the above mentioned experiments, I took particular notice of the health and general condition of the fowls that had the free range, both while they were moulting and also during the laying period the following winter, and I saw that there was no noticeable benefit derived from the three months' liberty so far as these points were concerned. One thing, however, was plainly noticeable, namely, that the longer the free range fowls were at liberty the more wild and difficult to manage they became, and upon each occasion it took several weeks of winter confinement to recover their former docile condition.

While I believe the yard system of keeping laying Leghorns to be decidedly the most profitable from an egg producing standpoint, I consider a properly constructed system of pens with large grass covered yards attached absolutely indispensable for best results in breeding, and I believe that in no other way can we keep a large number of fowls and give proper care in selecting and mating the breeders, that is, with any degree of security in estimating results.—C. H. Wyckoff, in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

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Proper Precaution.

Remedies for poultry diseases are useful, but there is nothing like precaution. Cleanliness, proper temperature and careful feeding are three great factors in keeping fowls healthy.—Ex.

To be at all known today, you must advertise.—Fame;

Disease Prevention and Cure.

Perhaps this column cannot be better occupied this month than by relating in detail three points, brought out forcibly in conversation with one of our leading breeders the other day.

"They call it cholera," he said, referring to those cases of chronic diarrhoea which have at times, no doubt, attacked fowls in all our yards, and usually with such fatal results. "They call it cholera and all manner of names; but what ever you call it, I will tell you how it is caused in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. You have no doubt noticed that after a shower of rain, when the fowls come out of their houses, they make for the pools which have gathered here and there in the yard (he was speaking, of course of localities where the soil is heavy,) and nine fowls out of ten will prefer to drink from the pool rather than the regular drinking vessel. Now, right here is the cause of all the trouble. During the shower all the accumulated droppings (there will be some even in the cleanest yards) are washed into these holes, and of course the water gathered there is that impregnated with the manure that it can hardly fail to foster the most disastrous consequences for the flock. My remedy is simple. After a shower is over, I go round my yards with a pronged fork, dig it down into each pool and work it about a bit, and on withdrawing it the water soaks away and the danger of sickness in the birds is overcome.

"But supposing a case is noticed amongst my birds, I treat it in a different manner to that adopted by most breeders. When they find a bird ill they usually remove it and treat it specially. Now, it is always safe to presume that anything that attacks one bird particularly has either a slight hold on the

entire flock, or that at any rate the conditions that foster it are present and accessible to the whole of the birds. My treatment, therefore, and the one that it must on consideration be admitted is correct, is to remove the bird, but to treat the flock, thus destroying the possibility of the complaint spreading. When I notice any particularly unhealthy appearance of the droppings, I drop grain for a day or two and feed mash entirely, with a liberal addition of Epsom salts for a feed or two, and put some Douglas mixture in the drinking water. I find that this course, in conjunction with the preventive measures previously laid down, will keep any flock free from that dreaded disease—cholera, provided the birds are properly tended in other respects.

[We have found Venetian Red in the proportion of a heaped teaspoonful in the mash for every eight or ten birds, one of the best possible cures for this chronic diarrhoea.—Ed.]

"While on the subject of disease, I would like to point out forcibly the prevalence of worms amongst poultry. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that more chickens (speaking of well-cared for chickens) die from this cause than any other. I first discovered this many years ago when breeding pigeons. One year we had no success at all; the young ones hatched all right and grew to a certain stage, and from then seemed to pine away, usually dying just before they were ready to leave the nest, being reduced almost to skeletons in the meantime. After many vain searches for the cause, I decided to hold a post mortem, and I found the inside literally packed with small thread worms. And in ten years' breeding poultry I find they are often attacked. When you notice the birds with voracious appetites and ruffled feathers, making no progress

and gradually wasting away, you can put it down to worms at once. "Going light," that peculiar and unexplainable complaint, also arises from same cause in many cases.

"I have not yet found a perfectly satisfactory cure for worms in poultry. I usually give a little turpentine in the mash, and with fairly satisfactory results, but it is hard to get it evenly distributed. There must be something better than that; but other things failing, it will be well to treat them with the turpentine, and I can assure you the need for it will arise much oftener than is generally supposed."

[Of course, the orthodox remedy for worms in poultry and live stock is Areca nut ground, but this is very expensive, as most all other orthodox remedies proverbially are. Mr. A. F. Hunter, formerly editor of "Farm Poultry," used to recommend mashed pumpkin seeds in a little milk, this being of a somewhat similar nature to the Areca. To follow out the plan laid down, however, of dosing the whole flock at once, would be rather difficult, unless it were possible, to grind the pumpkin seeds in the grit mill and mix it in the mash.

Horse breeders are very successful in expelling worms from those animals by letting them starve a whole day, and then giving first thing the following morning a bran mash mixed with cold water. This is eaten greedily by the worms in the beast's inside, and as the bran swells they burst and are expelled with the manure. How far would this prove successful with poultry remains to be seen but it should certainly be worth a trial.

In the meantime, any breeder who has discovered or acquired a successful method of dealing with these pests in wholesale quantities will confer a boon upon fellow-poultrymen by giving us the particulars for publication.—Ed.]—*Australian Hen*.

Origin of Buff Rocks.

While I am aware that writing on this subject is like threshing old straw and telling the majority of fanciers of that with which they are already familiar, I am also reminded by looking over the list of club members, that a good many are beginners who may be interested in the early history of the Buff Rocks, and through that history be able to trace some cases of reversions back to their source, and by so doing overcome the tendency, to some extent, in future matings. I find that a thorough knowledge of what is back of our fowls helps us wonderfully in our efforts to develop and improve them.

To the older breeders, men who have followed this variety through the different stages of its development and to whom I cannot hope to offer anything now, novel or entertaining, I would say at the outset, skip it. But, if to the beginner or the amateur who is making the Buff Rocks his first venture in poultry culture, I can say anything that will help him to a better understanding of this variety I shall feel that, much as has been said and written, the subject has not been exhausted.

It often happens that the origin of breeds and varieties of fowls is shrouded in mystery. Some of our most popular birds are unable to show a clean record. If we undertake to trace their family tree we are lost in a general mix up, out of which there is no escape.

The origin of the Silver Wyandotte has never been satisfactorily explained. Fanciers have theories concerning this breed that have been handed down from year to year and by many accepted as facts, but very little is known, for a certainty, of its early history. Whether the first cross was by accident or design is all conjecture.

I rather suspect, in fact I am almost sure, that some of our so-called "sports" owe their variation from the original stock to a door left open or to a hole in the fence.

Fortunately there is no uncertainty connected with the origin of the Buff Rocks. The originators and promoters of this variety worked from carefully laid plans. Although it may have been along different lines, all had the same end in view.

Doubtless to R. G. Buffinton, Fall River, Mass., belongs the credit of first exhibiting these fowls under the name of Buff Plymouth Rocks, although he was not alone in the enterprise. Others had been working with flattering success to produce a buff fowl of the Plymouth Rock type, so that it was no surprise in the year following their debut at Providence, R. I., to find several other strains in process of development, some of which, however, never got beyond the first stages.

In building up his strain Mr. Buffinton drew largely upon the Rhode Island Red, a breed at that time not very extensively known but which often threw some very creditable buff specimens. Choosing such as conformed to the Plymouth Rock type,—not a difficult matter, by the way, since there already was a Barred Rock cross in the make-up of these Reds,—and by close attention to all details in mating, he soon succeeded in bringing out a fowl having many characteristics of the Plymouth Rock and of a very fair buff surface.

Mr. Buffinton exhibited these birds for the first time at Providence, R. I., where they were christened Buff Rocks.

At some of the latter shows Dr. Aldrich, who had been breeding along the same lines, was also an exhibitor. This was in 1892. The following year this Fall River strain made a very

respectable showing both at Philadelphia and New York.

At these shows the writer placed the awards and was surprised at the improvement which had taken place since the exhibit of the year before. The males were still under sized, however, and showed their R. I. origin in their large black tails and dark red wing bows. The females were of better size and some specimens very fine buff.

Up to this time this strain only had received any public notice, although it was known by a few—as already intimated—that there were competitors coming to the front whose color had been derived from the Buff Cochins.

In 1880 J. D. Wilson, Worcester, N. Y., laid the foundation of this strain by crossing a Buff Cochins and a Light Brahma. The results of this cross were so promising that he continued his matings on this line without introducing any other blood whatever. Mr. Wilson writes me that he obtained at the outset the close feathering required of a Plymouth Rock, comparatively clean shanks and in some specimens extremely good color. Ticking in hackle seemed to be the obstinate defect against which he had to contend. Cocks of this strain weighing 12 pounds and pullets $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 pounds were no rarity.

At the World's Fair in 1892 he exhibited two pairs and a breeding pen and made a clean sweep. Some of these winners never have been excelled for color. At that time the senseless fad of lemon buff—which is not buff at all—had not come to the surface. Had it always remained buried we would have fewer defects to fight at the present time.

The Fall River and the Wilson strains were the only original strains, if I remember rightly, that were kept separate and distinct. Crosses were made, with a view of combining the good qualities of these two strains,

which were successful. But experiments to build up other strains on different lines seem to have been abandoned.

There were other fanciers, however, who if they did not take an active part in originating the Buff Rocks, did splendid work in helping to develop this variety later on. Such men as Burdick, Shepherd, Ham, Denny, and a score of others have done much by their experience to aid in building up this, the best and handsomest of all—but that is another subject.—Irving Crocker in Practical Poultry.

Midsummer Poultry Pointers.

When you see a man inquiring around "What do you do for lice on chickens?" you can, to use the expressive slang of the times, conclude what his "finish" will be in the business. He might very properly be told that he has been doing all any man possible could for chicken lice. His methods with his flocks have invited the vermin on the place; have prepared suitable places and conveniences for them to propagate and increase. His neglect to keep everything in proper cleanliness is the real cause of all the trouble. A few hens on a range may go a long time with comparative neglect and remain free from vermin. Their crowded condition creates favorable conditions for vermin troubles. Unless strict cleanliness is observed the vermin will soon take possession. The aim of the competent poultry raiser is to prevent any condition that will invite vermin. The best remedy, then, for the man who is eagerly inquiring for a way to get rid of chicken lice is to change the conditions that cause their appearance and at the same time use every known remedy that will help rid the flock of the pests. Causes and effects are all he wants to study. The penalty of neglect in poultry raising is sure to come.

Besides the vermin troubles that come with warm weather there are other discouraging things that will develop "if you don't watch out." Cesspools, stagnant water and the sources of drains from the house are often developers of disease among poultry. Unsanitary surroundings of any nature should never be tolerated on the farm in any place.

Late hatched chicks, even those that come out in July, can by good care be made to grow very rapidly and become a source of profit. They will want dry shady runs, a variety of food, a goodly portion of which they must be made to hunt and scratch for. Give them plenty of room nights so they can spread out. They will require plenty of young green growing tidbits to pasture on. Shallow boxes, with about four or five inches of earth, can be used in which to plant at intervals rye, wheat, crimson clover or alfalfa. When these box crops have gotten a good start let the chirpers have a chance at a box. They will soon nip off every bit of green in sight. Set the box aside, water it and it may or may not start up again. Anyway this is the very best way to provide suitable green food for chicks hatched in August.—G. O. Brown in Baltimore Sun.

Buying Stock.

There is no question of the propriety neither is it an evidence of poor stock because of the fact that a breeder has purchased fowls which he exhibits. In such a case, if they win, it is legitimate for him to advertise the same, and the coming season to offer stock as bred by him from such prize-winners, and why not? It is often thought best by a breeder to add new blood to his own stock, or to increase the number, and if he is so fortunate as to secure specimens good enough to win in the

prize-ring, it speaks well for his discrimination in making the selection; also for the quality of his prospective stock. We confess it is a surprise to us that so many persons are found who raise such questions, as the welfare of all classes of stock in a measure depend upon the introduction of more or less fresh blood occasionally. If any reader intends to purchase the coming season we would advise him or her to begin to look up the matter now, so as to get the want supplied when breeders have a large stock to select from and it stands to reason that the prices early in the season will be much less than later on, when only a few of the surplus remain.—Fanciers' Gazette.

Feeding and Exercise.

Many poultrymen provide their fowls with many comfortable quarters and feed regularly on a variety, but they get no eggs, says Mirror and Farmer. When the hens are in yards and cannot forage they are given a good heavy feed in the morning. Being full, they are satisfied, and have no inducements to scratch, consequently do not take any exercise and become too fat. The best plan is to get some chaff, cut straw, leaves or even dirt, and place it where the hens can get it to scratch in. In the morning give the hens a very light meal. Throw some grain into the scratching heap and make them work for the balance of their meal. Feed nothing but what they will have to work for. At night give them all they will eat. The object is to keep the hens busy through the day but allow them to go on the roost full. Hens that are compelled to work will lay better and keep in good health. Chicks: Do not feed them at noon, except by putting their food in the scratching heap, and never give soft food at that. Give them their night meal early enough to make them scratch for it.

The White Langshan.

(By J. H. DAVIS.)
(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

I have taken up the White Langshan as a specialty because I see that there is a future for it, and because I am firmly of the opinion that it is destined to become just as popular as the royal Blacks.

The Blacks had a long and uphill pull for popularity, but they got there through merit alone, and there is no better fowl.

Some years ago I intended to breed White Langshans, and looked about for some ideal birds, but found none that come up to my idea of Langshan goodness. There was a great deficiency in right leg feathering, and many were more White Cochins than Langshans. Those not feathered on the middle toes like a Cochin, had very sparse leg feathering. These were also deficient in leg coloring, some having willowy legs and yellow bottoms to feet instead of pink.

An Ohio breeder, who had kept White Langshans for several years, had the best stock I knew of and I wrote him with reference to purchasing a dozen birds. I copy from his reply as follows:

"To be honest with you, Davis, I don't think my Langshans would suit you entirely, because they are deficient in leg feathering and coloring. In shape they are good Langshans as I could wish. But the leg feathering and coloring has given me great concern. I have bought eggs and new males, but do my best I can not improve the legs. What would you do? Please advise me. How would an outcross on White Cochins do? It seems to me the last resort. Surely, this variety which gives such great promise must not become extinct, as it will if it can not be improved in points named."

I replied that the trouble with the White Langshan seemed to

be too much outcross on White Cochin already, and that the only remedy I could suggest was to inbreed for a number of years, and severely and vigorously cull the flock, and that in time improvement must come, by right selection and the introduction occasionally of females from reliable stock that possessed genuine Langshan legs, even if the feathering was not just correct.

Two years later my friend wrote me that he had sold off all his White Langshans, as he could not improve them. That was eight years ago. And seemingly the White Langshans passed out of existence in this country. They were not seen at shows, and few bred them. But in the last two years White Langshans have shown up numerous, because a few who had faith in them bred them right along and kept on improving them. Not only this, but some good specimens were brought over from England and Scotland, so that now there is every indication that the White will become popular and forge rapidly to the front, especially as the breed is developing much better leg feathering, genuine Langshan, black and pink legs and feet, and nice Langshan shape.

I regard the Langshan as the best of all foreign importation of large fowls. What bird is handsomer, more useful, better for the table than the Black Langshan? And now the White Langshan reappears to contest for the first place with the Black Langshan. It will be a battle royal, and the Whites will win in the end. This is my prediction. It will take time, but a white fowl is always ahead of a black one for the market, though no better, perhaps for the table.

There should be a White Langshan club formed and I propose that some one start the ball in motion. It takes work, advertising, exhibiting in the

show roow and blowing of horns in this fast age of competition to boom anything. Let breeders of the White Langshan yell, and yell loud and long for their favorite. All our fine fowls are daisies, all good, but people have preferences.

Brethren, keep your eyes on the White Langshan.

J. H. DAVIS,
Caledonia, Ohio.

Belgian Hares.

THE MEAT BASIS.

While we are discussing color, cost and cure for snuffles, let us not forget that the Belgian hare is not raised for fancy alone in America. We are too practical not to see the possibility of making food and fur out of this animal which is so purely pet stock in England. The future of the industry in this country will depend largely upon our success in introducing it as food and supplying it in quantities and at prices that will make it salable for general use. Unless we work up this feature of it, we can look to see fancy interest in it decline. The industry is still scattered in spots through the country, overdone at some places, unknown in very many more. Beef is very high and tough in small towns, chickens grow tiresome, mutton is not popular, pork and lamb are costly. If hare meat was on sale at the butcher shop it would take; its white, tender appearance, lack of waste material and suitable weight would appeal to the eye and purse of buyers. It would pay breeders to sacrifice something and put their culls on the market, dressed, for 15 cents per pound. It would pay them to give some away, but it would be still better to give an annual or semi-annual banquet to show the meat cooked and served as it should be. Individuals must be public-spirited enough to work for the introduction of meat and

intelligent enough to plan for the future. One or two men of this sort in each place could make it a recognized part of the meat market. This steady supply and demand would bring in more breeders, and thus make the introduction of it in city markets possible. It is well known that the cities are practically unacquainted with the hare meat, and that with all the talk of canneries and Belgian farms, there are few meat stock raisers, and no regular price. We all could spare a few culls each week for this purpose. We must do it, or the meat will continue to be much talked of and little eaten, and in time the enthusiasts themselves will lose interest unsupported by popular favor. Nobody will believe the meat is white without seeing it; nobody will believe it is of such fine texture and flavor without tasting it, and nobody will believe it is anything different from the common rabbit without some practical demonstration of it. It behooves us to organize all over this state into a common effort to introduce the meat in our localities, and to try to arrange for shipping it to St. Louis or Chicago. As long as country markets are isolated, there is no regularity of price or supply. Once connect them with the great current of general trade and regular sale stimulates production as well as consumption.

We have suffered, we Belgian breeders who are in this honorable faith as a benefit to producer and consumer. We have suffered from the unscrupulousness of men who have told extraordinary yarns about it, and who have dishonestly sold poor stock as fancy. We have suffered so much from the selfish greed of Belgian dealers that we ought to make a stand against it, as against this inaction which jeopardizes the future. I know we have clubs and organization already, but they do not seem to

unite us in a way to inspire courageous effort in every possible way to bring buyer and seller together frankly and honestly. Each breeder ought to go the full length of his faith towards making the greatest number alike and believe in us. Instead of cheating or underselling, he ought to apply the Golden Rule with all possible cordiality. If he has not faith enough in the hare to seek the establishment for this permanent element in his breeding, he had better not be in it. The hare will become a permanent factor in the meat problem of the future, but it will be the generous and public-spirited who will put him there. I should like to go into meat raising alone, as I think it ought to command more attention, and that it is the only way to give it such attention. This is not saying the fancy animals are not best for meat raising. Their pelts are far handsomer—but "that is another story."—H. M. Bryan in The Record.

Black Cochins.

This handsome breed of fowls always held a position in the front rank until the advent of the Black Langshan. Then it was that the majority of the American breeders, true to their American principle, dropped an old friend for a new, and in my opinion "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire," for in my opinion the Langs do not begin to compare with the Cochin in but one quality, and that is egg production. While the Black Cochin possesses all the qualities requisite for a first class, general fowl. They are exceedingly prolific egg producers, especially in winter when eggs are high in price. Also an unexcelled table fowl, which I can't say so much for the Langshan. The Black Cochin is one of the most attractive breeds known to poultrydom, being very heavily feathered and in color a rich

glossy black. They are indeed one of the most hearty of all the Asiatics, and mature much earlier than any of their cousins. Like all of the Cochin family they are of the most quiet and gentle disposition. The mature cocks weigh from 10 to 12 pounds and the hens from 8 to 10. Now, if any of the readers of this article are undecided in regard to a choice of a first class general purpose fowl I can cheerfully recommend the Black Cochin, and know they will never be disappointed if they will give them a trial. I am most heartily yours for more and better Black Cochins.—W. B. McCoy, in The Standard.

Domesticated Quails.

One of the most timid and it would seem naturally wild of birds is the quail. And yet it seems they can be tamed and domesticated. An Indiana farmer has already made good progress in the new industry of raising quails. For four years, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, has never allowed a gun to be fired on his farm of 400 acres. As a result the quail there have become so tame that they come to the barnyard and eat with the chickens, and when there appear to have lost all their wild nature though they still are timid when approached in the field. He has raised one brood by setting the eggs under a hen and brought them up with the chickens and they appear to be thoroughly domesticated. This season he intends to gather eggs from the fields, as well as from those he has on hand, and to hatch them in an incubator, keeping the females and selling a part of the males, but hoping to have 1,500 egg-producing quails in the spring of a delicate and toothsome article of food. Our Indiana farmer is on the road to fortune.—Exchange.

POULTRY RAISING FOR COLORED WOMEN.

They Receive a Practical Education at Tuskegee, Alabama.

By Max Bennett Thrasher, in Poultry Monthly.

Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, tells a story, in one of his lectures, about an old colored man who, when he saw Christmas approaching and had no turkey for that holiday, prayed to the Lord to send him one, in these words:

"Oh, Lord, send this old darkey a turkey!"

Still no bird came, and so, when the coming of the day but one before Christmas seemed to render the situation desperate, the old man changed the tenor of his supplication, and prayed once more, this time:

"Oh, Lord, send this old darkey to a turkey!"

The teller of the story adds: "He got his turkey that very night."

The moral of the story is so obvious that it is possible it was this which suggested to Principal Washington the desirability of introducing poultry raising as one of the branches of industrial education for girls at the Tuskegee Institute. Although a great many of young women students at Tuskegee come from plantation homes, very few of them know anything about the systematic care of poultry. They know that hens lay eggs, and that eggs hatch into chickens, and that is about all. They have no knowledge of what breeds of hens are best adapted for certain purposes or climate. To them a hen is a hen. If chickens fall sick, they die, for all their owners know of diseases of fowls and their remedies.

Tuskegee Institute is trying to improve this condition of things. The poultry department is in charge of the Director of the Agricultural Department, a graduate of the Iowa State College. Under his direction the girls in the poultry raising class do all the work in the Institute's poultry yard, even to the whitewashing of the hen house and fences which surround the yards. In the morning, they spend a cer-

tain amount of time at the poultry house, feeding the fowls, cleaning the house, gathering eggs and caring for the chickens during the hatching season. Incubators and brooders are used, and the young women learn to operate these. When there are young chickens or ducks, the girls give them what attention is necessary during the day, and at night they see that all of the fowls are safely housed. The girls who take this course carry it on in connection with their regular academic classes, and the course of study in poultry raising is just as carefully planned out and as systematically followed as is the course in arithmetic or geography. The first year's course is as follows:

Fall Term: Practical talks on the economic value of poultry on the farm; comparative values of pure and mixed breeds; plain poultry house construction; the making of yards, nests and runs.

Winter Term: Special study of breeding and feeding; what kind of fowls to set, what kind of eggs, and when and how to set them; the period of incubation; poultry keeping; saving of eggs for market; introductory study of young poultry.

Spring Term: Advanced study of the care of young poultry; brooders; sanitation of the house runs and of the apparatus; egg testing; moulting, and its effect upon different breeds.

The poultry house at Tuskegee is built on the sunny side of a sandy slope, and near the summit. Large yards fenced with wire netting are connected with the house on two sides, in which the hens and chickens can be confined when desired. From the opposite side of the house, the fowls have access to an orchard and vineyard 10 acres in extent, where they can roam at will. A pond in the valley at the bottom of the vineyard furnishes water for the ducks. White Pekin Ducks are kept; Buff Cochins are the favorite breed of hens.

The negro farmers throughout the South can raise hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of poultry and eggs every year if they will go about the work in the right way. One of the instructors at Tuskegee, who owns a small place near the

institute building, raises 500 chickens and a flock of ducks every year. Any one else can do as well who will give a little thought and attention to the industry.

The girls in the poultry raising class not only do the practical part of the work, but they are also taught to figure the cost and profit of the crop. They keep a careful set of books, and know just what their stock of fowls is worth on the first day of each month, what it has cost to keep it up the four weeks previous, and what it has produced in that time. One has only to see the girls go about their work to know whether they are interested in it and getting any benefit from it. I happened to meet one of these young women this morning, bringing in the day's gathering of eggs. She had her account book under her arm, and the eggs—several dozen in all—carefully sorted in the baskets. Those in one basket were the Buff Cochins, she explained to me, saved for setting. The others were from the ordinary fowls, to be used in the school's kitchen.

Two baskets of eggs and an account book are not likely to be found as the outfit of a young woman at a boarding school, but somehow, under the circumstances, I had a feeling, when I saw them, that it was a very practical education.

CHOLERA.

A Louisiana Poultryman's Experience.

I want to tell you what I have learned in the last few years from experience and observation about cholera, which can be entirely prevented by supplying poultry with hens' teeth—not occasionally, but constantly keep grit before them. Coarse grit for grown hens, and fine for the chicks.

The more whole corn they get the more they need grit to grind it up. If hens have a teaspoonful of grit in their gizzard all the time, there is no better feed for them than whole corn.

I have raised chickens all my life on the farm, but was forty

years old before I knew anything about cholera. Then I went to spend a few months with my brother in Houston, Texas, who keeps chickens and Pekin ducks in his yards. His greatest dread was diarrhoea, and for this hens' teeth was his only preventive. He insisted on their having grit before them all the time, especially the little chicks, for he said they always went first. He said "grit for chickens and sand for ducks." We raised sixty-five Pekins where every one else had failed, and we fed one-tenth coarse sand in every feed, four times a day.

I thought he laid too much stress on grit, until I came to my sister's, in the alluvial lands of Louisiana, where I landed right in a nest of cholera. I saw here in cholera the identical trouble that in Texas was diarrhoea.

There was no grit in the soil, being in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi River. I tried to persuade my sister to send to New Orleans for some grit, but she said no, they had all the grit they had ever had, i. e., pounded up brickbats and coal cinders.

Still they died, both turkeys and chickens. I sent, myself, about this time to New Orleans for 50 cents worth of grit, and received 12 lbs. by express.

The turkeys ate it like corn, and in one week the cholera had disappeared; even two turkey hens that had been so near dead they would not leave the yard with the flock in their daily rambles, actually got well, and there was no other change but the grit.

Just at this time my sister and family moved off, and left me there with the place. She sent for the poultry to be shipped to her. This I did. But now listen.

There were three hens and a cockerel so near dead with the cholera that I would not ship them, so kept them there in the cholera stricken premises, and they roosted on the same roosts, I confined them, gave broken crockery for grit, and fed on only corn meal mash, which they could not pick up from the floor, owing to some spinal affection, so I would stuff it down their throats with my little finger. In a few days I turned them in the yard, and began feeding whole corn: only

a little at first, increasing gradually till I fed all they wanted, three times a day. I made grit for them by smashing an old water pitcher, and in eight days this whole large pitcher was eaten by my four chickens. I shot three large owls at intervals, and chopped them up with a hatchet and fed to my biddies, and two out of the three hens went to laying right off.

I am now in the hills of East Baton Rouge, and find the same trouble here. One of my friends has Plymouth Rocks, and lost all her chicks last year, from loose bowels, the feathers being pinned. Following my advice she gives them plenty of pounded crockery now, and has not lost one this year from bowel trouble of any kind.

So after my experience, Mr. Editor, I think that most of the bowel troubles among chickens are from a lack of the accessories—grit and green stuff.

And how about the cholera germs or bacillus?

All right. Without grit, the system is so depleted that the germs multiply and prove fatal, while with teeth in abundance, and hence the system in perfect order, the bacillus never gets in its work.

Cholera is not contagious, but what will give it to one will give it to the whole flock.—B. C. Alsworth in Farm Poultry.

Wry Tails.

The cause of wry tails in fowls is usually in the muscles or cords on the sides of the tail, one being stronger than the other, or one may be contracted from an outside cause such as an injury or blow, or it may have become weakened by being compelled to carry it in that position when roosting on some perch too near a partition or other object, fowls being creatures of habit in this respect, and persistently seek the same location and position at night, week after week. Often the back is crooked, and in most instances of this kind the tail will be found out of line or wry. Then again some fowls, especially those with large tails, are remarkably nervous if anything comes in contact with the tail, and will tip

it over to avoid the same, and in exhibition coops some specimens become wry tailed temporarily by reason of this nervousness, and it is often quite difficult to decide whether it is wry or not. It is also produced by deformity of the back.

To determine this question the fowl should be viewed squarely in front, and the eye will detect at once whether the tail is carried perpendicularly or not. In cases where it seems to be only temporary, a good plan is to allow the fowl to run about on the floor or ground for some time, and often it becomes straightened up all right.—Fanciers' Gazette.

Roosting Coops.

Give those growing cockerels and pullets plenty of room to roost at night. Small flocks to each coop, a wide perch, set well from the wall. Keep coops clean and free from vermin. Go around once a month with a lantern and see if any coop is crowded. A coop tight on three sides and open on one side, with plat or wire is correct for summer. Better have ten good, properly grown birds to a coop than to have thirty or forty misshaped, undersized ones from over crowding. Many a fine bird is spoiled in the making.—C. H. Latham in American Poultry Journal.

The Newest Club.

The breeders who are foremost now in lauding the praises and distributing the eggs of the Orpingtons, in this country are:

C. E. Vass, F. W. Gaylor, P. Kyle, C. E. Faber, H. H. Campbell, Chas. Bennington, E. W. Brewster, S. D. Furminger, F. Abbott, S. J. Filer, Prof. D. H. Saunders, A. E. Tate, A. E. Wiles, A. Yule, E. R. Rabian, E. W. Greenman, T. B. Shriver, Jr., J. L. Torpin, A. L. Snodgrass, E. F. Biederstadt, S. Hill, G. B. Pfeiffer, T. W. Beecher & Co., J. C. Glenn, W. S. Warren, W. G. Letson, G. C. Scott, L. F. Whitman.—Orpington.

The Coming Breed of the World.

The Buff Orpington derives its name from Orpington Place, England, where William Cook, the originator, lives, who spent forty years crossing the Hamburg for eggs, the Dorkings for meat, and the Buff Cochins for size and color. The male attains the weight of from eight to ten pounds, the female of from six to eight pounds.

The Orpington is a most beautiful bird, with the solid color of the Cochins, white beak and legs, red ear-lobes and eyes. Flesh and skin are white. Our pullets last year commenced laying at four months. We had chicks

in the winter when others do not and keep at it the year round.

It is only since the beginning of 1898 that the Buff Orpington, single comb variety, was im-



Buff Orpington Hen, owned by John R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss.



Buff Orpington Cock, owned by J. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss.

hatched December 1 last year which commenced laying April 2, and on April 25 we took chicks out of their eggs and every one is a living, fine, large specimen today. We have been kept busy breaking them of wanting to set since January 1. The problem of early hatched chicks seems to be solved at last. They lay a large brown egg and hatch better than any of our varieties, and more chicks survive and grow to maturity. The flesh is firm and plump and makes the ideal broiler. No other breed reaches such a large size in the same space of time. The hens make good mothers and lay their eggs

ported into this country and the rose comb variety imported in 1900. Look at the hold this breed has taken on the American people. Early recognizing the true worth of this wonderful bird, and ever on the lookout for the best, we were among the first to import both varieties and have now decided to add the White Orpington to our yards, as we have calls for them, and they are considered an improvement on the Buffs. The Orpington is the coming breed of the world as a general all round fowl.—J. W. Eastes, in Poultry Topics.

More Rose Bug Experience.

I have had an extensive experience with rose bugs, as they are very thick on the farm I raise chickens on. They kill chickens in three ways:—First, if the chicken is small, by stopping the outlet of the crop—one is all that is necessary; second, by a gradual accumulation of pieces of legs hooking on the inside of the intestines, gizzard, etc., until it produces a general inflammation that kills; third, by the chicks gorging themselves with from thirty to fifty bugs,

when they die in about five hours. I shot a number of birds and cut them open. I found robins and king birds would be full of them, and their tissues healthy. A chicken can stand five to fifteen of them if they have plenty of grit and grain before them all the time. We also fed plenty of ground bone, as it lessens their desire for bugs. Last year I lost over six hundred chickens by rose bugs, but though I raised more this year, and bugs as numerous, lost but thirty-seven. —B. in Exchange.

Baked Eggs.

Wash the egg shells, wiping dry. Place them on the oven grate. If they are preferred hard, let them remain until the drops of water that ooze through the shell turn a deep brown. If soft eggs are preferred, just a very light brown. It is our favorite way of cooking eggs, as they are light, crumbly and easily digested.—R. P. J.

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MRS. D. A. BROOKS, STURGIS, KENTUCKY.

The Great Chicago Show.

The show that is to be held in Chicago January 19-24, 1903, will no doubt be one of the greatest events of the kind in the history of poultry shows. The magnificent Colliseum building is perfectly adapted to occasions of this kind and is roomy enough to hold an immense number of fowls. With Secretary Kimmey at the head of the executive force we have a manager who has learned from experience how best to arrange the details, and this year he has a better opportunity than ever before to make the show a success beyond anything ever undertaken in the West.

In the first place he has at his command sufficient funds to pay all expenses if not a cent was to be realized from the show. The National Fanciers and Breeders' Association has on its official roster a body of liberal and progressive fanciers, who are determined to spare no effort to make the Chicago show the leading one of the country. They have subscribed for the stock of the association, not for the purpose of making money, but in order to give the public confidence in the stability of the Chicago show and to make it one of the permanent and most attractive events of the country.

In selecting the list of judges they have neglected no section and have gone from the Atlantic to the Pacific in order to obtain the best that could be found. Some lists have been published, but these were not authoritative, and we take pleasure in giving the first official list of judges that has been published. The list follows: Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa; T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pennsylvania; S. H. Taylor, Sibley, Illinois; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Indiana; Theo. Hawes, Indianapolis, Indiana; D. J. Lambert, Apponaug,

Rhode Island; John Glasgow, Mahwah, New Jersey; Dr. O. P. Bennett, Mazon, Illinois; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa; J. C. Pratt, Chicago; James A. Tucker, Concord, Michigan; Frank W. Gorse, Highlandville, Massachusetts; Vernon L. Stafford, Fall River, Massachusetts; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa; G. W. Downs, Sr., Portland, Oregon; D. W. Rankin, Chicago.

We understand it to be the intention of the management to assign the several classes to the different judges, without notice to the public, so no one will know who is to judge his birds until the judging begins. This is a good plan and one that we believe will give good satisfaction.—Commercial Poultry.

Revised Western Rules.

No. 1. All cocks to be weighed before fighting, by a weigher, to be agreed upon.

No. 2. All cocks weighing within two ounces to be a match.

No. 3. All cocks to be weighed before and after fighting.

4. Heels used to be round from socket to point.

No. 5. When a stag is matched against a cock, the stag shall be entitled to four ounces advance in weight.

No. 6. It shall be fair for handler to pull feather, or do any other thing to help the bird between handlings.

No. 7. It shall be foul for A or B to touch their birds while fighting, unless one is fast in the other; but if a bird should fasten himself with his own heel, or become fast in the side of the pit, it shall be fair to handle, but under no other consideration, and either handler violating the above rules shall lose his fight.

No. 8. Thirty seconds shall be allowed between each and every round.

No. 9. In counting the bird

showing fight last shall be entitled to the count; but if his handler refuse to take the count, the opposite handler shall be entitled to it.

No. 10. The handler having the count shall pit his bird in his respective place when time is called, and count ten, then handle three more successive times; when time is called again the birds shall be placed in the center of the pit, breast to breast, and forty more counted, and if the bird not having the count refuses to fight, the one having the count refuses to fight, the one having it shall be the winner.

No. 11. A peck or blow at the opponent's bird, and not as his handler, will be considered fighting.

No. 12. When time is called the handlers must let go their birds from their respective places fair and square, and it shall be foul for either handler to pitch or toss his bird upon his opponent's, and either one violating the above rule shall lose the fight.

No. 13. If a referee and a time keeper or either one cannot be agreed upon, each party shall choose a judge and the judges choose a disinterested party as referee, and also choose a time keeper or either one. No referee or time keeper will be competent who has bet on either side or is otherwise interested.

No. 14. It shall be the duty of the referee to watch all the movements of the fight, and judge according to the above rules. The referee's decision will be final.

No. 15. It shall be the duty of the time-keeper to keep time between rounds, and notify the handlers at twenty-five seconds, then call time at thirty seconds, when the handlers must be prompt in pitting their birds; and if either handler refuses to do so, he shall lose the fight,

A Long-Tailed Japanese Hen.

Japan, which is the source of all sorts of "freaks" in the animal and vegetable worlds, has produced nothing stranger than her breed of long-tailed fowls, a specimen of which has just arrived at the Museum of Natural History in New York. The tail feathers of this bird measure no less than twelve feet. We quote the following paragraphs about this curious breed of fowls from an article contributed to the Scientific American by Walter L. Beasley, says the Louisville, (Ky.) Times. Says Mr. Beasley:

"The introduction of the breed is said to have been brought about by a Prince of Japan, whose imperial crest was a feather. Yearly he offered a prize to the subject who would bring to him the longest feather. The greatest effort and skill were therefore employed by the breeders to produce the greatest length of tail feathers possible. At present only a few old fanciers know the secret process of successfully breeding these fowls. A few authentic details have, however, been obtained in regard to the method of their breeding. The particular breed is confined to the region in and around Kochi, the capital of a province of Tasso. The breed is about a hundred years old and is fast dying out. There is said to be no artificial method of making the feathers grow. All is done by selection. Moreover, one must know how to treat the birds during the various stages of tail growth. The body feathers springing from the shoulders attain a length of four feet. Two years is the time necessary to produce a full growth of tail. The tail feathers grow from four to seven inches a month and continue to increase as long as the bird lives, which is usually from eight to ten years. The hens lay about thirty eggs in the

spring and autumn, which are hatched by other fowls. The hens are kept housed up and sit all day on a flatperch, and are taken out only once in two days and allowed to walk half an hour or so, a man holding up the tail to prevent them from being torn or soiled. The birds are fed on unhulled rice and greens, and secret food known and prepared by the old fanciers themselves. They demand plenty of water and are wonderfully tame. The ordinary number of long tail feathers possessed by each bird is fifteen or sixteen. About twice a month they are carefully washed in warm water, and afterward dried on some high place, usually a roof. The present price is \$50 for a bird having a tail over ten feet long. There are four varieties of the breed: White head and body feathers and tail black; second, white all over with yellow legs; third, red neck and body feathers; fourth, reddish color mixed with white on body. All these, with the exception of the second variety, have black tail feathers."

Illustrated Standard.

The Illustrated Standard Committee held a meeting at Buchanan, Mich., July 25, 1902. The following members were present: Fred L. Kimmey, Franklane L. Sewell, Theo. Hewes. Mr. McGrew was unable to attend, but a letter from him directed to the committee, similar to the one in August American Poultry Journal, was read and fully discussed. Quite a number of letters touching on the matter of Illustrated Standard from prominent breeders were read. Among them one from Secretary T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa., another from O. O. Wild, Benton Harbor, Mich., and several from Mr. Carl Dare, Cadeola, Iowa. Mr. Dare also submitted several drawings that were carefully considered by the committee; in fact, Mr. Dare had intended getting out something

along the line of an illustrated standard himself, but has decided to delay the matter until he sees what action is taken by the American Poultry Association.

The question of illustrating in colors was carefully gone over by the committee and an approximate estimate of cost of such work furnished by Mr. Sewell; (a detailed report of this expense will be furnished by the committee at the Hagerstown meeting). Also, the question of black and white outlines; together with charts of the different varieties, similar to the ones used by Mr. Sewell and Mr. Hewes in their illustrated articles was discussed and approximate figures offered by Mr. Sewell. To illustrate an edition of ten thousand copies with from twenty to twenty-five colored inserts and thirty-five drawings in black and white, together with charts would cost in the neighborhood of \$16,000.00. To illustrate in black and white without the use of color-plates, using the charts in connection with the drawings will cost for a ten thousand edition \$9,000.00. Should illustrations of paintings now in use by individuals or specialty clubs be accepted as standard outlines, it would very materially lessen the cost of such a book.

In view of the fact that the big majority of those who have expressed themselves on the illustrated standard are in favor of going ahead with the work, and inasmuch as the committee consider it not only important but absolutely essential that a work of this kind be furnished the poultry breeders of this country, it will recommend that the next revision of the Standard be an illustrated one, and so far as possible colored illustrations be used. It will further recommend its being issued in parts, presenting only such birds in each standard as group best together. In this way, a party breeding

one or two varieties of fowls would not be compelled to buy the complete work. A proper classification of the breeds will probably reduce the number to about ten different books. As an illustration, Plymouth Rocks, all colors, Javas and Dominiques could be made into one book; Wyandottes another, Brahmas and Langshans another; all Cochins by themselves. In fact, the work could be so divided that all important breeds could be taken into consideration in ten books.

Another recommendation of the committee will be that in the new Standard, each and every section be more fully described and when found necessary, that illustrations for separate sections be furnished. The committee discussed the advisability of using Mr. Sewell's oil paintings of Partridge Cochins and Bronze Turkeys and would like to have other artists submit any drawings or paintings that they may wish to have used in connection with the work.

The cost of issuing a book of this kind need not bar getting out the work, as there are publishing companies which could be persuaded to put out the work on the royalty plan, assuming all the responsibility and pay a royalty that would bring to the Association as much or more money than they are today realizing on the sale of the present Standard.

A Black Langshan as a Farm Fowl.

After several years acquaintance with the Black Langshan fowl, I can say that I have never regretted having chosen this breed as my ideal same ten years ago. During the time that I have made a study of the Langshan I have also bred several other breeds of popular fowls, and after carefully comparing the good and bad qualities of each breed, I am satisfied that the Black Langshan has more

good qualities than any other of the so-called "all purpose" fowls. I firmly believe the Langshan comes as near being an all purpose fowl as can be found. They are the smallest of the Asiatic class, active, good foragers, and do well either confined in yards or when allowed free range.

Standard weights are: Cock, 10 pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; hen, 7 pounds; pullet, 6 pounds. Chicks hatch out strong and vigorous, and from chickhood to maturity are always in a thriving condition, provided they have proper care. If given the liberty of the farm they will find the greater part of their food during the summer months.

Black Langshans do not fill up with inward fat as do some of the other breeds. Thus they are better layers. As layers, they rival some of the "egg machines," with this advantage. The Langshan will lay during the winter, when eggs command a good price.

I have never experienced any difficulty in disposing of the old stock and surplus cockerels, at top market price, although I am aware that there is a prejudice against a black fowl. The quality of the flesh is tender and fine flavor. This, with their thin skin, makes them a fine table fowl.

My idea of a desirable fowl for the farmer is one that is hardy and a good layer as well as a good market fowl. We find the desirable combined in the Black Langshan. In addition to the good traits already named they are a beautiful bird. Their rich, black plumage, the stately carriage of the male, and the quiet disposition of the female are all general characteristics of the Langshan that have won for them the title "Lordly Langshans."

Having originated in the severe climate of Northern China, the Black Langshans are by na-

ture fitted to withstand the sudden changes of our climate. Neither summer's heat nor winter's cold has perceptible ill effect upon them. Properly housed and fed, pullets will commence laying early in the fall and continue all winter.

Another point in their favor is the fact that they are a long established breed. No man knows when they originated as a distinct breed. Consequently their general characteristics are firmly established, and they are extremely valuable in improving common stock.—Neb. Farmer.

An Expert's Opinion.

EDITOR FANCY FOWLS:

I notice your call in regard to C. M. Brown of Fort Worth losing his stock, and just here let me say I have received scores of letters from all over the South in regard to this disease, and I want to say of all diseases this is to be dreaded above all others in the South. I lose many every summer from it. The disease is "limber neck," caused from eating decayed matter filled with maggots. I have seen in some journals maggots recommended as being good for chicks. But I want to go on record and will stake my all on it, just so sure as a chick gets maggots that sure is it a dead bird. They eat all such decayed stuff readily and yet I have seen the maggots work clean through them.

The symptoms are these: They get weak in their legs, eyes close froth at the mouth and in bad cases lay stretched out as dead. I have experimented along this line and have cooped birds and fed decayed matter with maggots and sure it is the cause of all the trouble. All dead matter soon fills up with maggots during warm weather and unless the place is kept nice of all such, death is the result. We raise hundreds of birds and of course some die and often in the weeds or high grass and if the birds find them before we do, death is the result. Why a fool chick will eat sure death and destruction I can't see yet we lose more from this cause than all others combined.

G. W. BROWN,
Camden, Ark.

White Wyandotte Color Disqualification.

This is one of the propositions which will be brought before the American Poultry Association at the next regular meeting, which in all probability will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, December next. We know that a resolution will be offered, in effect that the existence of black in the plumage of White Wyandottes be treated as a defect. We have read this resolution. It will be offered by one of the most prominent breeders and successful exhibitors of this variety in America.

We are strongly convinced that it would be a wise move for the American Poultry Association to strike from the page of the Standard—the law book governing all judges—the clause wherein it is given that the existence of black in the plumage of a White Wyandotte carries with it the disqualification of the specimen. And why not? Why not, in justice and common sense? The oldest and most thoroughly established strains of White Wyandottes in America show in many specimens the black feather. It is true of all strains of this variety. The most magnificent White Wyandotte pullet we ever saw was disqualified because of the existence in her plumage of one small black feather. A noted breeder and exhibitor of the Whites then and there bought this pullet. No breeder would discard such a specimen. Then, plainly, the law which made it imperative for the judge to disqualify this specimen is an unjust law.

The Buff Cochins affords a striking illustration of the wisdom of not hampering a breed or variety with a color disqualification clause. There is no color disqualification handicap placed upon the Buff Cochins, and yet no breed or variety has ever equaled it as a show bird. The Buff Cochins in the show room may and does carry buff, white and black do not disqualify the specimen. Both are cut as defects. And yet the Buff Cochins is annually made better, yearly approaches nearer the entirely buff bird for which the Standard calls.—Poultry Success.



"JEANETTE,"
First Hen, score 94½ at Louisville, Ky.

For two years in succession our birds have won at the largest shows. At the great Louisville Inter-State Fair, Oct. 1901, we won 1st ck, 1st chl, and 1st pullet—3 out of 4 firsts. At Louisville show, Jan. 1902, we won 1st hen, score 94½; 2nd pen, 3d ck, and 3 specials. A. C. Hawkins, judge. Handsome, interesting catalogue free. Write for it. Eggs balance of season \$1.00 per 15.

POPE'S

Barred P. Rocks

HAVE BLOOD OF NATIONAL
REPUTATION!

Are a Practical Business Fowl.

Good = Layers.

POPE & POPE, Louisville, Ky.

**ROSEDALE FARM.**

My eggs are proving wonderfully fertile and are hatching a large per cent. of good chicks. They are from prize winning pens. You may need a setting from my WHITE LECHORNS OR BARRED P. ROCKS.

I have four yards of Leghorns and seven yards of Rocks. Can send eggs from either cockerel or pullet matings at \$2 per 15, or \$5 per 45. Good hatch guaranteed.

OLLIE ESDALE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cyphers Incubators.

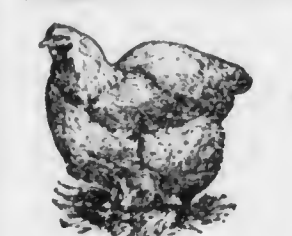
Highest Award at Pan-American.

We are Southern Agents and Will Deliver it to You **FREIGHT PAID.** Write for Prices. Also on Coops, Egg Boxes, Bone Cutters, Etc.

Barred P. Rocks and Belgian Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.

**200 CHOICE BIRDS!**

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and

C. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once

D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

PURE
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W. I. C. GILTS

And Male Pigs for Sale Cheap if taken at Once.

S. C. B. MINORCAS!

The kind that the other fellow wants when he sees them in the Show Room.

GEORGE B. NELSON, JR., Winchester, Ky.

FINE BERKSHIRE HOGS.

If you are seeking something extra fine in Berkshires we can please you. Our sows are all registered, and are from the leading strains of the country. Our herd boar is "Highclair Topper of Biltmore," a son of the great boar, "Highclair Topper," bought in England by Biltmore Farm at a cost of \$1,400. Can supply stock at any age, pigs not skinned if desired. Have also a fine lot of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. FRANK PITTARD, R. R. No. 6, PULASKI, TENNESSEE

A GOOD HATCH

Was the Report from all Our
Customers during the Past
Season.

Did You Get Any

OF OUR WHITE ROCKS?
IF NOT

LET US SELL YOU SOME

YOUNG STOCK FOR

The Show This Season.

DUFFY'S ROCKS

HAVE

ALWAYS WON AND

ALWAYS WILL!

They Have Long Since Proven Their
Worth as Producers of Winning Stock
and Duffy Puls His Entire Time to His

Famous White Plymouth Rocks

And has the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to one breed of fancy poultry. Why buy culls when the same money will buy some of the best? Why not let one who has spent years at the business start you right? It costs lots to experiment, besides throwing you in the rear of your competitors by several years, and in the end, you have to buy good stock, and start over. A word to the wise, etc.

C. O. DUFFY, Largest Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks in the World, OWENSBORO, KY.

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WHETHER YOU ARE OR NOT IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO OWN A PAIR OR TRIO OF

Maplehursts

Heavy Bronze Turkeys, Blue Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Stay-White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Langshans, 200-Egg B. and W. Leghorns, G. S. Bantams, and Prize Pekins.

One price to all—\$3 pair, \$4 trio, except turkeys, \$5 pair. Were hatched early, kept free from lice, had unlimited range in orchard, meadow and a bubble field, with regular liberal feeds of oats, wheat and meat, in addition to bugs and insects galore. Hens are nearly full grown, with all the bloom that close feathering, bright combs, proud carriage and vigorous movement can show. Some are up to Standard weights now. Number for sale is limited and demand for such quality is great. Order direct. Will send birds "bound to please" promptly or return your money at once.

W. B. DOAK, Russellville, Tenn.

**High-Scoring, Prize-Winning
BUFF LEGHORNS**

Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.

My record for the past year is as follows: Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1901. Scored by Judge Felch. Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in April, '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea. Won four firsts and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. '01. Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third prizes at Troy, Ala., Nov. '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea.

Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks for sale at \$1.50 per 15. I also breed and sell Chinese Pheasants.

P. H. WALKER, Cleveland, Tenn.

Only a Few Choice Young-
sters in

**Barred and White P.
Rocks,**

Now About Four Months
Old.

Standard Poultry Co.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN OF Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge, Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.



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WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES!

White,
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...Buff...



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mouth
...Rocks...

WE MAKE YOU THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFER:

A Setting of 13 Eggs from Our Best Pens for \$1.00.

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Reference—Duu's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

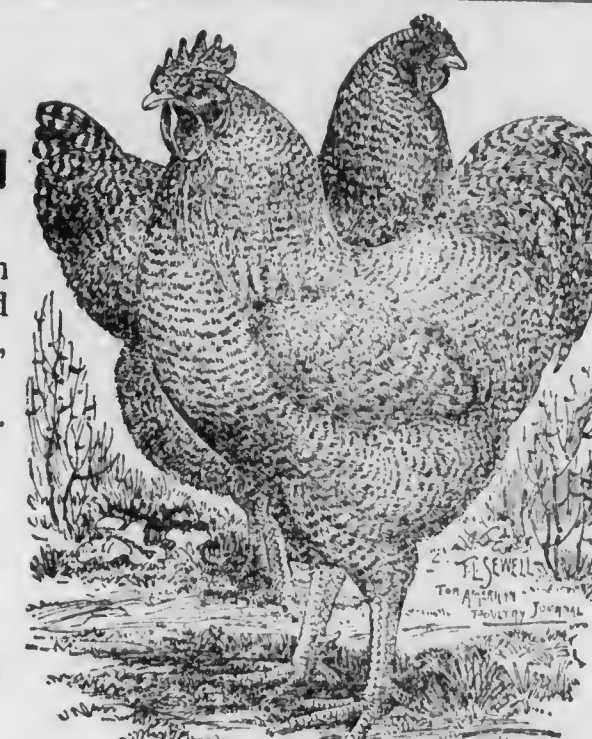
Barred Rocks.

At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.
Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30.
After April 1st \$1.25 for 15.

ALSO

Scotch Collie Dogs.

If you want the best, buy from an old reliable breeder.



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J. G. COILE & CO.,
MONTICELLO, GA.

Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

EGGS \$2 PER SITTING, TWO FOR \$3.50.

Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

J. G. Coile & Co., Monticello, Ga.

Also breeders of Gordon setter dogs—best bird dogs on earth.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and Pea Fowls. No more stock for sale, but plenty of eggs at reasonable prices. Turkey eggs from two magnificent flocks. Blood from 1st prize winners only. Weight and plumage a combined specialty. Won every first and grand sweepstakes at Atlanta, Ga.'s great poultry show, Oct. 1901. In 1902, 2nd on cock and hen; 1st on chl. and pul. special, \$5. At Atlanta, also at same place 1899, 1st on cock and hen. I have never bred from a tom that weighed less than 46 lbs. at 18 months old. Eggs from these pens \$5.00 per dozen, or 50 cents each for less numbers. Buff Orpingtons \$3. Cock strain: B. P. Rocks, "Ringlet" strain, \$1.50; B. Langshans, Myers-Robinson blood, \$1.50 per 15. Orders looked as received and promptly filled. Pea Fowls \$4 and \$5 per pair. For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

Prop. Booneville Poultry Yards, Booneville, Tenn.



Cokesbury Poultry Yards.
Black Langshans.

(Croad and Paragon Strain.)
We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95½; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 94; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 96; 4th, 95½; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 95½. There were over 110 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am booking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 13. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$3 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.

SUMMER SALE!

A Few Cockerels, Hens and Pullets for Sale at Reduced Prices to Make Room for Young Stock. Write Quick if You Want Something Choice in

Silver Laced Wyandottes

Winners of 40 regular and special prizes in five shows, Brown, Lea, Felch and Marshall, judges. At Birmingham, 1900, 2nd chl, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen. Huntsville, 1902, 2nd chl, 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 2nd pen. Alabama State Fair, 1900, 2nd chl, 1st hen, 2nd pullet, 1st pen. Birmingham, Jan. 1901, 1st chl, 1st chl, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen, sweepstakes for the ten highest scoring birds in the show, any variety. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st chl, 1st chl, 2nd chl, 2nd hen, 2nd pen. My famous 94 point cock has never been beaten. Pullets score 92½ to 94½. Hens 92 to 94. Cockerels 91½ to 93½. You don't beat them. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Express prepaid.

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Ala.



OAK HILL FARM, J. Clifton Wheat, Mgr. Winchester, Va., Oct. 17, 1901.
Mr. J. B. Williams, Alum Bank, Pa.
DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to say that your nests have given us entire satisfaction, whether used as a trap or an Automatic nest. The time has come when progressive breeders must know which hen laid the egg, and your nest answers the question as well as those costing four times as much money. I am Very Truly,
J. CLIFTON WHEAT.

NEST That closes and opens automatically. No fighting or breaking eggs when it is used. In five seconds it can be changed to the BEST TRAP NEST ever made. A boy ten years can make them. State, County and Individual rights for sale. Send for Circular.

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S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

None Better than the Best but Better Than the Rest.

I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-paged new circular, free, stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America. Standard strains. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

NOTHING LIKE IT.
There never was an incubator catalogue issued that approaches our two books in design, beauty, worth and originality. 50 full page tinted plates. 4 reproduced original paintings and over 100 original half tone illustrations. We mail it free. Write at once for Catalogue No. 83. The best incubators and brooders in the world are made by the
Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.

HARDY Nursery Stock.
To obtain new customers we will send at the proper time this fall a beautiful Flowering Tree and a Russian Flowering Shrub to first 10,000 property owners who answer this ad, and send two 5c stamps to help pay postage. Catalogue Free for the asking. Our Booklets "The Story of a Tree" will save you dollars. Write today.
THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 130, Osgo, Ia.

A Long-Tailed Japanese Hen.

Japan, which is the source of all sorts of "freaks" in the animal and vegetable worlds, has produced nothing stranger than her breed of long-tailed fowls, a specimen of which has just arrived at the Museum of Natural History in New York. The tail feathers of this bird measure no less than twelve feet. We quote the following paragraphs about this curious breed of fowls from an article contributed to the Scientific American by Walter L. Beasley, says the Louisville, (Ky.) Times. Says Mr. Beasley:

"The introduction of the breed is said to have been brought about by a Prince of Japan, whose imperial crest was a feather. Yearly he offered a prize to the subject who would bring to him the longest feather. The greatest effort and skill were therefore employed by the breeders to produce the greatest length of tail feathers possible. At present only a few old fanciers know the secret process of successfully breeding these fowls. A few authentic details have, however, been obtained in regard to the method of their breeding. The particular breed is confined to the region in and around Kochi, the capital of a province of Tasso. The breed is about a hundred years old and is fast dying out. There is said to be no artificial method of making the feathers grow. All is done by selection. Moreover, one must know how to treat the birds during the various stages of tail growth. The body feathers springing from the shoulders attain a length of four feet. Two years is the time necessary to produce a full growth of tail. The tail feathers grow from four to seven inches a month and continue to increase as long as the bird lives, which is usually from eight to ten years. The hens lay about thirty eggs in the

spring and autumn, which are hatched by other fowls. The hens are kept housed up and sit all day on a flat perch, and are taken out only once in two days and allowed to walk half an hour or so, a man holding up the tail to prevent them from being torn or soiled. The birds are fed on unhulled rice and greens, and secret food known and prepared by the old fanciers themselves. They demand plenty of water and are wonderfully tame. The ordinary number of long tail feathers possessed by each bird is fifteen or sixteen. About twice a month they are carefully washed in warm water, and afterward dried on some high place, usually a roof. The present price is \$50 for a bird having a tail over ten feet long. There are four varieties of the breed: White head and body feathers and tail black; second, white all over with yellow legs; third, red neck and body feathers; fourth, reddish color mixed with white on body. All these, with the exception of the second variety, have black tail feathers."

Illustrated Standard.

The Illustrated Standard Committee held a meeting at Buchanan, Mich., July 25, 1902. The following members were present: Fred L. Kimmey, Franklane L. Sewell, Theo. Hewes. Mr. McGrew was unable to attend, but a letter from him directed to the committee, similar to the one in August American Poultry Journal, was read and fully discussed. Quite a number of letters touching on the matter of Illustrated Standard from prominent breeders were read. Among them one from Secretary T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa., another from O. O. Wild, Benton Harbor, Mich., and several from Mr. Carl Dare, Cadeola, Iowa. Mr. Dare also submitted several drawings that were carefully considered by the committee; in fact, Mr. Dare had intended getting out something

along the line of an illustrated standard himself, but has decided to delay the matter until he sees what action is taken by the American Poultry Association.

The question of illustrating in colors was carefully gone over by the committee and an approximate estimate of cost of such work furnished by Mr. Sewell; (a detailed report of this expense will be furnished by the committee at the Hagerstown meeting). Also, the question of black and white outlines; together with charts of the different varieties, similar to the ones used by Mr. Sewell and Mr. Hewes in their illustrated articles was discussed and approximate figures offered by Mr. Sewell. To illustrate an edition of ten thousand copies with from twenty to twenty-five colored inserts and thirty-five drawings in black and white, together with charts would cost in the neighborhood of \$16,000.00. To illustrate in black and white without the use of color-plates, using the charts in connection with the drawings will cost for a ten thousand edition \$9,000.00. Should illustrations of paintings now in use by individuals or specialty clubs be accepted as standard outlines, it would very materially lessen the cost of such a book.

In view of the fact that the big majority of those who have expressed themselves on the illustrated standard are in favor of going ahead with the work, and inasmuch as the committee consider it not only important but absolutely essential that a work of this kind be furnished the poultry breeders of this country, it will recommend that the next revision of the Standard be an illustrated one, and so far as possible colored illustrations be used. It will further recommend its being issued in parts, presenting only such birds in each standard as group best together. In this way, a party breeding

one or two varieties of fowls would not be compelled to buy the complete work. A proper classification of the breeds will probably reduce the number to about ten different books. As an illustration, Plymouth Rocks, all colors, Javas and Dominiques could be made into one book; Wyandottes another, Brahmas and Langshans another; all Cochins by themselves. In fact, the work could be so divided that all important breeds could be taken into consideration in ten books.

Another recommendation of the committee will be that in the new Standard, each and every section be more fully described and when found necessary, that illustrations for separate sections be furnished. The committee discussed the advisability of using Mr. Sewell's oil paintings of Partridge Cochins and Bronze Turkeys and would like to have other artists submit any drawings or paintings that they may wish to have used in connection with the work.

The cost of issuing a book of this kind need not bar getting out the work, as there are publishing companies which could be persuaded to put out the work on the royalty plan, assuming all the responsibility and pay a royalty that would bring to the Association as much or more money than they are today realizing on the sale of the present Standard.

A Black Langshan as a Farm Fowl.

After several years acquaintance with the Black Langshan fowl, I can say that I have never regretted having chosen this breed as my ideal same ten years ago. During the time that I have made a study of the Langshan I have also bred several other breeds of popular fowls, and after carefully comparing the good and bad qualities of each breed, I am satisfied that the Black Langshan has more

good qualities than any other of the so-called "all purpose" fowls. I firmly believe the Langshan comes as near being an all purpose fowl as can be found. They are the smallest of the Asiatic class, active, good foragers, and do well either confined in yards or when allowed free range.

Standard weights are: Cock, 10 pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; hen, 7 pounds; pullet, 6 pounds. Chicks hatch out strong and vigorous, and from chickhood to maturity are always in a thriving condition, provided they have proper care. If given the liberty of the farm they will find the greater part of their food during the summer months.

Black Langshans do not fill up with inward fat as do some of the other breeds. Thus they are better layers. As layers, they rival some of the "egg machines," with this advantage. The Langshan will lay during the winter, when eggs command a good price.

I have never experienced any difficulty in disposing of the old stock and surplus cockerels, at top market price, although I am aware that there is a prejudice against a black fowl. The quality of the flesh is tender and fine flavor. This, with their thin skin, makes them a fine table fowl.

My idea of a desirable fowl for the farmer is one that is hardy and a good layer as well as a good market fowl. We find the desirable combined in the Black Langshan. In addition to the good traits already named they are a beautiful bird. Their rich, black plumage, the stately carriage of the male, and the quiet disposition of the female are all general characteristics of the Langshan that have won for them the title "Lordly Langshans."

Having originated in the severe climate of Northern China, the Black Langshans are by na-

ture fitted to withstand the sudden changes of our climate. Neither summer's heat nor winter's cold has perceptible ill effect upon them. Properly housed and fed, pullets will commence laying early in the fall and continue all winter.

Another point in their favor is the fact that they are a long established breed. No man knows when they originated as a distinct breed. Consequently their general characteristics are firmly established, and they are extremely valuable in improving common stock.—Neb. Farmer.

An Expert's Opinion.

EDITOR FANCY FOWLS:

I notice your call in regard to C. M. Brown of Fort Worth losing his stock, and just here let me say I have received scores of letters from all over the South in regard to this disease, and I want to say of all diseases this is to be dreaded above all others in the South. I lose many every summer from it. The disease is "limber neck," caused from eating decayed matter filled with maggots. I have seen in some journals maggots recommended as being good for chicks. But I want to go on record and will stake my all on it, just so sure as a chick gets maggots that sure is it a dead bird. They eat all such decayed stuff readily and yet I have seen the maggots work clean through them.

The symptoms are these: They get weak in their legs, eyes close froth at the mouth and in bad cases lay stretched out as dead. I have experimented along this line and have cooped birds and fed decayed matter with maggots and sure it is the cause of all the trouble. All dead matter soon fills up with maggots during warm weather and unless the place is kept nice of all such, death is the result. We raise hundreds of birds and of course some die and often in the weeds or high grass and if the birds find them before we do, death is the result. Why a fool chick will eat sure death and destruction I can't see yet we lose more from this cause than all others combined.

G. W. BROWN,
Camden, Ark.

White Wyandotte Color Disqualification.

This is one of the propositions which will be brought before the American Poultry Association at the next regular meeting, which in all probability will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, December next. We know that a resolution will be offered, in effect that the existence of black in the plumage of White Wyandottes be treated as a defect. We have read this resolution. It will be offered by one of the most prominent breeders and successful exhibitors of this variety in America.

We are strongly convinced that it would be a wise move for the American Poultry Association to strike from the page of the Standard—the law book governing all judges—the clause wherein it is given that the existence of black in the plumage of a White Wyandotte carries with it the disqualification of the specimen. And why not? Why not, in justice and common sense? The oldest and most thoroughly established strains of White Wyandottes in America show in many specimens the black feather. It is true of all strains of this variety. The most magnificent White Wyandotte pullet we ever saw was disqualified because of the existence in her plumage of one small black feather. A noted breeder and exhibitor of the Whites then and there bought this pullet. No breeder would discard such a specimen. Then, plainly, the law which made it imperative for the judge to disqualify this specimen is an unjust law.

The Buff Cochins affords a striking illustration of the wisdom of not hampering a breed or variety with a color disqualification clause. There is no color disqualification handicap placed upon the Buff Cochins, and yet no breed or variety has ever equaled it as a show bird. The Buff Cochins in the show room may and does carry buff, white and black do not disqualify the specimen. Both are cut as defects. And yet the Buff Cochins is annually made better, yearly approaches nearer the entire buff bird for which the Standard calls.—Poultry Success.



"JEANETTE"
First Hen, score 94½ at Louisville, Ky.

For two years in succession our birds have won at the largest shows. At the great Louisville Inter-State Fair, Oct. 1901, we won 1st ck, 1st chl, and 1st pullet—3 out of 4 firsts. At Louisville show, Jan. 1902, we won 1st hen, score 94½; 2nd pen, 3d ck, and 3 specials, A. C. Hawkins, judge. Handsome, interesting catalogue free. Write for it. Eggs balance of season \$1.00 per 15.

POPE'S

Barred P. Rocks

HAVE BLOOD OF NATIONAL
REPUTATION!

Are a Practical Business Fowl.

Good Layers.

POPE & POPE, Louisville, Ky.

**ROSEDALE FARM.**

My eggs are proving wonderfully fertile and are hatching a large per cent. of good chicks. They are from prize winning pens. You may need a setting from my WHITE LEGHORNS OR BARRED P. ROCKS.

I have four yards of Leghorns and seven yards of Rocks. Can send eggs from either cockerel or pullet matings at \$2 per 15, or \$5 per 45. Good hatch guaranteed.

OLLIE ESDALE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cyphers Incubators.

Highest Award at Pan-American.

We are Southern Agents and Will Deliver it to You FREIGHT PAID. Write for Prices. Also on Coops, Egg Boxes, Bone Cutters, Etc.

Barred P. Rocks and Belgian Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.

**200 CHOICE BIRDS!**

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and

G. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once

D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

PURE
FLOODED

W. I. C. GILTS

And Male Pigs for Sale Cheap if taken at Once.

S. C. B. MINORCAS!

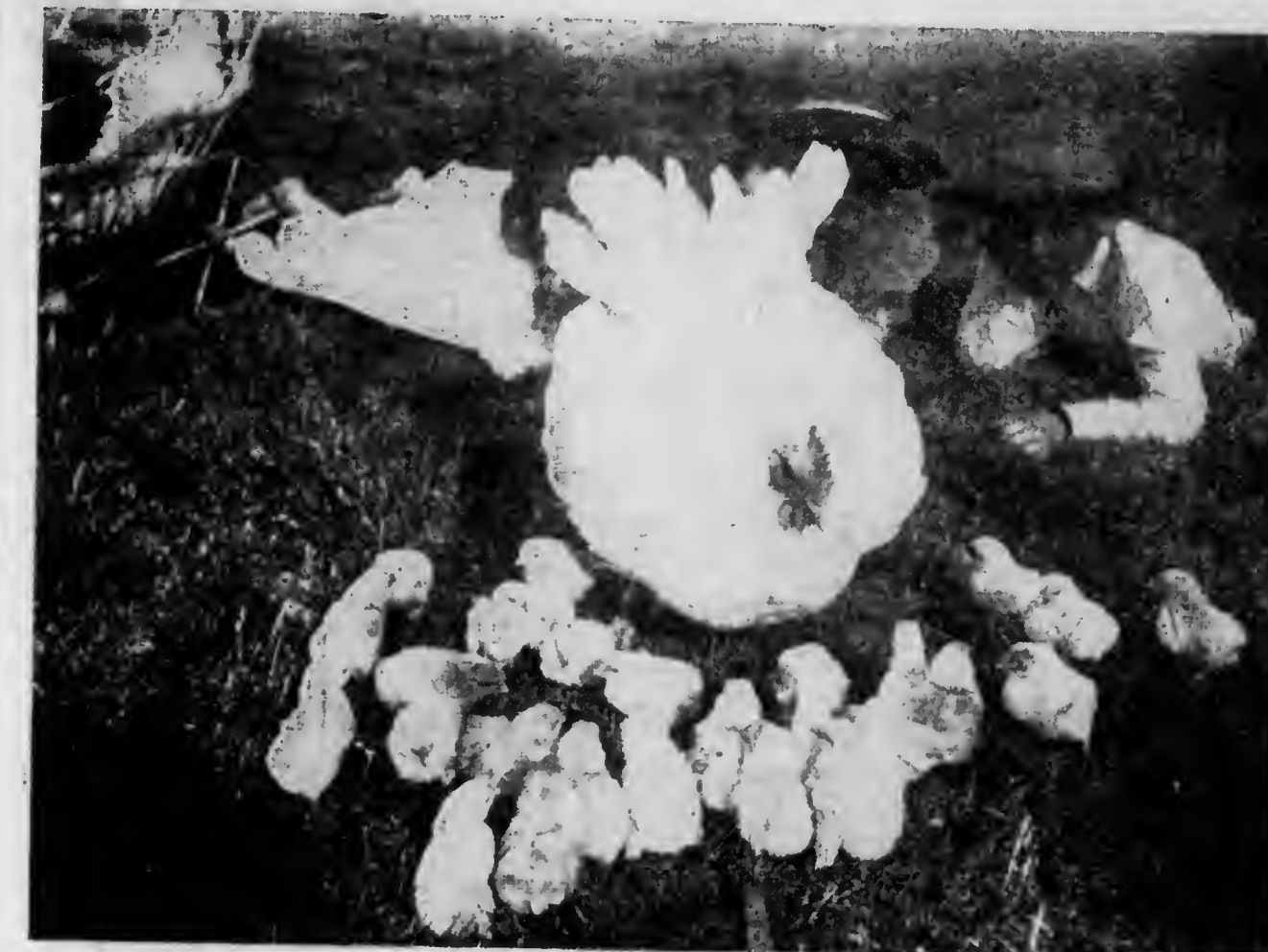
The kind that the other fellow wants when he sees them in the Show Room.

GEORGE B. NELSON, JR., Winchester, Ky.

FINE BERKSHIRE HOGS.

If you are seeking something extra fine in Berkshires we can please you. Our sows are all registered, and are from the leading strains of the country. Our herd boar is "Highclair Topper of Baltimore," a son of the great boar, "Highclair Topper," bought in England by Baltimore Farm at a cost of \$1,400. Can supply stock at any age, pigs not akin if desired. Have also a fine lot of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. FRANK PITTARD, R. R. No. 6, PULASKI, TENNESSEE

A GOOD HATCH

Was the Report from all Our
Customers during the Past
Season.

Did You Get Any

OF OUR WHITE ROCKS?
IF NOT

LET US SELL YOU SOME

YOUNG STOCK FOR

The Show This Season.

DUFFY'S ROCKS
HAVE
ALWAYS WON AND
ALWAYS WILL!

They Have Long Since Proven Their
Worth as Producers of Winning Stock
and Duffy Puls His Entire Time to His

Famous White Plymouth Rocks

And has the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to one breed of fancy poultry. Why buy culls when the same money will buy some of the best? Why not let one who has spent years at the business start you right? It costs lots to experiment, besides throwing you in the rear of your competitors by several years, and in the end, you have to buy good stock, and start over. A word to the wise, etc.

C. O. DUFFY, Largest Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks in the World, OWENSBORO, KY.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, A POSTAL WILL BRING IT.

**GOING TO THE FAIR?**

WHETHER YOU ARE OR NOT IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO OWN A PAIR OR TRIO OF

Maplehursts

Heavy Bronze Turkeys, Blue Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Stay-White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Langshans, 200-Egg B. and W. Leghorns, G. S. Bantams, and Prize Pekins.

One price to all—\$3 pair, \$4 trio, except turkeys, \$5 pair. Were hatched early, kept free from lice, had unlimited range in orchard, meadow and a bubble field, with regular liberal feeds of oats, wheat and meat, in addition to bugs and insects galore. Hens are nearly full grown, with all the bloom that close feathering, bright combs, proud carriage and vigorous movement can show. Some are up to Standard weights now. Number for sale is limited and demand for such quality is great. Order direct. Will send birds "bound to please" promptly or return your money at once.

W. B. DOAK, Russellville, Tenn.

**High-Scoring, Prize-Winning
BUFF LEGHORNS**

Heavy Layers of Large Eggs.
Heavy Winners of Blue Ribbons.

My record for the past year is as follows: Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Birmingham, Ala., Jan., 1901. Scored by Judge Felch. Won all prizes in Buff Leghorn class at Augusta, Ga., in April, '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea. Won four firsts and 1 special prize at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. '01. Scored by Judge Marshall. Won 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third prize at Troy, Ala., Nov. '01. Scored by Judge S. T. Lea.

Choice exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from fine selected Buff P. Rocks for sale at \$1.50 per 15. I also breed and sell Chinese Pheasants.

P. H. WALKER, Cleveland, Tenn.

Only a Few Choice Young-
sters in

Barred and White P.
Rocks,

Now About Four Months
Old.

Standard Poultry Co.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

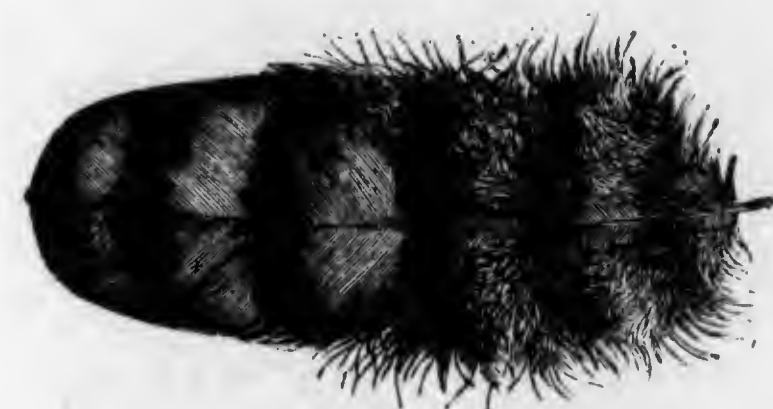
THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN OF Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901.

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge, Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.



ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.

JNO. W. TANNER,
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WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES!

White,
Barred
AND
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Ply-
mouth
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WE MAKE YOU THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFER:

A Setting of 13 Eggs from Our Best Pens for \$1.00.

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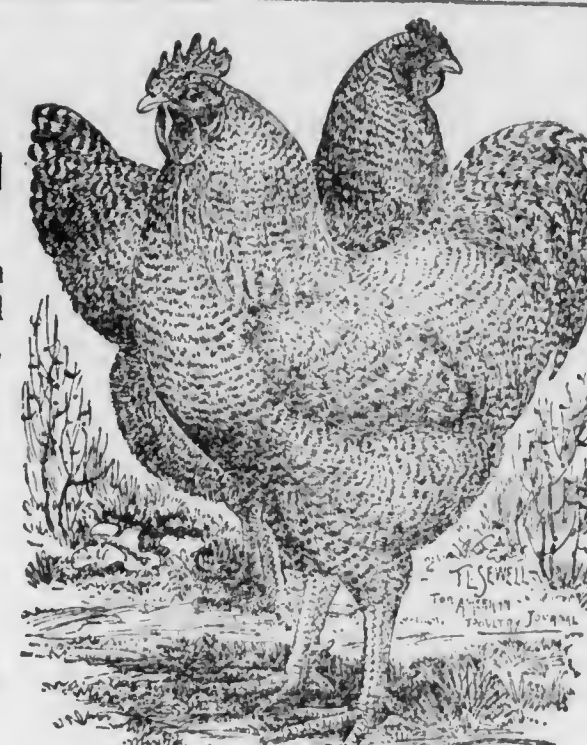
Barred Rocks.

At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.
Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30.
After April 1st \$1.25 for 15.

ALSO

Scotch Collie Dogs.

If you want the best, buy from an old reliable breeder.



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J. G. COILE & CO.,
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Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

EGGS \$2 PER SITTING, TWO FOR \$3.50.

Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

J. G. Coile & Co., Monticello, Ga.

Also breeders of Gordon setter dogs—best bird dogs on earth.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and Pea Fowls. No more stock for sale, but plenty of eggs at reasonable prices. Turkey eggs from two magnificent flocks. Blood from 1st prize winners only. Weight and plumage combined specialty. Won every first and grand sweepstakes at Atlanta, Ga.'s great poultry show, Oct. 1901. In 1902, 2nd on cock and hen; 1st on chl. and pul.; special, \$5. at Atlanta, also at same place 1899, 1st on cock and hen. I have never bred from a tom that weighed less than 46 lbs. at 18 months old. Eggs from these pens \$5.00 per dozen, or 50 cents each for less numbers. Buff Orpingtons \$3. Cook stailor B. P. Rocks, "Kinglet" strain, \$1.50; B. Langshans, Myers-Robinson blood, \$1.50 per 15. Orders looked as received and promptly filled. Pea Fowls \$4 and \$5 per pair. For further information address—

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

Prop. Booneville Poultry Yards, Booneville, Tenn.



Cokesbury Poultry Yards.

Black Langshans,

(Croad and Paragon Strain.)

We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95½; 2nd, 95; 3rd, 94; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 96; 4th, 95; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 95½. There were over 110 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am booking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 13. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$3 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.

SUMMER SALE!

A Few Cockerels, Hens and Pullets for Sale at Reduced Prices to Make Room for Young Stock. Write Quick If You Want Something Choice in

Silver Laced Wyandottes

Winners of 40 regular and special prizes in five shows, Brown, Lea, Felch and Marshall, Judges. At Birmingham, 1900, 2nd chl, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen. Muntsville, 1902, 2nd chl, 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 2nd pen. Alabama State Fair, 1900, 2nd chl, 1st hen, 2nd pullet, 1st pen. Birmingham, Jan. 1901, 1st chl, 1st chl, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen, sweepstakes for the ten highest scoring birds in the show, any variety. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st chl, 1st chl, 2nd chl, 2nd hen, 2nd pen. My famous 94 point cock has never been beaten. Pullets score 92½ to 94½. Hens 92 to 94. Cockerels 91½ to 93½. You don't beat them. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Express prepaid.

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Ala.



OAK HILL FARM, J. Clifton Wheat, Mgr. Winchester, Va., Oct. 17, 1901. Mr. J. E. Williams, Alum Bank, Pa. Dear Sir:—I am pleased to say that your nests have given us entire satisfaction, whether used as a trap or an Automatic nest. The time has come when progressive breeders must know which hen laid the egg, and your nest answers the question as well as those costing four times as much money. I am Very Truly,
J. CLIFTON WHEAT.

NEST That closes and opens automatically. No fighting or breaking eggs when it is used. In five seconds it can be changed to the BEST TRAP NEST ever made. A boy ten years can make them. State, County and individual rights for sale. Send for Circular.

J. B. WILLIAMS, Patentee, Alum Bank, Pa.

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None Better than the Best but Better Than the Rest.

I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-page new circular, free, stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America, Standard strains. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

NOTHING LIKE IT. There never was an incubator catalogue issued that approaches our 1900 book in design, beauty, worth and originality. 50 full page tinted plates. 4 reproduced original paintings and over 700 original half tone illustrations. We mail it free. Write at once for Catalogue No. 83. The best incubators and brooders in the world are made by the Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.

HARDY Nursery. To obtain new customers we will send at the proper time this fall: Best Flowering Tree and 1 Russian Flowering Shrub to first 10,000 property owners who answer this ad., and send two 2c stamps to help pay postage. Catalog free for the asking. Our Booklet "The Story of the Tree" will save you dollars. Write today. **THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 130, Geauga, Ia.**

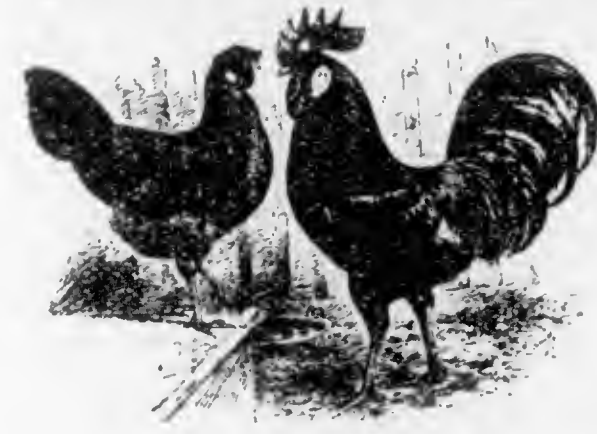


BLUE RIBBON POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, I won first cock, 92; first hen, 92½; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 95½; first pullet, 94½; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge F. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 95; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen, D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 1901, won first cock, 92½; first, second, and third hen, score 92½; first cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 93½; third pullet, 93; fourth pullet, 93; fifth pullet, 93; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owen, judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 92 to 83½, by Judge C. A. Lawrence, of Carthage, Mo. My matrons this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

A. G. Settle, 404-406 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.



G. W. Gilliam,
PRATT CITY, ALA.

Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
[R. S. Hickman strain]

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 188½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92. On Buffs I won 1st hen, score 92½, and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$1 for 15.

Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

Catalogue Free.

THROW PEARL TO POULTRY
and watch results.

Pearl Grit

If your dealer does not handle PEARL GRIT, send \$1.00 to THE OHIO MARBLE CO., Lima, Ohio, and they will send you 135 pounds by freight.

FREIGHT PREPAID.

DON'T YOU WANT IT?

We have something neat, beautiful and handsome, we want to give absolutely FREE to all interested in Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Indian Games, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, Pit Games, Pekin Ducks, Wild and Bronze Turkeys.

This is a business proposition and as the gift may mean much to you, we want all those who are interested and mean business to write us, for we can honestly save you time and money. Remember we don't ship out just any old thing, but the best, such as we use, and if bred as we select, mate and ship, we will stake our all on good results. We are closing out many grand breeders, and eggs are \$2.00 from now on.

Ouachita Valley Poultry Farm, Geo. W. Brown, Proprietor, Camden, Arkansas.

Silverthorne Place, Anchorage, Ky.,

"Where the Minorcas Come From."

W. A. Silverthorne, R. F. D. 18, Anchorage, Ky.

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Cards of not less than 25 words will be inserted in this column for one cent for each word, initial or number each time. Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. These cards offer a medium within the reach of the smallest advertiser. Terms, cash with the order.

Blue Andalusians, winners of nine-tenths of the prizes at Louisville, Ky., show last six years. Birds and eggs for sale. J. Kirkpatrick, 1814 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Wanted: Fifty pure bred White Rock pullets. Early hatched. State price. Thos. Thompson, Hope, Ind.

White Wyandotte cockerels well grown youngsters at prices to suit. I need the room. Now ready to ship. J. B. Harris, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Big Bargain—I will exchange a 22 rifle for 3 Bar S. C. B. Leghorn hens. The gun is in good order, hasn't been used but a month. Cost \$6.00. Want to exchange at once. O. M. Harding, Baird, Miss.

Rose Lower Poultry Club breeds 14 leading varieties on different farms. Quality high. Prices low. Twenty years experience. Write wants. A. Bagwell, Mgr., Sharp, Ky. 3-1y

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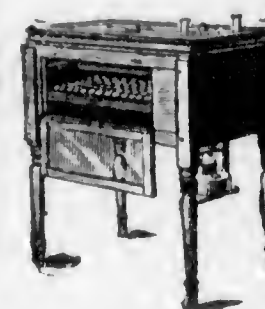
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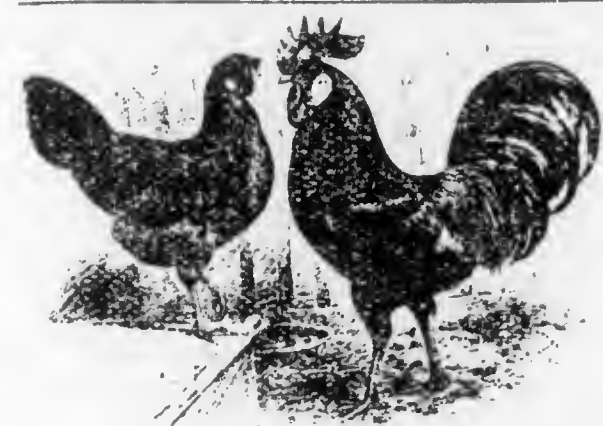


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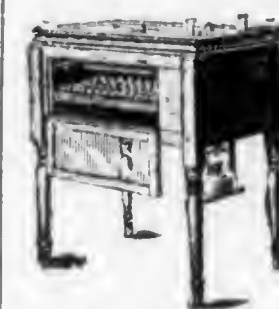
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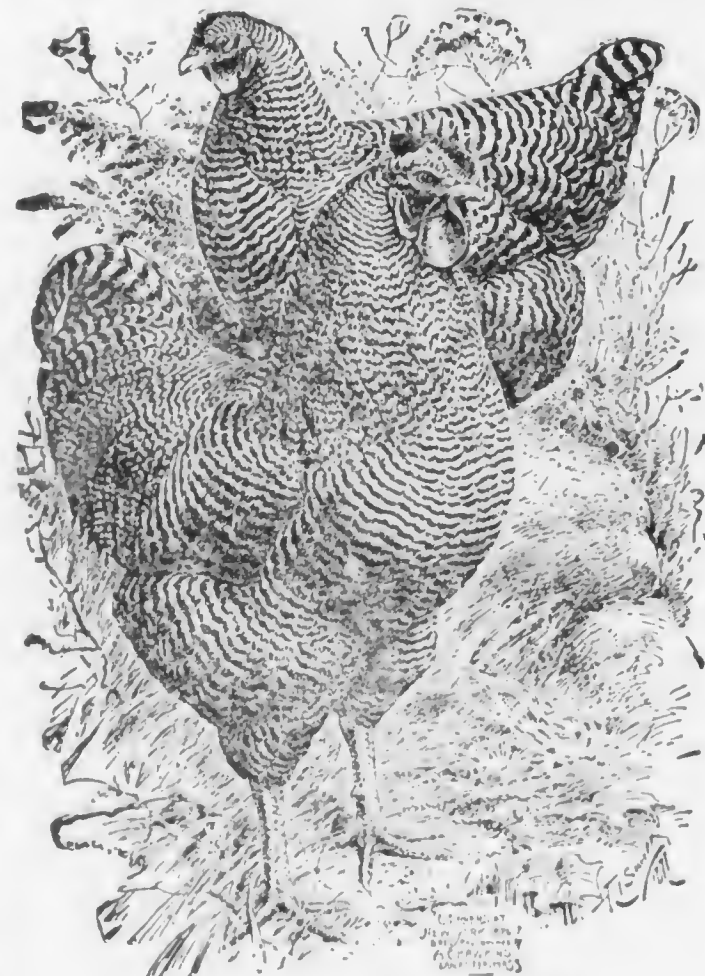
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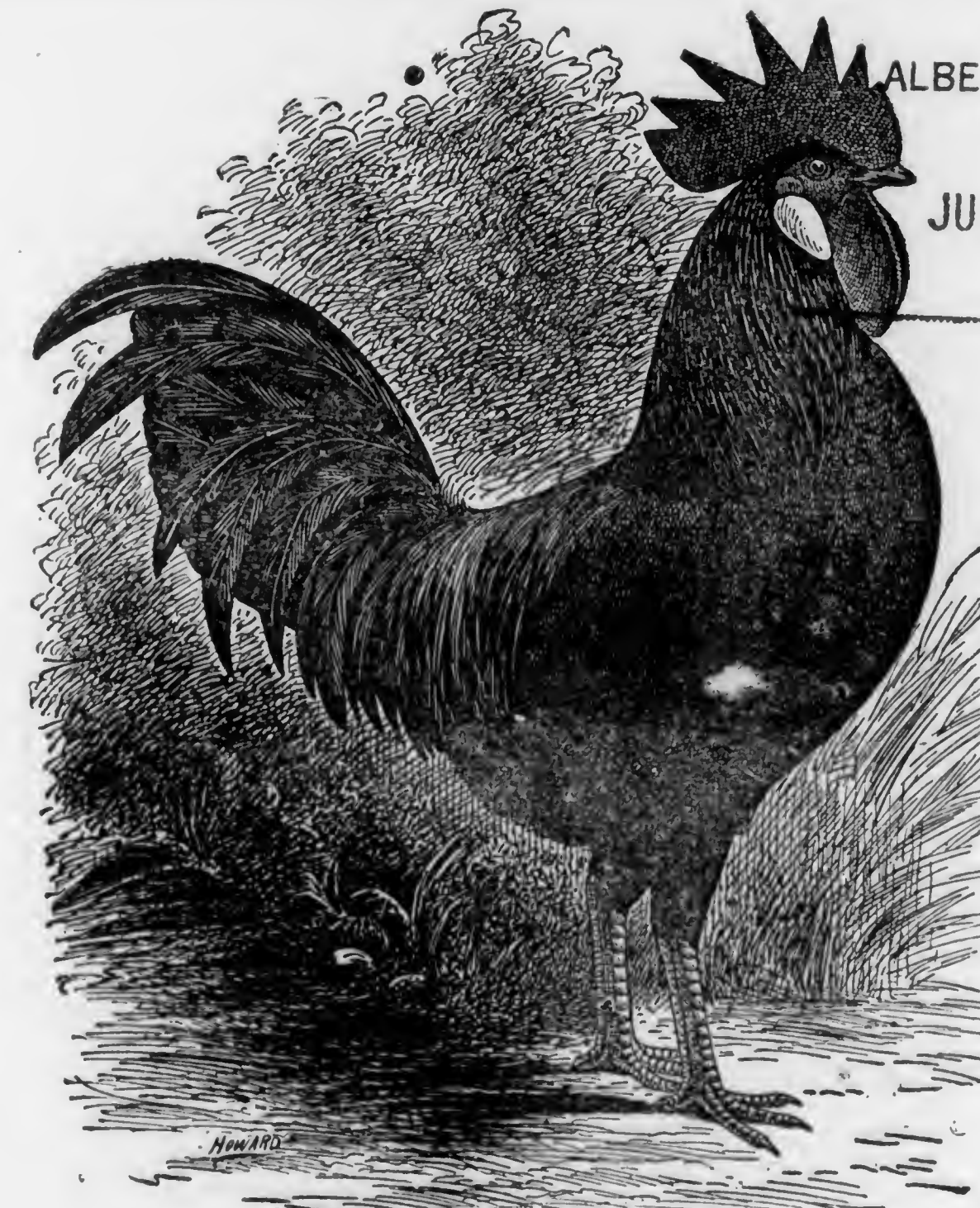
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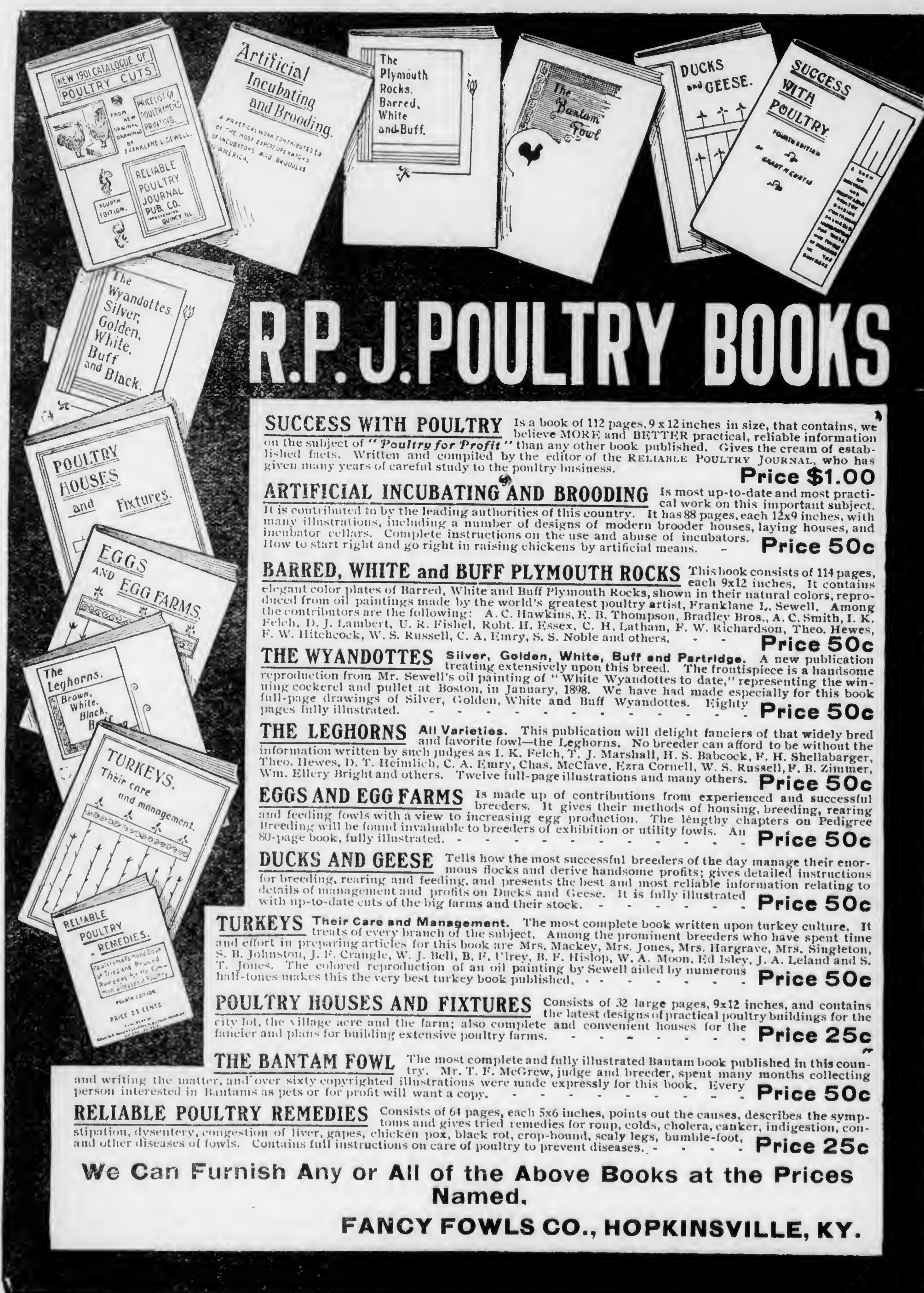
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We assert that the Belgian hare properly handled will pay from three to five times the net profit that an equal amount invested in poultry, handled at its very best, will pay.

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We challenge every poultry editor, every poultry champion in the U. S. to show us the figures and proof that under the most favorable conditions any large poultry business ever had paid the per cent of net profit in the same length of time that we have made breeding and selling Belgians under the most adverse conditions that can ever pertain to the industry.

We await your reply. Kindly save your powder until you can give a reasonable answer to this challenge. Respectfully,

EASTERN IMPORTING & BREEDING CO.

READ THIS.

The "monumental failures" and "penny-a-liners" write lots of stuff about Belgian hares that is not true.

Let us send you a LARGE package of literature—a BOOK, Belgian Hare and Poultry Paper, etc.—that deal in FACTS FREE for 2-cent stamp IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER. EASTERN IMPORTING & BREEDING CO., Belfast, Me.

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The phenomenally successful and most widely read poultry organ of the south. Established in 1897 it is a credit to its section, the great and growing South. It is out on time the 10th of each month, is prosperous and responsible. As a low-priced paper it is in a class by itself and is better than most 50c papers. **36 TO 60 PAGES.** Largest circulation in its territory of any poultry paper and unequaled as an advertising medium to those wanting to reach Southern readers. Address, enclosing 25c in coin or stamps.

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DENSMORE POULTRY FARM.

B. P. Rocks,
S. C. B. Leghorns,
Blk. Langshans,
Buff C. Bantams,
White Gulneas and Pekin Ducks.

Grand lot of young birds for sale.
Bred from winners at Atlanta,
Birmingham, Macon, Troy,
Etc. Prices right.

S. & L. Fuller, Box C, Clarkston, Ga.

TO CLOSE OUT!

Choice Lot

Barred P. Rocks

—AND—

Narragansett Turkeys.

In order to change my location I will sell at once 20 Barred P. Rock cockerels, 25 pullets, 25 young hens and 1 cock. Lot includes first prize pullet and second prize cockerel and other winners. Fifty turkeys, old and young. Prize winners at Kentucky State Fair Sept. 1902. Must sell at once. Write for bargain prices.

Sim E. Cooper, Simpsonville, Ky.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

ONLY!

A Nice Lot of Young Stock
Sired by First Cockerel

Atlanta, Ga., Coming on For
Fall and Winter Trade.

Write Your Wants.

W. F. LILLY, 2 B. St., Petros, Tenn.

Bristow's
Barred P. Rocks

Are winners wherever shown. Birds raised by me won in 3 states the past winter, scoring to 94½, defeating birds that cost \$25 and \$30, bought of eastern breeders. My young stock this season are much finer than I have ever raised. Choice breeders in both old and young stock at reasonable prices. Illustrated circular free, giving past winners. Mention B. P. Address

J. Z. BRISTOW,

Rickwood, Boone County, Ky.



First pullet Cincinnati 1901, score 91½, R. N. Pierce, Judge. Also second hen 1902.

POPE'S

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Stock for Sale!

We Have a Limited Number of Fine
Farm Raised Stock for Sale
of the same



"JEANETTE"

First Hen, score 94½ at Louisville, Ky.

As our prize winning stock which scored as high as 94½ points by A. C. Hawkins, winners at Louisville, Ky., Poultry Show. Cockerels \$1.50. Pullets \$1.00. Write for free catalogue containing prize record.

Blood & Quality
My Specialties!

EGGS \$3 FOR 15.

Can furnish eggs and stock from Black Langshans, Houdans, Barred, White and Buff P. Rocks, all varieties Polish, Cochins, Brahmas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Cornish Indians, Dorkings, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and Ducks. Also Maltese Cats, Ferrets, Guinea Pigs, Belgian Hares, Dogs, Canaries, Etc. Makes estimates and gives advice in poultry breeding and do private scoring. All stock first class. Stock for sale at all times. Send stamp for reply.

J. H. Davis, Box 215, Caledonia, Ohio.

Sandy Run Poultry Yards.

Do You Want to Win the Blue Ribbons at the Coming Fall and Winter Shows? If so we have the birds you are looking for. Can sell you birds fit to win in any competition in the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hamburgs. Have been winning on our birds at the largest Southern shows in strong competition for the last ten years and we have the best lot of young stock we ever had. A grand lot of young stock, good breeders for sale at \$1.50-\$2.00 per trio, to quick buyers to make room. All varieties except Partridge Wyandottes, only a few pair of them at \$5.00 pair. Send your order early and get first choice. Prices on show birds a matter of correspondence. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices. Remember we guarantee satisfaction. At Charleston, S. C., Jan. 19-2, we won four firsts, one second, four thirds and three fourths on 23 entries.

W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12

The wonderful simplicity of the Wooden Hen and the greatly increased production forced by its humane sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12. Guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Self-regulating and fully guaranteed. Send for the free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., OCTOBER 10, 1902.

No 10

Black Minorcas.

To those who are not familiar with Minorca characteristics, it may be interesting to know that there are two varieties—the black and the white. The Standard weights are given, for cocks, eight pounds; hens, six and one-half pounds. They are one of the most handsome and useful fowls, their chief utility value being wonderful egg production. The Standard calls for single comb in either variety, but they are also bred with rose combs. The black variety with single combs are the most extensively bred and are seen in nearly all exhibitions. The white variety enjoyed quite a boom three or years ago, but they are seldom seen or heard of now. At the present time there also seems to be a lack of interest in the black variety. This is not right, for the Minorca is one of the handsomest, when well-bred, of all fowls, besides they have a utility value, in many respects, equal to that of any breed. It is said, and the statement seems to have never been contradicted, that no fowl has yet been produced that will excel them for egg production. The Leghorn may lay as many eggs, it is said, but they are much smaller in size. The Minorca egg is very large and pure white, a basket full of them making a very attractive sight. In the markets of some cities these large, white, Minorca eggs command a better price than the smaller eggs of some other varieties.

One of the objections to the Black Minorcas as a market fowl, is their color, the black feathers making it impossible. It is said, to dress them as nicely as fowls of some other colors. Further objection is made to the pale, white skin. Yet a white-skinned fowl commands the highest prices in France and England. The American people seem to have been educated to believe that yellow skinned, yellow legged fowls are better than those of other colors, which is an erroneous idea. The appearance, as a matter of fact is all there is to it, as, with the exception, possibly, of the skin of the yellow skinned fowl being thicker, a decided disadvantage, there is very little, if any difference when the fowls are served on the table, one being to the epicurean as good as the other.

A well-bred Black Minorca is one of the most handsome fowls. Their large red combs and wattles white ear lobes, greenish black plumage, graceful and proud carriage makes them one of the most charming fanciers' fowls in existence.

Black Minorca chickens, like other black varieties, frequently show white feathers in their wings. These generally disappear, however, when the adult plumage is taken on. Sometimes these white feathers remain with the birds several months before they drop out, but they nearly always come aright in the last chick moult. Another strange fact is, that the Minorca chickens which carry the most white

feathers generally turn out the best colored birds when they have their adult plumage. If there happen to be one in a brood that is black all over when hatched, it will usually develop into a rusty brown colored adult fowl. The same conditions seem to prevail with all black breeds of fowls.

Minorcas have very large combs when well bred, and this is one of the sections that requires the most skill in breeding to get perfect. It is doubtful whether there has ever been a perfect comb bred on a Minorca—male or female. Yet there is no reason why perfection in comb can not be reached if careful and correct breeding is persistently followed.

The inexperienced breeders frequently kill Minorca cockerels because their combs fall over to one side when they are very young, the comb not being substantial enough to stand erect. Here is where many make a mistake. The comb usually comes all right as the chick matures, but it is quite difficult to tell what a cockerel's comb is going to be like until the bird is fully grown. It should be borne in mind that if a big-combed bird be a little out of condition, his comb droops at once. When the bird is in good condition again the comb will usually come erect. Some breeders claim that too much soft food and forcing the birds forward causes the combs to fall. No doubt there is some truth in this assertion, but experience does not prove that it is true in all cases.—J. W. Alvis, in Inland Poultry Journal.

Washing White Minorcas or Other Fowls.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

As our White Minorcas get very dirty, from the smoke and greasy soot of a large city, on our back lot, they need a thorough washing three or four days before being fitted for the show room. Time and patience are required. It takes a half hour or more to each bird. To do the work properly we should have everything in readiness; such as a piece of good white soap, like Castile or Ivory soap; some liquid bluing; plenty of boiling water; a hand basin; a thermometer; four tubs, deep and long enough for the bird; an assistant; a good large soft sponge or flannel cloth; a hand brush; a tooth brush; a tooth pick; several clean dry bath towels; a light, tall, clean coop, for each fowl, freshly washed and bedded with clean dry litter; and a warm room for drying before a stove or furnace.

Everything being in readiness in a comfortably warm room and the assistant in attendance, fill the four tubs, and hand basin with warm water, at a temperature of about 92 degrees. The tubs should have from 8 to 12 inches of water in each. The clean warm water in one of the tubs should be made into a nice lather with a good white soap. The soap can be sliced and melted by cooking in hot water. The water in another tub should have a little wash bluing, half a teaspoonful to a tub of water just enough to color the water slightly blue, about the quantity used for clothes, as judged by the laundress. Too much bluing would make the chicken look blue and the owner feel blue. Bluing is used to increase the white color of linens, starch, sugar, French chalk, &c.

Chairs to sit on, and a bench of suitable height for the tubs should be provided for the convenience. The bird should be

held firmly over the wings by the assistant, to prevent the water from being splashed all over, and the legs, feet, and other parts of the body which may be extremely dirty are first washed in the basin of water; then press the fowl right down into the tub of lather until only its head appears above it, and hold it there five minutes or more, with the hand on its back, until its plumage is softened and skin is thoroughly soaked; then use the brush, and scrub all parts of the fowl's feathers thoroughly, until you have all the dirt fully loosened. Also rub the lather with the hand well in among the fluff and feathers about the breast and neck. Take the head between the two hands and with plenty of the lather, rub the hands backward until the head is perfectly clean, then use a tooth brush to clean out the depressions around the comb and nose, then give the legs a good brushing, and scrape out all the dirt from under the edges of every scale with the tooth pick or sharp pointed stick and remove loose scales if any. When all the dirt has been thoroughly washed off; then plunge the fowl into the second tub of warm water, and wash and scrub with sponge and brush as thoroughly as before, until all the soap is washed off the fowl's body, and feathers, otherwise the feathers will not come back to their places but will be all wrinkled; then dip the bird into the third tub of luke warm water and rinse all soap off as thoroughly as before or the feathers will stick together when dry. Now put the fowl into the fourth tub or bluing bath and saturate her body with this fluid. Having finished the washing squeeze as much water out of the feathers as possible with the hands, then dry with the sponge and wipe the fowl dry, rubbing well into the feathers with soft, clean, dry bath

towels before a warm fire.

Catch the bird by the legs and throw it up into the air several times, and as it comes down it will flap its wings and remove some water, and straighten its feathers.

See that the coops prepared to receive the fowl have been freshly cleaned, dusted, and wiped off with a damp sponge before putting the dried birds into them. See that the litter in the coop is dry and clean. Then place the bird where it will dry off quickly, in a warm room, having about 80 degrees of heat, or before a hot stove, or a hot furnace, or in the hot sun, but be sure and avoid all drafts until the fowl's feathers are dry and fluffy again. Great care should be used to dry the feathers properly. If the bird is placed too near the heat the bird's skin may be blistered, or the feathers curled. Too strong a heat will wither the plumage and make it look ragged; while too light heat will cause the feathers to hang together and appear draggled, and not come right within a reasonable time. When the plumage is drying it may be hastened by wiping down the feathers with new dry flannel warmed before the fire. If the fowls are kept too long in a hot room they will sweat and be come weak and not dry as well as if placed in a cooler room.

To make the beak, comb, wattles, ear lobes and toes look nice, use some camphorated oil to which has been added a few drops of vinegar; or use a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and alcohol. Apply with a soft piece of flannel and rub the fluid in thoroughly for some time, then wipe the surface off with a clean soft old rag. If the oil is left on the parts, it will accumulate dust and dirt and soil the plumage worse than ever. Glycerine will do the same, so will vaseline or any grease.

S. A. McWILLIAMS, M. D.

The Popular Minorcas.

The Minorca is a fine layer, and the largest of nonsetting breeds. There is a general impression abroad that Minorcas are not winter layers. This is a incorrect. If warmly housed, well fed and sheltered from cold and wet, they may be depended upon at all seasons for eggs. They are as a rule, small eaters. Another good trait in them is their suitability for close confinement. If well fed and their wants are properly attended to, they will do almost as well in a small run or a back yard in a crowded town as if upon a grass run in the country. This, together with their splendid laying qualities, has done more to popularize the breed than anything else.

The beak of the male should be fairly long and stout, not too straight. The head should be of medium length and broad enough to carry a good base comb. The comb must be single, fairly large, evenly and deeply serrated with five to seven spikes. The spikes should be about equal in depth to the blade of the comb. The comb should be broad at base, or wedge shape, straight in front and free from twist, thumb marks or hollows on side. The carriage of the comb at the back is important, for while it is desirable that it should reach well down the neck, neck it should not go so far as to touch the feathers. The comb, face and wattles should be bright red. No trace of white must appear on the face, not even a spot or line under the eye. Lobes must be white and almond shape. The body should be broad at the shoulder, square and compact, with fairly long back. The bird should stand on legs of medium length. Tail well arched and carried well back. Weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 pounds. We have had blacks weigh as high as 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

The comb of the female should be fairly large, evenly serrated, dropping well over side of the face, so as not to obscure the sight. Face and wattles bright red. Lobes white, medium size. Large body, full and round. Back broad and rather long. Legs of medium length. Tail full and carried well back. Weight from 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 pounds.

The Blacks are a little larger than the Whites, but there is little difference between them in the matter of the egg production.—G. in Michigan Poultry Breeder.

White Minorcas For Utility.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

Being asked to write something about White Minorcas, I will try and give a few facts which may interest the readers of this paper. Every fancier has his favorite which he likes to portray in glowing colors, in fact, just as he sees them for they are his ideal; they more nearly fill every want in his eyes than any other fowl. White Minorcas being my favorites I will give a few reasons why I regard them with more favor than other breeds. In the first place they are great layers. We are all partial to the hen that lays us eggs in all kinds of weather. The White Minorcas never fail to keep the egg basket well filled the greater part of the year, generally laying until very deep in moult and then only stopping a very short time and such eggs as they lay! large, pure white and of most delicious flavor. They are about as large again as those laid by the much prized Leghorn. Secondly, the White Minorca is a very fine table fowl; the standard calls for 8 lb. cocks but many are being raised that weigh considerably more. The meat is fine grained and juicy and the fowls being pure white show no black specks when dressed. I have often heard the remark—Minorcas are

much harder to raise in the country than the American breeds. I have not found it so. I think if a person takes care of his fowls one breed is as easy to raise as another. All fowls need care and the Minorca thrives as readily and develops as rapidly as any breed. I have raised pullets that started to lay when only 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months old and they did not stop at the end of a week or two but kept right on all season long.

Lastly the White Minorca is in my eyes one of the most beautiful appearing fowls I have ever seen; their graceful carriage, pure white plumage, large bright red combs and wattles and their wide-awake alert appearance command attention. In the show-room they call forth words of praise from all admirers of fancy fowls. The best way to learn their worth as all-round good fowls is to give them a trial and no words will be needed to make them appreciated.

WM. SAPPER.

Building up An Egg Trade.

To build up a legitimate and permanent egg trade, first, I would get good substantial crates and have them well painted and nicely lettered with your name and address, which will insure their prompt return and also answer as an advertisement for your goods. Always use clean, sweet fillers and each day as you gather the eggs date them with a rubber dating stamp, and also have a rubber stamp, with your name and address, stamping each egg in this way. If you are particular and keep your eggs clean, also the crates, you will in a very short time build up a trade as large as you can supply and you will also receive the very highest market price for your eggs, for the reason that people would rather pay five cents per dozen more than the ordinary price and be sure they are getting strictly fresh eggs.—Poultry Keeper.

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY
FANCY FOWLS COMPANY
 212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

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OCTOBER, 1902.

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Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year.

Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained.

Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Entered at the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class matter.

Nick McDowell, Jr., Danville, Ky., wants information about breeders of the "Lakenfelder" fowl. Can any one impart it?

Paul Wagner, the Louisville Leghorn specialist, has a fine lot of young cockerels for the fall trade. See his ad. in this paper.

Mrs. B. F. Jackson, achieved her customary triumphs at the Louisville State fair. She won two first and one second on Barred Rocks, two first and three seconds on Buff Cochins, one first and one second on Lt. Brahmas, three firsts and one second on Langshans, one first and four seconds on C. I. Games and everything on Pekin Ducks and Embden Geese. She offers nice young stock of all varieties.

The Atlanta show, which comes off this month, from the 21st to 25th, will be perhaps the largest and best show in the South this season. To win at this show at once places a breeder in the front rank and gives him a national reputation. The management has been noted for its liberality in premium offers and generous classifications. This policy, together with the great advertisement given winning exhibitors, has always attracted large entries. This year promises to surpass all previous records, and the honors will accordingly have far greater values.

Premiums will be paid in full the last day of the show, as the Atlanta show is well known for its promptness in this important line.

Dr. Stephen T. Lea and F. J. Marshall will judge the fowls, which is a guarantee of the impartial placing of awards.

This year the show will be held in the beautiful Fine Arts Building, which is splendidly lighted and a grand exhibition hall.

C. C. Loring, of Massachusetts, has introduced still another new breed, called Sicilians or Buttercups. The male is a reddish butter color, female a lighter shade. They are small and remarkable laying qualities are claimed for them. They are from Sicily and will be classed as Mediterranean. The peculiar comb is cup or saucer shaped.

The Georgia Poultry Herald has been sold to the National Fanciers' Journal, of Chicago, and its editor, Mr. Hemingway, is out of the business. The Southern Poultry Courier has been started up at Waycross, Ga., by E. M. Craig and J. M. Eastes, as the successor of the Herald.

The Virginia Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its Annual Exhibition at Richmond, November 24 to 29. The date has been moved up about three weeks to prevent a conflict with the Washington show.

The Poultry, Pigeon, Belgian Hare and Pet Stock Club, of Augusta, Ga., will hold its fall show November 25th to 29th, 1902. Secretary, W. B. Love, Augusta, Ga.

Maplehurst, Russellville, Tenn., has only four pairs of peafowls to spare this fall, at \$5 per pair. They will not last long.

The Birmingham Poultry Association has not yet arranged a date and it begins to look like the fair this month will be the only poultry show in Birmingham this season.

Now that the show season is at hand you will need a Standard of Perfection. Send us 8 new subscribers at 25 cents each and we will send you a Standard free, worth \$1.00.

Mr. R. L. Simmons has resigned as Secretary of the North Carolina Poultry Association, on account of his impaired eyesight.

New Orleans and Memphis will both fail to have shows again this season.

We want agents everywhere for Fancy Fowls and will send sample copies and agents' outfits when requested.

The Feather and Farmer, of Jeffersonville, Ohio, will be known hereafter as the Womans Poultry Journal, and will be published at 25 cents a year.

The Central Carolina Fair, at Greensboro, N. C., will be held Oct. 21-24. The exhibit of poultry is very large—over 1200 birds last season, and it will be larger this year.

Mrs. R. A. Owen, of Simpsonville, Ky., who has made a great success of breeding exhibition Bronze Turkeys, offers about 75 head of choice young stock for sale. They were bred from first prize winners.

Sim E. Cooper, the well known fancier of Simpsonville, Ky., is preparing to move to the West in December and is closing out his stock at bargain prices. He has a very choice lot of Barred Rocks, including some first prize winners.

By a postal card vote of the American Poultry Association, the city of Cleveland has been selected as the next place of meeting of the association. The time will be during the Cleveland Poultry Show, Dec. 4 to 10. Louisville received 6 votes, Kansas City 4 and Cleveland 54.

Judge F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga., will judge the following shows this year: Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 30 to Oct. 4; Burlington, N. C., Oct. 14 to 16; Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21 to 25; Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 29 and 30; Middlesboro, Ohio, Dec. 17 to 22; Charleston, N. C., Jan. 12 to 15, 1903.

We are glad to note that Editor Purvis is at least one Northern editor who is willing to admit that there are other States in this great country of ours besides those North of the Ohio river.

Commercial Poultry has this kind reference to the fact that no Southern judge has been employed to pass on the exhibits at the Chicago show. We agree with it that this is a mistake, and we would very much like to see Dr. Lea or Loring Brown or one of the other well-known poultry judges in the South called to Chicago. It is not yet too late, as other judges are to be added to the list already published. There are as good fowls in the South as there are anywhere, and Southern judges deserve recognition, for they are well posted and fair in every way.

Editor McReynolds, of the Southern Poultry Journal, resents a compliment paid him by the editor of Farm Poultry, who referred to him as the "Henry Watterson of the poultry press." The Massachusetts editor, of course, referred to Mr. Watterson's vigorous, trenchant style of using the English language, his habit of calling a spade a spade and speaking his convictions without fear or favor. But Bro. McReynolds says: "I regret having written anything that would cause any one to line me up with Henry Watterson. I have never befouled my nest. Henry Watterson has, and he is as self-important as any man I have ever criticized." The writer is not the defender of Mr. Watterson, though he recognizes with all other Kentuckians that he is the ablest of living Kentuckians and the greatest of all editors. Politically we are willing to admit that he went wrong in 1896, at least from our point of view, but he came back in 1899, and has done valiant service in three of his party's hard fought battles since his return. If he befouled his nest he has with his own hands helped to remove the guano, and here in Kentucky we have forgiven "Marse Henri," whose gray hairs are once more waving in the front, like the white plume of his namesake, Henry of Navarre.

At this season a great many fanciers have a surplus of good stock that can be bought at very low prices. On another page will be found some extra bargains in Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Cochins Bantams, and Cornish Indian Games, offered by the well known Archdale Poultry Yards, of Archdale, N. C. Mr. O. E. Wilson, the proprietor, writes us that his only reason for making this unusual offer is simply to reduce his stock at once. You will run no risk in buying some of these birds, as entire satisfaction or money back is guaranteed.

Poultry shows will be held in the South this season, as follows, so far as announced: West Point, Miss., Jan. 5-11; Augusta, Ga., Nov. 24-29; High Point, N. C., Jan. 16-20; Richmond, Va., Dec. 11-16; Winston, N. C., Oct. 7-10; Louisville, Ky., in January, and Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 29.

Poultry Keeper gives this remedy for Limberneck: "Dissolve one teaspoonful of hypo-sulphite of soda to a half a cup of water and give a teaspoonful of mixture to each affected fowl every two or three hours. Or put a teaspoonful of the hypo sulphite in a quart of the fowls' drinking water.

G. G. Shoemaker & Co., the widely known and extensive poultry breeders of York, Pa., place an ad. this month, which may be found elsewhere in this issue. They handle many popular varieties.

The eggs imported in 1900 cost over \$26,000,000, according to a published report.

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Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Entered at the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class mail matter.

Nick McDowell, Jr., Danville, Ky., wants information about breeders of the "Lakenfelder" fowl. Can any one impart it?

Paul Wagner, the Louisville Leghorn specialist, has a fine lot of young cockerels for the fall trade. See his ad. in this paper.

Mrs. B. F. Jackson, achieved her customary triumphs at the Louisville State fair. She won two first and one second on Barred Rocks, two first and three seconds on Buff Cochins, one first and one second on Lt. Brahmas, three firsts and one second on Langshans, one first and four seconds, on C. I. Games and everything on Pekin Ducks and Embden Geese. She offers nice young stock of all varieties.

The Atlanta show, which comes off this month, from the 21st to 25th, will be perhaps the largest and best show in the South this season. To win at this show at once places a breeder in the front rank and gives him a national reputation. The management has been noted for its liberality in premium offers and generous classifications. This policy, together with the great advertisement given winning exhibitors, has always attracted large entries. This year promises to surpass all previous records, and the honors will accordingly have far greater values.

Premiums will be paid in full the last day of the show, as the Atlanta show is well known for its promptness in this important line.

Dr. Stephen T. Lea and F. J. Marshall will judge the fowls, which is a guarantee of the impartial placing of awards.

This year the show will be held in the beautiful Fine Arts Building, which is splendidly lighted and a grand exhibition hall.

C. C. Loring, of Massachusetts, has introduced still another new breed, called Sicilians or Buttercups. The male is a reddish butter color, female a lighter shade. They are small and remarkable laying qualities are claimed for them. They are from Sicily and will be classed as Mediterraneans. The peculiar comb is cup or saucer shaped.

The Georgia Poultry Herald has been sold to the National Fanciers' Journal, of Chicago, and its editor, Mr. Hemingway, is out of the business. The Southern Poultry Courier has been started up at Waycross, Ga., by E. M. Craig and J. M. Eastes, as the successor of the Herald.

The Virginia Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its Annual Exhibition at Richmond, November 24 to 29. The date has been moved up about three weeks to prevent a conflict with the Washington show.

The Poultry, Pigeon, Belgian Hare and Pet Stock Club, of Augusta, Ga., will hold its fall show November 25th to 29th, 1902. Secretary, W. B. Love, Augusta, Ga.

Maplehurst, Russellville, Tenn., has only four pairs of peafowls to spare this fall, at \$5 per pair. They will not last long.

The Birmingham Poultry Association has not yet arranged a date and it begins to look like the fair this month will be the only poultry show in Birmingham this season.

Now that the show season is at hand you will need a Standard of Perfection. Send us 8 new subscribers at 25 cents each and we will send you a Standard free, worth \$1.00.

Mr. R. L. Simmons has resigned as Secretary of the North Carolina Poultry Association, on account of his impaired eyesight.

New Orleans and Memphis will both fail to have shows again this season.

We want agents everywhere for Fancy Fowls and will send sample copies and agents' outfits when requested.

The Feather and Farmer, of Jeffersonville, Ohio, will be known hereafter as the Womans Poultry Journal, and will be published at 25 cents a year.

The Central Carolina Fair, at Greensboro, N. C., will be held Oct. 21-24. The exhibit of poultry is very large—over 1200 birds last season, and it will be larger this year.

Mrs. R. A. Owen, of Simpsonville, Ky., who has made a great success of breeding exhibition Bronze Turkeys, offers about 75 head of choice young stock for sale. They were bred from first prize winners.

Sim E. Cooper, the well known fancier of Simpsonville, Ky., is preparing to move to the West in December and is closing out his stock at bargain prices. He has a very choice lot of Barred Rocks, including some first prize winners.

By a postal card vote of the American Poultry Association, the city of Cleveland has been selected as the next place of meeting of the association. The time will be during the Cleveland Poultry Show, Dec. 4 to 10. Louisville received 6 votes, Kansas City 4 and Cleveland 54.

Judge F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga., will judge the following shows this year: Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 30 to Oct. 4; Burlington, N. C., Oct. 14 to 16; Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21 to 25; Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 29 and 30; Middlesboro, Ohio, Dec. 17 to 22; Charleston, N. C., Jan. 12 to 15, 1903.

We are glad to note that Editor Purvis is at least one Northern editor who is willing to admit that there are other States in this great country of ours besides those North of the Ohio river.

Commercial Poultry has this kind reference to Southern judges: "Fancy Fowls calls attention to the fact that no Southern judge has been employed to pass on the exhibits at the Chicago show. We agree with it that this is a mistake, and we would very much like to see Dr. Lea or Loring Brown or one of the other well-known poultry judges in the South called to Chicago. It is not yet too late, as other judges are to be added to the list already published. There are as good fowls in the South as there are anywhere, and Southern judges deserve recognition, for they are well posted and fair in every way."

Editor McReynolds, of the Southern Poultry Journal, resents a compliment paid him by the editor of Farm Poultry, who referred to him as the "Henry Watterson of the poultry press." The Massachusetts editor, of course, referred to Mr. Watterson's vigorous, trenchant style of using the English language, his habit of calling a spade a spade and speaking his convictions without fear or favor. But Bro. McReynolds says: "I regret having written anything that would cause any one to line me up with Henry Watterson. I have never befouled my nest. Henry Watterson has, and he is as self-important as any man I have ever criticized." The writer is not the defender of Mr. Watterson, though he recognizes with all other Kentuckians that he is the ablest of living Kentuckians and the greatest of all editors. Politically we are willing to admit that he went wrong in 1896, at least from our point of view, but he came back in 1899, and has done valiant service in three of his party's hard fought battles since his return. If he befouled his nest he has with his own hands helped to remove the guano, and here in Kentucky we have forgiven "Marse Henri," whose gray hairs are once more waving in the front, like the white plume of his namesake, Henry of Navarre.

At this season a great many fanciers have a surplus of good stock that can be bought at very low prices. On another page will be found some extra bargains in Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Cochins Bantams and Cornish Indian Games, offered by the well known Archdale Poultry Yards, of Archdale, N. C. Mr. O. E. Wilson, the proprietor, writes us that his only reason for making this unusual offer is simply to reduce his stock at once. You will run no risk in buying some of these birds, as entire satisfaction or money back is guaranteed.

Poultry shows will be held in the South this season, as follows, so far as announced: West Point, Miss., Jan. 5-11; Augusta, Ga., Nov. 24-29; High Point, N. C., Jan. 16-20; Richmond, Va., Dec. 11-16; Winston, N. C., Oct. 7-10; Louisville, Ky., in January, and Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 29.

Poultry Keeper gives this remedy for Imberneck: "Dissolve one teaspoonful of hypo-sulphite of soda to a half a cup of water and give a teaspoonful of mixture to each affected fowl every two or three hours. Or put a teaspoonful of the hypo sulphite in a quart of the fowls' drinking water."

G. G. Shoemaker & Co., the widely known and extensive poultry breeders of York, Pa., place an ad. this month, which may be found elsewhere in this issue. They handle many popular varieties.

The eggs imported in 1900 cost over \$26,000,000, according to a published report.

The Atlanta Poultry Show

is the recognized leader in the poultry exhibitions of the South-eastern States. To win at this show at once places a breeder in the front rank and gives him a national reputation. The management has been noted for its liberality in premium offers and generous classifications. This policy, together with the great advertisement given winning exhibitors, has always attracted large entries. This year promises to surpass all previous records and the honors will accordingly have far greater values.

You cannot afford to miss the Atlanta show.

The honors to be won possess great attractions for the skillful fancier and as a business proposition they appeal to all breeders.

The dates of the show are Oct. 21-25, and entries close Oct. 15th, 1902.

Attend in person and enjoy the great display of fine fowls. If you cannot attend send your birds. They will receive the best attention and will be promptly returned to you.

Premiums will be paid in full the last day of the show, as the Atlanta show is well known for its promptness in this important line.

Dr. Stephen T. Lea and F. J. Marshall will judge the fowls, which is a guarantee of the impartial placing of awards.

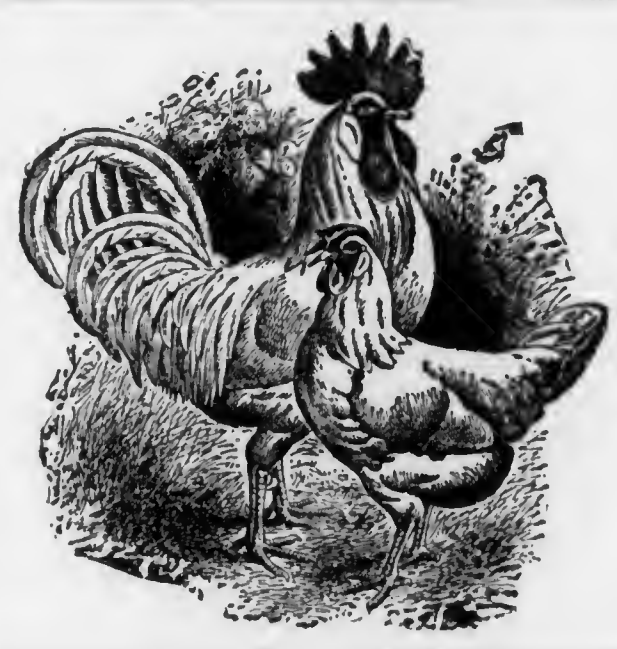
This year the show will be held in the beautiful Fine Arts Building which is splendidly lighted and a grand exhibition hall.

For further information write Frank Weldon, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

White Minorcas, or the Business Fowl,

Giving you as I see them every day my thoughts on the White Minorca, I do not estimate them above what I really find them. Each and every day with them

makes my heart go out more and more to them. From the early morn to the dusk of evening you can find them a merry throng, the hens and pullets a singing and the cocks a crowing, and the young cockerels just budding up trying to bring forth their joyous notes. At seven they get their breakfast of grain, either wheat or corn. This thrown or scattered in straw or scratch material several inches deep, which is raked over for grains to get well mixed in. This keeps them busy for an hour or more and the way they make the straw fly shows the goodness they get in strength of limb from a continuous search for each morsel of grain. This gives them exercise and tones up the system for the day. I usually try and keep them busy until noon, when they get



green stuff and ground meat. Meat is one thing that certainly promotes egg production and at this season of the year they need it more than any other time, that is during moult. It strengthens them and helps put on a new firm coat. For the evening meal I feed a mash composed of corn meal, wheat middlings, oat chop and bran; in this I mix a good supply of white oats, muscle and bone building material this is and they go to roost with a crop full to digest while at rest. In cold weather I give also corn at night to keep body heat at night. Culling close is essential to a flock if the breeder wishes to breed a high grade of stock. This I do.

Every bird I use as a breeder must have a good, stiff and well shaped leg, strong in looks, and the stouter in bone the better for me, for its quality I wish to see increasing every year, to get to the merits of the White Minorca. Many, I am sure, of FANCY FOWLS' readers are well acquainted with the many Minorca qualities. Each and every point manifested in the Blacks you will find in the Whites. There is no difference excepting the color, which is a now white plumage throughout, with a pinkish white leg; this with their large comb and wattles, a blood red, and the neat white ear lobes, certainly gives you a fowl unsurpassed for beauty. For a utility fowl no better can be found anywhere—a well shaped long and broad body that shows up remarkably well when dressed and catches the eye every time, holding it by their beauty. No dark pin feathers on the White Minorca but a good clean skin is what is seen by the customer.

They are veritable egg machines. It is a Minorca characteristic to shell out eggs in large numbers and large well-shaped eggs they are too. Nearly all are one shade of clear white, no mixed tints, nothing is prettier than a basket of such eggs. And of such a flavor they are too! Full of nutriment for the body and mind. White Minorca pullets sometimes begin to lay at four and one half months old and do not lay two or three eggs and then stop. They lay right along. Four pullets in the month of January gave their owner 116 eggs, or 29 eggs each in 31 days. This is a positive proof of their laying capacity. This along with 226 eggs from one hen in a year's time is a thing to not let pass when looking for a layer.

The White Minorca in general appearance is somewhat like the White Leghorn, only the body is larger and more massive. The cock weighs 8 pounds, cockerels

6½ pounds, hens 6½, pullets 5½ pounds. For her many qualities the White Minorca hen well deserves the title given her, "The Business Hen." They have been known for years as the Beauty and Utility Breed.

DR. F. S. BULLINGTON,
2nd Vice Pres. American White Minorca Club.

The Black Minorca.

Written for Fancy Fowls.

I would like to tell your readers a few of the good qualities of the Black Minorca. They are the largest of the Mediterranean breeds, and lay the largest eggs, yearling hens often laying eggs that seven will weigh one pound. They are very hardy and grow off rapidly when young. We have never had any trouble with young stock, always raising every one hatched. They lay about as many eggs as the Leghorns, and they are at least one-third larger. Then when there is surplus stock and old hens to be put on the market they are large enough to bring a good price, being nearly equal to the American breeds in size. They are very active and good foragers when given free range and will also do well in confinement. As a fancy breed they are one of the most beautiful, with their proud stately carriage, large red comb and wattles, pure white ear-lobes and glossy black plumage, they are indeed beautiful and will always attract attention.

It is true they are non-sitters, but as nearly all poultrymen are discarding the sitting hen and using incubators, this does not make any difference in their usefulness. As they are filling the egg basket every day we can get the incubator to running when it suits us best and not have to wait till a hen is ready. So, taken all in all, they stand among our best breeds and are rapidly coming to the front. At our largest shows the Minorca class is always well

filled and is getting stronger each year; not through a boom but a steady growth won on their merits as both a fancy and utility breed.

Should this catch the eye of some one just starting in the poultry business who is undecided what breed to select, I will just say in looking over the different breeds don't forget the Minorca. Success to F. F., our best poultry journal.

A. S. HARRILL,
With Sandy Run Poultry Yards,
Ellenboro, N. C.

MINORCAS GOOD ENOUGH.

Leading Lady Fancier Tells of Her Success.

A good many years ago, when I was married and went to house keeping, I found I did not know very much about what I had undertaken. It is barely possible that my husband suspected the same thing, for he soon proposed that I devote my whole time to a dozen hens on the place, and he would provide a housekeeper. I am not sure that my flocks of Single Comb Black Minorcas look as interesting to me today as did those old mongrel hens at that time.

It is true that I did not know any more about taking care of a hen than a man, but from what I could find out, it did not seem quite so serious an undertaking.

It was in April, just the loveliest time of year to be at work out of doors, and I began what has proved to be an interesting and profitable venture.

My home chanced to be on a beautiful farm of 60 acres, partly within the corporate limits of the village. I had plenty of room to experiment. Mr. Monroe told me that he would build me a house and furnish the grain. I could supply our table with eggs and meat; if there was a surplus produced, I could have the proceeds from the sale of same to

do what I liked with. That was a good bargain, and it stood until a few—three or four years ago.

During the time Mr. Monroe's business never went into the hands of a receiver, but I should not wonder if he has not held his breath once in a while. The vicissitudes of the poultry business are something appalling.

It would be useless to tell you of my struggle with the sitting hen, with lice, and with the ridicule of my friends.

The only farm paper that came to the house regularly was the Cultivator and Country Gentleman. Through the teachings of this excellent paper I advanced from mongrels to Silver Laced Wyandottes; and finally and lastly to Single Comb Black Minorcas, incubators, freedom from lice and—well, my friends still smile.

In the beginning there was no plan formed as to the carrying out of the poultry business; it has increased and grown of itself, seemingly, from supplying our own family to supplying other breeders with choice birds and eggs for hatching. Since the beginning I have never seen any place to stop, so I expect to raise Minorcas as long as I live. There is now a good deal invested in buildings and machinery, and each year less to buy and build.

The Black Minorca still is my ideal. It is bred to such perfection and is so reliable in reproducing its excellent qualities, that it stands at the head of exhibition fowls. It is also an excellent table fowl; the meat is sweet, fine and juicy, with a large amount of breast, and small bones. As an egg machine the Minorca also stands at the head of the list, for it not only lays as many eggs as any other variety, but the eggs are the largest and handsomest of any other domestic fowl.

As I do all the work connected with the plant myself, except the heavy cleaning, I have confined myself rather to the fancy side of the business, trying to breed for quality rather than quantity—at the same time trying to improve the laying abilities of the hens; for first, last, and all the time, we all want eggs.—Mary Thorp Monroe, Dryden, N. Y., in Farm Poultry.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "FAKING"

When Preparing Fowls for Exhibition?

Some Very Timely Remarks by an English Breeder, Which Will Meet With a Sympathetic Response From American Breeders Who Exhibit.

Faking! "What is faking?" asks the novice. And the older hand sometimes finds difficult to give a full and satisfactory reply. For, though certain acts do undoubtedly constitute this malpractice, there are others upon which opinion may be somewhat divided, and some may not draw the line quite so hard and sharp as others are inclined to do. Now, by common agreement, all acts which produce results which are not the product of the bird, are emphatically dishonest; that is to say, dyeing feathers, beaks, legs, etc., cutting feathers, substituting others in place of defective ones, staining faces, cutting lobes, combs, or stitching either, drawing out feathers preparatory to a show; and in the case of pigeons, scraping beaks down, cutting wattle or eye cere, etc., tying up or glueing up feathers. These are distinctly acts of faking, because they are not the actual product of the bird, and merit disqualification at the hands of a judge if discovered, and a penalty from the powers that be. On the other hand, there are certain acts performed, which shall greatly change the bird for the better, but by the bird's own efforts, after the operation has been performed, and on this head, ideas may differ, but the writer is of opinion they can not be termed faking. To take a case in point: A well-established breed of black fowls by-and-by produces a specimen, which, by a *lusus naturae*, has a white feather or two, instead of being wholly black. The owner, astonished at this

sport or freak looks upon it as purely sport or freak, not likely to be repeated again, if those feathers are drawn. He argues that the blood is blue blood for generations, and that no impurity can possibly exist.

If he be a chrysanthemum grower, he will reflect that a plant will bloom year after year true to color and shape, and then, in a certain season, from climatic or other conditions, throw a sport wholly and entirely different in form or color or both from the true flower, an instance of which is Charles Davies, from Vivian Morrel, and again Lady Hanham from Charles Davies. But had these sports been neglected, and no means adopted for rooting them immediately below the flower, the following year or years would probably have seen no reappearance of the sport. The thing is purely unaccountable, and in nowise can be regarded in one sense as a defect, as it is one of Nature's ways of producing varieties, though it would be considered both in the plant and the bird a disqualifying defect for exhibition.

The question then arises: If these sports be removed and a new trial of growth be encouraged, with a view to normal, coming at the second attempt—in the black fowl black feather—would an exhibitor show such a fowl, with all its feathers intact, and of natural and proper color, although a few had been forced to change color, be guilty of faking? I certainly think not, although I have heard others hold a contrary view.

Still, the question is, after all, capable of much argument, as the following examples will show: A mottled fowl is sometimes stated to become lighter after each moult, as a dappled horse will in time grow white. In its chickenhood the fowl displays a tendency to be too dark. Would it be right to give an artificial moult in the hope that the

next growth of feathers would have much more white in it? Or a Game Bantam has grown too long hackle, saddle, and tail feather. Could an exhibitor legitimately pull these, we will say, after a short successful career, and then when the growth was up, but not too long, give him a run at the shows again? Or again, a bird is too short in tail, in breeds which grow longer with each moult, like the Hamburg. Take a black, for instance; if he shows signs of too short sickles and hangers, and the exhibitor thought he could get as good but longer feather (which is doubtful) by plucking, would such an act constitute faking?

To all of these some people would unhesitatingly say, "Yes, it does." Well, let me put another case. A bird is just about perfect, but his tail is, as yet, not quite fully developed, and the season is getting cold in northern latitudes, and feather development, in consequence, is likely to meet with a sudden stoppage. To obviate this, the bird is removed to a place of warm shelter, and thrives there by developing gradually; but lo! the untoward warmth has had an unlooked for influence, and influence, and instead of a black feather, the portion which has been unduly forced has somewhat altered in color, which simply ruins the bird and degrades him from a champion to a mere breeding bird, or selling class, or gift class specimen. Under these circumstances, how would it be to draw these two faulty feathers, which, for the last inch or two of their growth are spoilt, and give them a fresh chance, keeping the birds in a more even temperature during the whole course of their growth? My own convictions are that no dishonesty has taken place. The new feathers are the product of the bird under more natural circumstances, whilst the old ones

were the bird under more unnatural circumstances.

Fowls, as a rule, suffer four moults before they reach their exhibition form. There is the downy stage, then the small chicken stage, after which follows the larger chicken feathers as full-sized bodies are attained, and these are cast for the first adult plumage. After this there are changes again with each annual moult, and in certain breeds much deterioration, whilst others improve. It is not possible that when a few feathers go wrong, it may arise from the various moults not keeping themselves clear and distinct from each other, but in some subtle and unknown way a little of the one finds its way into that of another, and thus spoils the exhibition effect? A Game Bantam cockerel, for instance, will often, in his first exhibition garb, come with more or less rusty bars. If these be drawn the new growth will invariably be right—a steel-blue black, just as if they had been allowed to remain until the next moult, for I think there is no possibility of a rusty bar on a good two-year-old specimen, although his breast and thighs may be bad enough.

I think this subject of faking is a fit one for some interesting discussions, and I should like to see the opinions of others on such cases, or similar cases, to those I have described.—J. N. Williams, B. A., in Poultry, England.

How to Sell Our Birds.

Written for 'Fancy Fowls'.

This is a question of importance, for we, who raise for profit, must sell for the most money and least expense. But when is that proper time? If we sell in the early fall, before we have to feed heavily, and before they develop, when we can afford to sell for less money, we get dissatisfied customers many times because the fowls are not develop-

ed enough to be sure of their symmetrical form, comb and plumage. Now my idea is this, to customers; make inquiries of persons who have a standing advertisement and have been before the public until they have established a character, in some journal as a reliable breeder, then write him what you want as near as you can. Then, buyer, don't expect a \$10 bird for \$1, but be willing to pay a good price for what you want to improve your flock with another year, for we all want the best.

To have the best in your flock is a good advertisement, for that insures the best trades, and customers who will know where to come again, and will tell others in the show room where he got his stock—if he didn't have a lot to sell himself.

I do not think we should be extortionate in our prices at any time or age, as many times young fanciers are discouraged at learning of a pen of birds selling for a small fortune, and feeling that they are not financially able to even buy one of such stuff as that. Many times it is the man who handles them and not the particular fancy of the birds, and many others of less reputation have just as good. This is very unsatisfactory and uncertain with our young breeders, to just know who to trust with their orders. Many times their expectations are too great in ordering, and what the seller honestly believes to be a No. 1 bird and well worth the money, the buyer feels that his money is thrown away and blames the other man for it, when really he has not waited to see the fowl get his feathers straightened out from shipment and crop filled up.

I would like to see all of our poultry fraternity stick to the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Wishing all FANCY FOWLS' readers and advertisers an abun-

dant prosperity this coming season of sales, I am sincerely,

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER,
Booneville, Tenn.

Indian Games.

While the Indian Game would be classed with us as a new fowl, they have been bred in England for about fifty or sixty years. Having originated in and about Cornwall, they are known as Cornish Indian Games. Years ago, when the type was different, the Cornish miners used them for the pit. It will never be known positively of what breeds they are composed, but the indications are that the early day variety was largely Malay and Old English Game. At this time they have the low set type of the Aseel, as well as their comb, form and color, to such an extent as almost positively to establish a relationship.

These fowls are very rich in color of plumage, the male being marked somewhat like the Black Red Game, both the black and red colors being rich, deep and glossy, the whole plumage glistening throughout with the beetle-green shine that sets them off to perfection. Under all this richness of feather are the short, strong shanks and well proportioned feet, both of which are a rich golden yellow. The colors of the female are golden bay for the ground color, each feather penciled with two rows of lustrous black, the penciling to conform to the shape of the feather.

The breast and body of the Indian Game has the best possible form for plenty of the choicest cuts. The long, plump, well-rounded breast gives a full supply of the white meat, and the strong heavy thighs furnish most desirable second joints; all these qualities meet with favor at our hands. In addition to these they are prolific and rather easy to raise, being inclined to shift for themselves as soon as they gain their freedom. They have thus gained favor as table poultry wherever they are known. Animal life.

EGG SITUATION.

Good Prices Sure to Be Realized All Winter.

That the high range on eggs and poultry which has ruled for so many months was the result of the 1901 drouth and high price offered is now generally admitted. High beef has had its effect, higher wages in the cities and more steady employment have played their part and the general upward tendency in all lines of industry has been a factor. All of these have aided in keeping up prices. The drouth, however, was the real cause and the effects since July, 1901, are simply those as frequently predicted in *The Packer* last fall and again this spring. With such a patent cause there could be no other effect.

§ § §

The drouth was so widespread that scarcely any section in America entirely escaped. The few in which it was the least disastrous have responded to the demand for supplies with the result that the country has been drained of stock and as many reports put it, "the hens are not in the country." Very few farmers were able to carry over their poultry last winter in the great poultry and egg states since the price of feed was prohibitive. Those who did hold on to their flocks had to face abnormal conditions last spring. These conditions were a second state of the drouth effect and as a result egg production was delayed for many weeks to the consternation of early stors who had discounted the drouth reports. The shrewd stors, seeing the true condition, took in supplies even at the large advance in price, while scores of handlers stayed out of the deal expecting a heavy production later and a low range. As predicted in the spring these were disappointed, since current demand took up all receipts at a

range too high to store considering the risks on summer eggs.

§ § §

September sees a condition of which the trade has no record. The farmers have shrewdly taken "present profits" all summer and have only kept the egg market in view. High feed or low feed, they did not propose to take chances on another drouth when they would again be forced to sell off their poultry. The hens were fed up and every method used to produce eggs, which meant "spot cash at the station and no risks." To-day they have their egg money in bank and with a few hens, are prepared to winter them and take chances. Feed is lower and there is every inducement to build up flocks again to a point never before seen in this country. They have found that the production of eggs pays better than that of raising hens for market. Unless fancy prices—abnormally high prices rule this fall and winter they will hold their poultry and take chances, depending upon winter eggs and the large surplus of hens they will have next spring with which they can start off the year 1903—a valuable asset, as it were.—Cincinnati Packer.

THOUSANDS OF EGGS

Tested Daily for the New York Market By Expert Candles, With Unimpaired Eyesight.

The fact that a body of men who make a business of "candling" eggs have found it necessary to organize a labor union to enforce a demand for shorter working hours, has called attention to the fact that about 500 men in this city support themselves and their families by sorting good eggs from bad ones. They are the guardians of the local egg industry, and to their sharp and practiced eyes New Yorkers leave the question as to whether they shall eat eggs that are good, bad or indifferent.

To the suburbanite who keeps a

few hens, or has neighbors who keeps hens, and upon whom he can draw for a supply of fresh eggs, the statement that New Yorkers get real fresh eggs through the regular sources of supply is provocative of derisive mirth. The suburbanite very properly points out that the fact of its being necessary to candle the egg is proof sufficient that the eggs are not fresh, and that the term fresh is used in the comparative sense, as showing that the eggs are not too stale for ordinary table use.

Here, then, the start is made with the proposition that the fresh eggs received and sold in this city in large quantities must all be candled and sorted out, according to the condition in which the candler finds them, and the way in which he goes about his work and the results achieved are decidedly interesting.

None but comparatively young men are employed for this purpose, and they must have sharp eyes that are about perfect. Complaints have been made that the calling soon ruins the eyesight, and it is probably true that, where primitive methods are followed, the strain does effect the eyes to a greater or less extent, but where modern methods are pursued there is heard no complaint of this character. In fact, several expert candlers told the writer that they had been following the business or from 10 to 30 years and had yet to find that their sight had been affected in any way.

It must not be supposed, however, that young men are preferred for the work, because of their superior eyesight. They must be dextrous and certain in their motions and be able to stand the strain of handling many thousand eggs a day. It seems a simple and easy task to pick up an egg and twirl it around before a light, and so it is, for the first few hundred, but when the same motion is continued hour after hour an egg takes on weight with marvelous rapidity, until at the end of the day it seems as heavy as a ton of coal.

Candlers employed by the best houses work ten hours a day on the average, and are fairly well paid. Just now, they work longer than that, because this is the time of

year when they are rushed, but they are paid extra for working overtime. The wise employers do not permit their men to work too long, even if they wish to, as the employers believe there is a limit to the amount of really good work a candler can do in a day. When the candler is tired or a bit indifferent, he is liable to mix some second-class eggs with the first quality and soon there is trouble, and serious trouble, with the customers of that particular firm.

The candler begins his day's labor by donning a long apron and placing a number of pans and baskets within easy reach of his left hand. On his right he has several cases of eggs to be sorted. Then he turns on an electric light concealed in a tin box placed on a level with his hands when he is sitting in a low chair, on a stool or upturned egg crate, just as it happens. A small looking glass is placed behind the incandescent lamp to throw the light forward, and it comes out, white and strong, through a hole in the front and center of the tin box. This hole is a little less than two inches in diameter.

Here is seen a great improvement over the old method, for it used to be that the only light employed was furnished by a candle, from which fact the egg tester got his title of candler. The candles were burned in a small compartment not much larger than a telephone booth, which was close and tight so that no light could enter. No light could penetrate this small space and no more could the air enter, so that on a warm day the candler endured much suffering. The candle flame flickered and wavered with every motion of his hands, and it was then complaints were heard that the eyes of candlers were affected by the strain put upon them in testing eggs. The candle was followed by the oil lamp, with a reflector behind it, which in turn gave way to the electric light. Today the candler does his work in a small space partitioned off by a couple of swinging curtains from a big room in which eggs are packed.

Everything ready, the candler picks up several eggs from one of the cases on his right and pokes

one end in the hole through which the light shines. Quick as a wink he turns it about, so the light shines through the other end, then turns it from side to side. The four motions are made in much less time than it takes to tell it, and the egg is tossed to his left hand and then deposited where it belongs. If it is perfectly clear and the air space in the end is small, it goes into the basket as No. 1. If the air space is large it is of the second quality and goes into a different basket. If there are red streaks in it, indicating that incubation has begun, it is placed in a third basket, and dark spots, varying in size, consign the egg to still another receptacle. When an egg is slightly cracked it is placed apart, and should it be badly cracked there is a separate place for it.

The Buyer and the Seller.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

Each has his troubles; each has his rights that should be respected by the other. We are very much inclined, many of us, to be quite selfish in our dealings. It makes no difference which class we represent, if we can make an extra dollar by a little scheming, we are too apt to do just that thing. When we are buyers nothing comes quite up to what we would have it, and when we are sellers we think we are certainly giving our customer more than the worth of his money. It would be a fine thing if we did always.

I have known men to write for prices on a lot of birds. After getting the man to make a very low price on the lot, send him within a dollar or two of the amount asked, and tell him if he can send the birds for the amount enclosed do so; if not return order, &c. What a small way to do business.

Then I knew a man to send another the price asked for a certain number of chickens, and told him if he would send a certain number in addition at the same price, to send them along and he would remit the amount additional upon the receipt of the chickens. When the chickens arrived he made excuses and refused to send the money, but kept them just the same. That looks

small, too; don't you think so?

Then I know a party who ships half blood Wyandottes and Brahmas (just so they are colored up about like them) for the pure thing. What a shame this to disappoint those who may be trying so hard to breed good stock to a certain requirement and then have such a mixture thrown on them. They not only lose their money but valuable time also. Of course their race will soon be run—I mean such shippers. A well known breeder wrote to another breeder for prices on a certain kind of a cockerel, and wanted it by a certain time if possible. The reply giving prices came to hand, but not in time to send draft, and get bird in return on time, and so the buyer telegraphed the seller to ship the bird C. O. D., a thing not often done by chicken men. The bird was shipped promptly but not C. O. D. A letter was sent at the same time saying: "Useless to ship C. O. D. If bird suits, send me a check. I know it will be all right." Bird was all right, and check went forward post haste. Is it not a pleasure to do business in that way?

A fair sample of a reasonable man is embodied in the following letter I received from a customer last year:

Dear sir: I have never written you of my luck with the twenty-six eggs I purchased of you last spring. Came all right; hatched ten chickens, raised eight; took part of them to our show. Mr. P. judged. Won 1st ckle., 2nd pullet and 1st pen. Now I am mighty well pleased and want two good ckls. and some more eggs at once.

Yours truly,

J. C. B.—

We also see much selfishness among judges, in speaking of each, call them no good; have forgotten more than they ever knew; score about two points too high, etc. Trying to pull others down that they may be seen above the horizon themselves. All such work harms the industry. There is plenty of room for all of us, so let us spread out, and be peaceable and happy.

F. J. MARSHALL,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Buff Leghorns.

By Geo. C. Howe, Aurora, Ill.

In looking through a recent edition of a poultry journal I found several articles on the Brown and White Leghorns. One man wrote, "The Brown Leghorn is the most active, greatest laying, naggiest appearing and most beautiful of feathered fowls bred today." Another man called the White Leghorn the "shining glory of the feathered world." said they would lay more eggs, and larger and better ones than any other of the Leghorns. These writers remind me of the man who put on the blue goggles and went out doors after the recent snow storm and exclaimed: "Oh, see the beautiful blue snow!" He had on that kind of goggles. Well, as for me, my goggles are golden. I believe in the standard. I think the goose of the golden eggs must have been buff colored. About eight years ago I was breeding White Leghorns and liked them. I read a description of Buff Leghorns, in the catalogue of a noted firm, but had never seen one, as there were none in this part of the country. I realized that the buff varieties were to be "the fad" of this country, and so bought a setting of eggs from a firm that had imported stock. From these eggs I raised a trio of Buff Leghorns, the first I had ever seen. I liked them so well that I sold my White Leghorns and White Rocks. I have hens that will weigh 4½ lbs. and that is large enough; for anything larger than that a turkey is the fowl to get. There isn't a fowl on earth that has sweeter or tenderer meat, or better, than the Buff Leghorn; and as for eggs, they lay as many as any variety, and larger ones than either the Brown or White Leghorns. Can't say they are any better, but that depends on what they are fed, anyway. Feed them on stale fish, musty grain, etc., and you will get stale eggs. A great many

of the large broiler plants are rising Buff Leghorns for broilers. They grow so quickly and look so plump and so rich when dressed, with their yellow skin. As for beauty, where can you find a more beautiful bird? with their rich golden plumage and even color throughout, it is like rich silk glistening in the sunlight, pure white ear lobes, and bright yellow legs, which with their stylish carriage and quick, energetic movements, make a bird that attracts attention anywhere. I never want for fresh eggs; have not had a frosted comb this winter; but my houses are tight; in very severe weather a curtain hung around the roosts at night will protect them. My houses are made of two thicknesses of matched boards, with tar paper between, which makes them tight and warm. Take them all around, the Buff Leghorns are the fowls for the farmer and the fancier.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

Good Exhibit of Fowls at Louisville Last Month.

The Kentucky State Fair at Louisville last month brought out a good exhibit of fowls. Judge D. T. Heimlich did the judging according to the comparison system and as usual gave universal satisfaction.

Mr. John H. Good was superintendent and Mr. A. D. Woods was his assistant. With two such good men in charge, everything of course went off smoothly.

The awards were as follows:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Pen, Mrs T G Hedges, Buchel, 1st; Ansel D. Woods, Louisville, 2d. Cock, Mrs B F Jackson, Eminence, 1st; Mrs T G Hedges 2d. Hen, Mrs T G Hedges, 1st and 2d. Cockerel, Mrs B F Jackson, 1st; M S Shadburn, 2d. Pullet, S E Cooper, Simpsonville, 1st; Mrs B F Jackson 2d.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Pen, C E Utz, Georgetown, Ind., 1st; Mrs Marc Williams, Ohio Falls, Ind., 2d. Cock, Mrs Marc Williams, 1st and 2nd. Hen, W B Buford, Nicholasville, Ky., 1st; Mrs Marc Williams, 2d. Cockerel, C E Utz, 1st and 2d. Pullet, C. E Utz, 1st; Mrs. Marc Williams, 2d.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Pen, Alfred Resch, Louisville, 1st; F A McCoy, Eminence, 2d. Cock, F A McCoy, 1st; Jacob Korb, Louisville, 2d. Hen, F A McCoy, 1st; Jacob Korb, 2d. Cockerel, Alfred Resch, 1st; F A McCoy, 2d. Pullet, Alfred Resch, 1st and 2d.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

Pen, George L Hesse, Corydon, Ind., 1st. Cock, James T. Short, Louisville, 1st. Hen, Jas. T Short, 1st and 2d. Cockerel, James T Short, 1st; George L. Hesse, 2d. Pullet, George L. Hesse, 1st and 3d.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

William Spalding, of Fox Creek, Ky., got all the premiums.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Pen, Alfred Resch, 1st; Henry W Denboe, Corydon, Ind., 2d. Cock, Henry W Denboe, 1st. Hen, W M Spalding, 1st; Henry W. Denboe 2d. Cockerel, Henry W Denboe, 1st; Alfred Resch, 2d. Pullet, Henry W Denboe, 1st; Alfred Resch, 2d.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Pen, W F Lenham, Midway, Ky., 1st; W M Spalding, 2d. W F Lenham, 1st; W M Spalding, 2d. Hen, W F Lenham, 1st; W M Spalding, 2d. Cockerel, Fred Baskett, Nicholasville, 1st; W M Spalding, 2d. Pullet, Fred Baskett, 1st; W M Spalding, 2d.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Pen, Mrs B F Jackson, 1st. Hen, Harris Lehman 1st; Mrs B F Jackson, 2d. Pullet, Mrs. B F Jackson, 1st. Cockerel, M S Shadburn, 1st.

BUFF COCHINS.

Pen, Mrs B F Jackson, 1st.

Cock, Mrs B F Jackson, 1st; M S Shadburn, 2d. Hen, W S Eskew, Fox Creek, 1st; Mrs B F Jackson, 2d. Cockerel, Mrs. B F Jackson, 1st; Mrs G W Hancock, Greenville, Ind., 2d. Pullet, G W Hancock, 1st; Mrs B F Jackson 2d.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Cock, Henry W Manges, 1st; W M Spalding, 2d. Hen, Mary W Manges, 1st; W M Spalding, 2d.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Pen, Mrs B F Jackson, 1st. Cock, Mrs B F Jackson first.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Pen, R F Tameling, Louisville, 1st; Mrs B F Jackson, 2d. Cock, R F Tameling, 1st. Hen, Mrs. B F Jackson, 1st and 2d. Cockerel, Mrs B F Jackson, 1st; M S Eskew, 2nd. Pullet, R. F. Tameling, 1st and 2d.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

Pen, John H Good, 1st; John B Paxton, Howard Park, Ind, 2d. Cock, John H Good, 1st and 2d. Hen, Mrs Chas T Samuels, Neatsville, Ky., 1st; John B Paxton, 2d. Cockerel, John H Good, 1st. Pullet, John H Goode, 1st; John B Paxton, 2d.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Pen, Geo L Hess, 1st; J. B. Aberli, 2nd. Hen, Geo L Hess, 1st and 2nd. Cockerel, Jas Brewster, Corydon, Ind, 1st and 2d. Pullet, Geo L Hess 1st; James Brewster, 2d.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

Cock, W W Spalding, 1st; Mrs B. F Jackson, 2d. Hen, Mrs B F Jackson, 1st. Cockerel, J B Kreuer, 1st; Mrs B F Jackson, 2d. Pullet, W M Spalding, 1st; Mrs B F Jackson, 2d.

BLACK MINORCAS.

Pen, Henry W Manges, 1st. Hen, Henry S. Manges, 1st. Cockerel, Geo B Nelson, 1st; Henry Manges, 2d. Pullet, H W Manges, 1st; Geo B Nelson, 2d. R. W. Megowan & Sons captured practically all the prizes in the Bantams, with Ewald, of

Cincinnati, and W S Hendon, of Nicholasville, well behind them.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.

Pen, Ansel D Woods, Louisville, 1st; Mrs B F Jackson, 2d. Cock, Woods, 1st; Mrs Jackson, 2d. Hen, Woods, 1st; Mrs Jackson, 2d. Cockerel, Woods 1st and 2d. Pullet, Mrs Jackson, 1st; Woods, 2d.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Mrs R A Owen, of Simpsonville, Ky., swept the platter in bronze turkeys.

American Langshan Club.

We again solicit the aid of members and breeders of the Langshan to assist us in making our annual catalogue a grand book of information. We aim to make the breed one of the most popular ones, which every lover of them knows full well they deserve, and this club, a most prosperous one. To gain these two points, we need your assistance, which we hope you will cheerfully give us in return. We hope to be able to more than repay you by the increasing demand. Several of our members have acknowledged their increasing sales, which in several instances have been traced to our club catalogue. Such reports are very encouraging, and warrant the continuance of an annual catalogue. We hope to receive an article from as many members as possible, stating the good qualities of the breed, which will be printed in the catalogue. We shall not lose sight of the neatness of our catalogue, which, together with the valuable information furnished by members for this book, will make it such that it will be preserved for some time, and in this way make it a lasting advertisement. We also hope to see many articles about them in the poultry journals. You will find them very courteous in this respect, and always ready and willing to use space in their papers to place any

breed before the public. By so doing you will increase their popularity, which will give you your share of the business and enable every one to patronize the poultry journals more extensively in the way of increasing advertising space, and continuous advertising by this method will be a mutual benefit, and also give breeders a chance to repay the journals for their courteous treatment—which they certainly deserve.

Our admission fee is \$1.00. Blanks for same will be furnished on application. Join this club and have your name placed before the Langshan breeders at a nominal cost. Our mailing list, which, has taken us several years to complete, contains every Langshan breeder we have been able to locate through journals, show reports and private lists. Our book will be sent to all.

A. S. ASCHE, Sec'y.,
Princeton, Ill.

Conkey's Roup Cure.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8, '01.
G. E. Conkey & Co.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find 50 cents for another box of your Roup Cure. Must say that it is an excellent article and would not be without it.

Yours truly, AUG BURNS.

G. E. Conkey & Co.,

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find money order for 50 cents and please send me one 50-cent package of Roup cure at once. The remedy is all right and do not want to be without it.

Respectfully yours,
ADAM SCHROEDER.

Jefferson, Iowa, P. O. Box 707.

Dear Sirs:—Please find express money order for 50c for which send me a package of Conkey's Roup Cure. I have just used up one package and I find it the best medicine I ever had for roup in poultry. Yours truly,

GEORGE GIBSON.

Poultry Raising in Virginia.

A surprising fact was made evident to the writer recently. Norfolk ships chickens to Lawrenceville. Not a chicken for sale in the city. Statement made that three crates were expected on the noon train. A few questions and the wonderful fact was learned that Lawrenceville bought her chickens from Norfolk, Richmond, and even from Danville and it opened a plain fact that must be taken cognizance of. Lawrenceville must raise chickens. But to the serious. Why not raise chickens? Poultry is one of the best paying products of the farm, and other sections have entire farms devoted to that business. The home market is the first inducement. The markets in Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, all reached by easy rail distance, and the northern markets for springers. Take the land laying around Lawrenceville and no better adapted country exists than it for the raising of poultry. The soil is largely gravel and clay and of the right stratum to make good layers out of hens. The winter is neither too cold or too wet to prevent hens from laying all the time. Settings can be procured at very reasonable rates from the western part of the state, (a dealer in Roanoke making a specialty of this) corn is plentiful and chickens may run nine months in the year to the ground food. Land is cheap and lumber for sheds very cheap. Transportation will also compete with western grown fowls and no ice need be used in packing save in extremely warm weather, say a month or two. Lawrenceville has an ice factory to supply that need and prices are better for nearby stock than for western grown. Disease is practically unknown among the feathered fowls of Brunswick and Greenville counties. A good income assured

those who would establish chicken farms in these counties. The Atlantic and Danville Land Company has on its books, land which would make a farm cost almost a nominal figure. Information on this subject will be gladly furnished by Hugh C. Risdon, superintendent, and parties desiring to take the matter up will be given very easy terms and assisted in their enterprise. Address Mr. Risdon, P. O. Box 185, Lawrenceville, Va.—Lawrenceville News.

First Artificial Incubation.

The following extract from "Rollin's Ancient History" may prove interesting to our present-day readers: "I once could not believe that Diodorus was in earnest in what he relates concerning the Egyptian industry, viz., that the people had found out a way, by an artful fecundity, to hatch eggs without the sitting of the hen; but all modern travellers declare it to be a fact, which certainly is worthy of our curiosity, and is said to be practised in Europe. Their relations inform us that the Egyptians store eggs in ovens, which are heated so temperately, and with such just proportion to the natural warmth of the hen, that the chickens produced from these ovens are as strong as those which are hatched the natural way. The season of the year proper for this operation is from the end of December to the end of April, the heat in Egypt being too violent in the other months. During these four months upwards of 300,000 eggs are laid in these ovens, which, though they are not all successful, produce a vast number of fowls at an easy rate. The art lies in giving the ovens a just degree of heat, which must not exceed a fixed proportion. About ten days are bestowed in heating these ovens, and very near as much time in hatching the eggs. It is very entertaining, say these travelers,

to observe the hatching of these chickens, some of which show at first nothing but their heads, others but half their bodies, and others come quite out of the egg. These last, the moment they are hatched, make their way over the unhatched eggs, and form a diverting spectacle; and Corneille le Bruyn in his travels has collected the observations of other travellers on this subject. Pliny likewise mentions it, but it appears from him that the Egyptians employed warm dung, not ovens, to hatch their eggs."

SOME LIGHT

Thrown On the Troublesome Disease of Limberneck.

EDITOR OF FANCY FOWLS:

You ask for experience with the disease of "Limberneck." In my opinion there is no such disease.

When a fowl has "limberneck" that indicates that it is very sick internally, which may be from several causes. If you see most any animal very sick he is inclined to let his head drop down, so it is with a person, yet it is not spoken of as limberneck. I have had several hens to die lately of "limberneck," but what caused that trouble I could not exactly say, yet I think I know. Just previous to the death of the first one, I killed a rat and threw it out in a back lot and it had become filled with maggots, and the hens of course made a meal of those auger boring worms, and no sooner had they been devoured by the hens than they began their work to bore through and to multiply within. The fowls' internal organs being bored full of holes, they naturally became very sick and had "limberneck."

I cured some by drenching them with coal oil, but others could not be relieved until the maggots actually bored through

them and came out by handfuls.

I have a theory, too, that this is not always caused by the birds' eating the worms, but the flies deposit their eggs in the vent or possibly in the mouth, and it is spread in this way. So it is wise to never let any kind of animal matter decay around the premises, especially during the hot summer, nor let any kind of filth accumulate around, to draw the green flies, which deposit the eggs to produce this deadly worm.

Now this is my idea about limberneck and you may have it for what it is worth.

C. R. JOHNSON,
Memphis, Tenn.

Limber Neck.

Though not contagious, it usually proves fatal, unless in the first states, at which time it readily succumbs to treatment. It is caused from live maggots which the fowls have gathered from the dead carcass of some bird or beast. These maggots are taken into the crop, where they retain life and gradually stop the fowl's digestive organs from working, hence violent diarrhoea. When first attacked ten drops of turpentine poured down the chicken's throat will usually give relief; but sometimes it is necessary to make a small incision in upper part of crop to remove the maggots, after which a stitch must be taken to close up the wound. When the disease is first discovered a thorough search of premises should be made and the cause removed. A rat, a fowl, or in fact, any dead carcass will furnish a cause during the hot season. The disease never exists during cold weather.

I might also mention that the filth of the hen house may also be the cause. Droppings which are allowed to remain several days become alive with maggots, and strange to say, the hens will scratch over this filth and gather

them into their crops. One can not exercise too much care in keeping the surroundings of the poultry yards clean. Most of the ills of poultrydom may be traced to neglect of cleanliness. Air slacked lime is one of the best and cheapest disinfectants and should be used liberally during the hot months.—Home and Farm.

Poultry Paragraphs.

According to the census enumeration, Illinois obtained the greatest revenue from the sale of poultry in 1899, but Ohio sold the most eggs. Iowa reported as owning the most chickens, 18,907,673; Texas the most turkeys, 648,671; Kentucky the most geese, 541,576; and Iowa the most ducks, 487,752.

The standard for Mammoth Bronze Turkeys is 22 pounds for hens and 32 pounds for toms.

The Standard Perfection Poultry Book says: "It requires on an average three months for a chick to reach two pounds, while a duck will reach that weight in half the time, and should be ready for market, weighing three pounds in seven weeks."

At Chicago last year the market received 2,783,700 cases of eggs and shipped out 1,341,700 cases, showing the egg consumption of that great city to be 1,442,000 cases. In the same year St. Louis received 1,022,646 cases and shipped 770,472, showing the consumption to be 252,174 cases.

The Standard Perfection Poultry Book by C. C. Shoemaker, issued by Frederick J. Drake & Co., of 352 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., contains the standard of the different poultry breeds in good shape; but it is really a poultry book full of interesting and valuable chapters, containing just what you want and exactly in the right place to find it. The farmer, fancier or a amateur will find it to be worth

having. The editions are bound in cloth, 50 cents, and paper covers 25 cents.

All eggs are not graded alike on the New York market. Here are sample quotations: New York, Pennsylvania and near-by fancy selected white, 21 to 22½ cents per dozen; average best, 20 to 21½ cents; fair to prime, 18 18½ cents; Western, loss off, 19 to 20½ cents; Northwestern, candled, 19 to 19½ cents; uncandled, 15½ to 17½ cents; Kentucky, 15 to 17 cents; dirties, candled, 16 to 16½ cents; uncandled, 13 to 15 cents; checks, 13 to 14 cents; inferior culls, 10 to 12 cents.

On looking over poultry quotations recently we found that at Baltimore the very best near-by fresh eggs were quoted at 17 to 17½ cents per dozen, and at Boston the same class was quoted at 24 to 25 cents per dozen. We then looked up New York and found the top figures to be 21½ to 22½ cents per dozen.—Stock Grower.

To Break Up Broody Hens.

Put the hen in a coop with a cock for a week and she will be entirely cured. This is the easiest, best and most sensible method, and no cruelty attaches to it. It is best, however, when it can be done, to let the hens set. It is a requirement of nature. If you break her up, she lays only a few eggs before she wants to set again, and she may continue this way all through the season if broken up whenever she gets broody, and be of little or no value to the owner. Allow her to hatch at least one brood, and she will be all right and do good work in the egg business afterwards. Nature requires that hens have rest, and incubation and moulting gives them rest.—Game F. Journal.

Mention this paper in writing advertisements.

The Season is Upon Us.

The time for disposing of breeding stock is upon us; old customers want new blood and the beginner wants birds, either for the foundation of a flock or to improve a flock they now have in their yards. Let the description of the birds wanted be sent by the purchaser. Simply because it is an easy matter to select a bird that will please the taste of the purchaser.

There are three things we can do: We can write for instruction, we can rely on our ability to please. Many breeders employ the last mentioned. In this method we are responsible, we must put ourselves in the purchaser's place and be sure that we would be satisfied. There are those who could not be pleased and who would say the fault lies with the purchaser as he should have stated what he wanted.

Many purchasers are amateurs, and most of them believe it only requires a few years of experience to raise a flock of birds that will score 90 to 95 points with all the standard requirements and but few of its defects or imperfections. They suppose that we possess this experience and these birds as well; therefore, what is more natural than they, through their ignorance, should fail to describe the kind of a bird wanted? Let us then insist upon our customers describing the kind wanted, and cater to their taste as much as we can. Here we believe the result to be less unsatisfactory and fewer complaints. There will probably be some who can not be satisfied by this method, but if such people had to pay such prices as are required for foundation stock that produced this stock they would not expect a high scoring bird for a small sum of money.

If you are just starting in to raise thoroughbred poultry buy of a breeder who has the stock of years' experience. Tell him what you want and what you want to put into your birds. If you want to begin with a breed, select one of the many breeds and one that suits your fancy, then buy a stock of a breeder you can rely upon as having the best stock to be obtained. This you will do at a good price for

your birds, but after all you have made a wise start, one where contentment will be yours. Then after you have purchased your stock and are ready for business, make a study of what is required to bring your birds to the standard requirements. This you cannot do in two or three years. For instance, take the new breeds of to-day, but few specimens are up to standard after 6 or 8 years of experience and breeding. A good place to learn of breeding fancy poultry and to educate yourself, is to visit the poultry shows. Fix up your birds and while you may not receive much encouragement from your first exhibit, note where you can make improvements by comparing your birds with some brother fancier.—C. B. Adair, in Poultry Tribune.

Change of Date.

EDITOR FANCY FOWLS:

I desire to call your attention to the change of dates of the Richmond Show. This change was made necessary by a late change of the Washington, D. C., dates, and in deference to the large number of exhibitors who are desirous of showing at both places.

The new dates are November 24 to 29.

Richmond will have the greatest show this year ever held in Virginia, and the management is exerting every effort to make it a grand success. Premiums on single birds, \$3 first, \$1 second; pens, \$5 first, \$2 second. The same management has charge this year as that which so successfully carried out last year's show, when each and every premium was promptly paid, all exhibits properly cared for, and at the close of the show returned to their proper owners without a single mishap of any kind.

Uniform coops, feed and attention are included in the entry fee without extra charge. Exhibitors are requested to send for premium list at once. Yours Very truly,
FRANK JENKINS, Sec'y.

Novel Poultry Show Attraction.

In addition to cats and other attractions, the Midland Poultry Association will have a novel attraction in their dressed poultry exhibit

at their annual show next January. This feature will consist of a corps of expert chicken killers, pickers, dressers and packers, from one of the local packing houses, who will perform their work in full view of the visitors. The chickens will be taken when alive, put through all of the necessary processes, and finally packed in a shipping box, which will be labeled and addressed to some customer, loaded on the freight wagons and taken to the railroads.

This should prove a great attraction to all interested in the poultry shipping business, and if other large shows would make this one of the features of their annual meetings it would stimulate interest in the dressed poultry departments of the various poultry shows which at present seem to have little attention.—Kansas City Journal.

The Silver Grey Dorking.

Written for Fancy Fowls.

Of all the varieties of Dorkings the Silver Grey is the one chiefly noted for its very excellent table qualities and in this respect they are not to be beaten by any other pure breed. They grow to a large size, have deep bodies and are of a square massive shape. In addition they are favored with good white legs which are favored in the English markets, and it is to these our best poultry is sent. Whilst it is so good for table purposes it does not follow that this bird is the best for laying. This is perhaps its weakest point, although egg production largely depends on the strains, some making excellent layers. Still I could not call the Dorking a good layer. It is a common impression that Silver Greys are delicate and difficult to rear. This is not so, however, and as for rearing, the only necessity is to look after the health of your stock birds and give them ordinary attention and your birds will be easily brought up. In saying this I would add that they must on no account be subjected to damp or much ex-

posure, as they cannot be termed as hardy as other fowls. I will now chiefly describe the cock bird. The beak is stout and white; comb single and bright red; the head is large and silvery white in color; the eye pale and bright red, as are also the wattles which are large and pendulous; the neck is a thick one and rather stout with a full hackle silvery white in shade; the breast of this fowl is prominent with full and perfectly straight breast bone and rich, glossy black in color; the body is large, deep and square, and black, and broad back and long, flat at shoulders, narrowing slightly towards stern. The wings are large and carried well up, bows silvery white, primaries black on upper and white on lower web; coverts glossy, greenish black in color and forming a wide bar across the wing. The tail, which is large and flowing, is carried moderately high, with greenish black sickles. The thighs which are black are thick and short, and the legs are short and strong with spurs set inside, and white in color. The feet are large and broad and have five toes. In general carriage and shape this bird is massive and square and is proud and bold.

W. R. BROWN,
Kleinburg, Ont.

Sure Cholera Cure.

Take two ounces of pulverized capsicum; two ounces pulverized afoetida; one ounce pulverized rhubarb; four ounces carbonate of iron; six ounces Spanish brown; two ounces flowers of sulphur; mix thoroughly and put in air tight packages or vessels, and keep for use.

For hog cholera, put half a pound in twenty quarts of meal or bran and feed twice a day until all symptoms of cholera disappear.

For chickens, put one tablespoonful in two quarts of meal

and feed twice a day until all symptoms of the disease disappear.

A cure soon results with every fowl or hog that is able to swallow the remedy; but when a chicken will not eat make a pill of the remedy about the size of a small pea and force it down the patient's throat into the crop, and a cure will surely result. It is safe to repeat the dose two or three times a day.

This remedy given about once or twice every fortnight will prevent cholera from ever appearing among hogs or fowls. I gave the recipe to one of my neighbors, and he is now making money compounding the remedy, putting it up in packages and selling it. He guarantees it to cure in every instance, and although he has been selling it two years he says he has never yet received a complaint. He will buy a flock of fowls or pen of hogs infected with cholera, and will cure every one of them.—Poultry Gazette.

THE POULTRY SHOW

At The Birmingham, Ala., Fair, Oct. 27 to Nov. 3.

Last month FANCY FOWLS made mention of the fact that there were to be very few shows in the South this year. Such being the case the breeders who have stock for sale should not fail to attend the Alabama State Fair with their birds. The poultry show begins the second week of the fair—Oct. 27th to Nov. 3d the dates. Nothing can keep back the genuine fanciers from showing their good birds, but some of the amateurs are timid. To these I wish to say that any information they are in need of will be cheerfully given if they will write me. There is every prospect of a good show. An experienced man, who has traveled with poultry exhibits and is said to be the best in his

line, has been engaged to feed and care for the stock and it is safe to say all fowls will be sent home in as good condition as they came. If you have but one good bird send it along. It will keep your name before the people and may win a prize. Entry blanks and premium lists will be furnished all of those who have not already received them.

H. J. McCafferty,
Superintendent Poultry Dep't
Ala. State Fair.

Silver Wyandotte Club Meeting.

By vote of the members of the Silver Wyandotte Club of America, the annual meeting will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4-11, 1902. A large amount of cash will be put up by the club, to be competed for by club members only. This will no doubt be a memorable gathering of Silver Wyandotte breeders and a large exhibit of the very finest birds is expected.

All Silver breeders who join before November 25, 1902, will be eligible to compete for any club special. Do not delay, but send \$2.00 for membership fee and first year's dues to the Secretary at once, who will promptly send you a receipt. All get in line for Cleveland, and give the Silvers a substantial boom.

Faternally Yours,
WALDO H. DUNN, Sec'y,
Monroe, Ohio.

Show Notes.

Wilmington, N. C. will have another poultry show this season, with flattering prospects of surpassing the record of last year.

The Poultry Fanciers Association of Milwaukee, Wis., will have its annual show Dec. 15 to 20, with J. Y. Bicknell judge.

The Wabash Valley Association will hold its sixteenth annual show at Evansville, Ind., Dec. 15th to 20, 1902. P. L. R. Crowder, Oakland City, Ind., is the Secretary.

Blue Andalusians.

In a recent article in the Poultry Gazette, W. R. Ralston, writing of Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons, speaks of Blue Andalusians as follows:

"There may be one exception—the Blue Andalusian. We used to breed them, and for eggs we consider them superior to any of the Leghorns, laying as many eggs as Leghorns in summer season and out laying the Leghorns two to one in cold weather. Another thing, the Andalusians are a strictly first-class A 1 table bird. It is true the skin is white, but all the world except America says the white skinned chicken is the choicest. I stand with the rest of the world and go back on my country on this. To my mind the white skinned chicken is the best table bird. If one wants tender, juicy meat take a white skinned bird every time. Try it yourself. The Andalusian never becomes so old as to become tough, a four year old hen being as tender as a yearling Plymouth Rock or any other breed. They look better at all seasons than any other breed. There is no egg machine nor general purpose fowl that will beat them for utility and their beauty is acknowledged by all.

We selected four Blue Andalusian hens, yearlings. They averaged three eggs a day during November, December, January and February. Their house was good, feed and attention the same. We hear much about the chickens of dark color being hard to pick clean. We have personally picked clean a member of every variety we have bred and will say without a doubt the Andalusian picks the cleanest, smoothest and easiest of any of them, showing the skin as smooth, white and pretty as a well groomed human skin."

This is the opinion of a man who has been a breeder of Blue

Andalusians and writes from knowledge begotten of experience. We see the statement of I. K. Felch frequently quoted that "beauty is quality" in poultry. If we apply this standard to Blue Andalusians, we certainly have a bird of the highest quality, from the fancier's point of view. It is an undisputed fact that there is no breed superior in beauty to the Andalusians. Add to this the statement of the writer above, "that they look better at all seasons than any other bird," and you cannot require more in a "fancy fowl." Let me say of poultry generally that unless the breed commends itself as being beautiful, it can not hope to find many supporters, no matter what other qualities it may have.

As to the matter of table qualities, I need not add anything to the statement of the writer above when it is kept in mind that this is essentially a laying breed.

After due consideration of the egg question, the inevitable conclusion must be that the largest number of the biggest eggs at lowest cost of production is what we want. The Mediterraneans are above all others the fowls for egg production, and with proper care and intelligent handling there is not much difference in their ability to lay the year round. As to size of eggs, there is considerable difference. The Leghorn being a small fowl lays a small egg—too small to be in the first grade. The Minorca lays a large egg, but the hen is much larger than the Leghorn hen—often twice as large. It follows then that to get large eggs from the Minorca you have to supply the extra food necessary to sustain the large body. The Andalusian is in point of size between the Leghorn and the Minorca, but as to size of eggs we find that they are the equals of any breed, and as a matter of fact, at the last Chicago show won over all others, one dozen

Andalusian eggs weighing 32 oz. per dozen, and the next heaviest being Minorcas, 27 oz. per dozen. What I wish to emphasize is that in the Andalusian we have a fowl that lays the largest grade eggs, and is not any larger in body than is necessary for this purpose. As to their winter laying qualities the above writer has stated what is his experience, and it is also the experience of every other breeder of Blue Andalusians where they receive proper care.

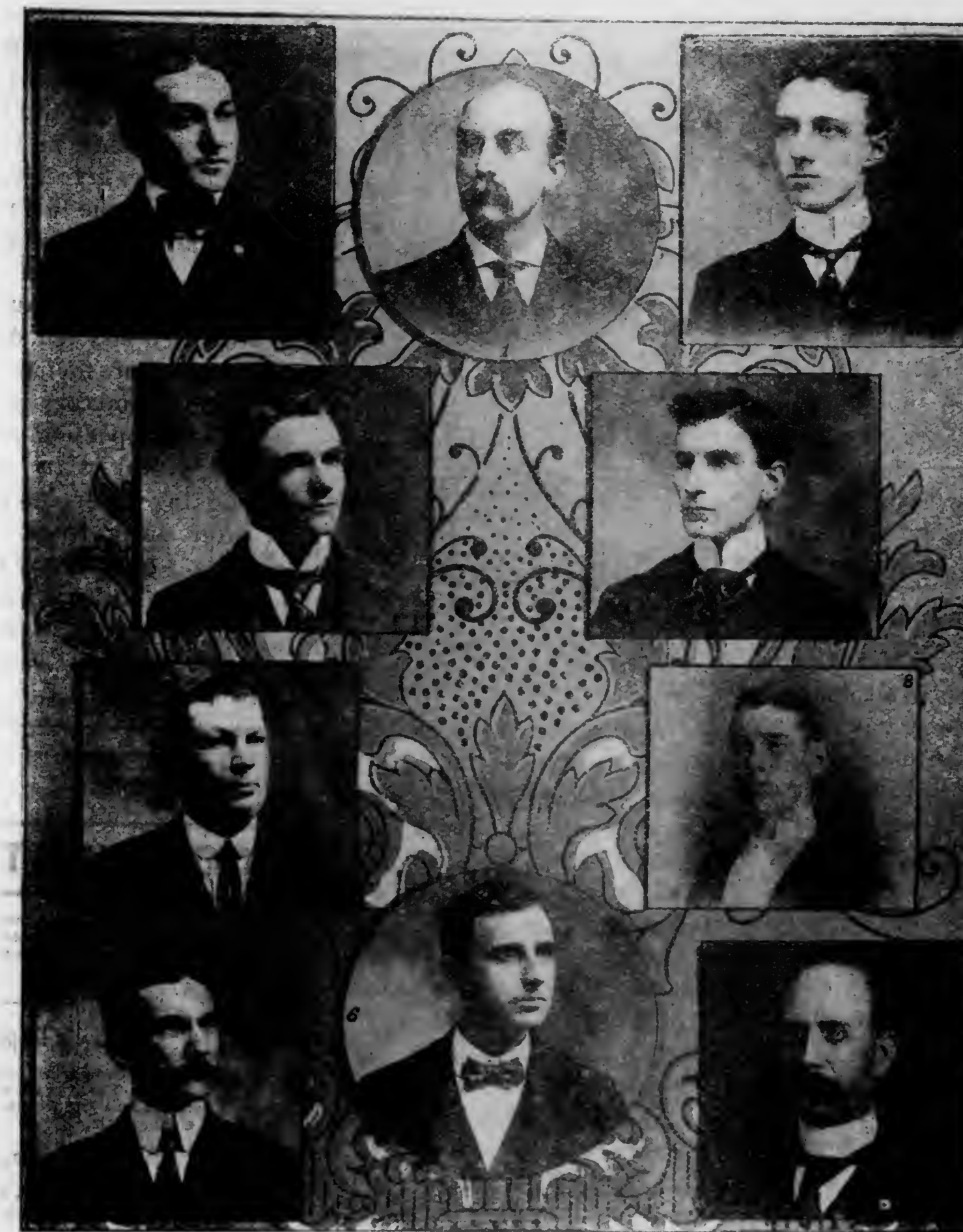
Blue Andalusians have suffered like many other breeds, from the attempts of fanciers to reach the goal by taking near cuts. The introduction of blood from other breeds in order to attain a certain object quickly results in increasing the proportion of culls and adds other defects which are greater than any advantage derived. In the hands of a group of true fanciers who have given years, and in some instances, many years to this breed, the greatest objection to the Andalusian has been largely eliminated—that is the great proportion of black and white culls. They have this advantage over many parti-colored breeds that you can produce cockerels and pullets of the finest quality from the same or single mating. When you allow the claim of the leading breeders that 70 per cent of the chicks are blue, none of the double mating breeds will bear comparison in this point, and few single mating breeds have much to boast of by way of superiority.

J. KIRKPATRICK.
Louisville, Ky.

Freak Chicken.

A chicken hatched in Guelph street, Wandsworth, London, recently, and which died soon afterward, had two beaks, three eyes, five claws on left foot and four on right, and three sets of brains.

Officers of the Virginia Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock Association.



**They Will Hold Their Regular Annual Exhibition
* In Richmond, Va., Dec. 11 to 16, 1902. ***

They last year paid every premium within five days after show. Premium list can be had of Secretary, box 328, Richmond, Va. The officers are W. B. Blount, Pres.; E. D. Moore, 1st V. P.; C. G. M. Fink, 2nd V. P.; F. S. Bullington, Secy.; J. C. Rothschild, Treas. Executive Committee: F. Jenkins, chairman; H. F. Baker, J. W. Wilson, J. W. Brauer, Jr., and W. I. Mann.

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The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which any of them are worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to any one of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.

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| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. | C. F. A. Smith, Waltham, Mass. |
| Arthur G. Dustin, Marlboro, Mass. | Dr. O. P. Bennett, Mazon, Ill. |
| Knapp Bros., Fabius, N. Y. | U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind. |
| E. B. Thompson, America, N. Y. | L. S. Piser, Shushan, N. Y. |
| Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass. | O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan. |
| Samuel Cushman, Bristol, R. I. | Sharpe Butterfield, London, Ont. |
| Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass. | P. H. Gossard, Mo. Valley, Iowa. |
| H. J. Blanchard, Groton, N. Y. | J. H. Jackson, Hudson, Mass. |
| J. W. Shaw, Broomfield, Mass. | W. H. Bushell, David City, Neb. |
| W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa. | F. W. Richardson, Hicksville, O. |
| Geo. W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn. | W. H. Overbaugh, Hanover, Pa. |
| W. B. Gibson & Sons, W. Alexander, Pa. | C. S. Wetmore, Lackport, N. Y. |
| Henry Steimusch, St. Louis, Mo. | M. F. Norris, Lexington, Ky. |
| Aug. D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa. | F. S. Nicholson, Cambridge, N. Y. |
| M. S. Gardner, Philadelphia, N. Y. | Willis J. Storke, Groton, N. Y. |

REMEMBER

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In the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand, where the poultry experts and professors of agriculture use it to demonstrate to their annual poultry classes the scientific principles of artificial incubation; note fac-simile letters of endorsement on pages 65-83 of Complete Cat.

Each and every Cyphers Incubator is sold with the distinct understanding that it will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, or it can be returned within ninety days and the price will be refunded.

Elegant 180-page (8x11 inches in size) Complete Catalogue for 1902, containing over 200 half-tone reproductions of photography of the largest and best managed poultry plants in the world, sent postpaid to any address for ten cents in stamps or silver. Ask for Book No. 92 and address nearest office.

Cyphers Incubator Company,

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BOSTON, MASS.,
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REMEMBER That the Patent-Diaphragm, Non Moisture, Self-Ventilating and Self-Regulating CYPHERS INCUBATOR IS NOW USED ON 26 GOV'T EXPERIMENT STATIONS

In the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand, where the poultry experts and professors of agriculture use it to demonstrate to their annual poultry classes the scientific principles of artificial incubation; use the same in their own homes, and are satisfied with the results. Each and every Cyphers Incubator is sold with the distinct understanding that it will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, or it can be returned within ninety days and the price will be refunded.

Elegant 180-page (8x11 inches in size) Complete Catalogue for 1902, containing over 200 half-tone reproductions of photography of the largest and best managed poultry plants in the world, sent postpaid to any address for ten cents in stamps or silver. Ask for Book No. 92 and address nearest office.

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Valuable Suggestions,

(Written for Fancy Fowls.)

Repair your poultry houses, get them in good shape for cold winter, rid all of mites and lice, get your birds in trim for fall and winter shows—By Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn.

Clean out all of your old nests and burn them, place a liberal quantity of tobacco stems in bottom of nest boxes, then renew with good clean straw or hay. If you haven't the tobacco stems then send at once for a few pounds of some lice destroyer, as there are many excellent ones, also clean out from one end to the other your poultry houses and scratching sheds, whitewash all good and thoroughly inside, and out as well if possible at once, and if your houses have ground floors, don't forget to fill in with good clean but firthmear about four or six inches, which will greatly assist in the keeping out of dampness this fall and winter, besides the killing out of mites and lice, as more fowls die from filth, colds, lack of exercise, grit and plenty of fresh, clean water during winter months while housed than from any other cause. Also prepare your good scratching sheds with a liberal supply of cut straw or nice dry leaves, store away in a dry place a goodly quantity to renew your old when they get worn and dusty. Also lay in store a few barrels of dry road dust or earth, mixing a few wood ashes for your fowls' winter bath which furnish them during winter in a sunny spot, if possible, in boxes.

Repair all your buildings fully, as you will find many leaks and cracks no doubt where there were none last year, so that when the cold winter winds, snows and rains come to hand, your fowls can go to a home of warmth, pleasure and comfort and with proper food, will willingly lay you their many valuable eggs.

We will now endeavor to give you a few valuable hints on the care of fowls that are moulting, the care, training and preparing of birds for the show room, etc.

As you, good reader, breeder, or whoever you may be, are aware, the greatest success in the show room is to be attributed to superior breeding, still the painstaking, careful preservation of your birds to be exhibited is all of great importance.

In the American Standard of perfection, which guides us all to the show room, eight points are plainly given to condition, and often with birds of best breeding, this grand section is cut so severely as to allow otherwise inferior specimens to carry off the prizes and high honors.

An exhibitor does not do himself justice when he allows his good fowls to enter competition in anything but the best condition, and a little care, attention and time previous to the show many times means a first prize in the place of a severe cut.

Careful training is also just as necessary for a show bird as careful, painstaking condition, and as a rule the good judges are rushed for time. Many times if upon approach the bird struggles to get away or retires with his head down to a far corner in his coop, it shows very much to a disadvantage, and will likely receive a severe cut under the head of typical carriage.

To show off a bird to best advantage, all show birds should be thoroughly and very carefully trained. At least a week or two before the show select the birds which are to be exhibited and confine them in coops similar to those used in shows, at first they will most tear up the coop, so uneasy, wild and trying to escape, but by a couple of mornings they will have gotten over their scare, settled down and gotten over all of this.

Feed and water them, giving them plenty of grit. Also take

them out one by one for handling for a few minutes, stroke their hackles and endeavor to tame them. Do not go at it roughly or your birds will get a fright which they will not get over very soon. Continue above treatment as often as possible and at least each morning and supplement it by stroking the fowl in its coop, endeavoring to make your bird assume a correct position to enable him to show his or her merits to the best advantage. A little stick thrust gently under his head will learn him that his head is wanted up instead of down, and after a little of this practice your bird will do as above wanted of his own accord. If you have an opportunity to visit his coop several times a day, do so, and each time take some food, a small amount for the good fowl. This will cause him to be eager for visits and not to be scared at the approach of yourself or any one else.

Of all importance is cleanliness, as dirt shows very plainly on all varieties, but it is most especially in evidence on white breeds. Therefore a few days before starting them to the show they should be given a thorough washing at some time, being very careful to not pull or break any of the plumage. A thorough washing is very necessary, and a poor wash is much worse than none at all, as it leaves the plumage still dirty and streaked.

To prepare a wash you should use a good size basin half filled with lukewarm water, made rather sudsy with white soap, as the laundry soap is entirely too strong. Use three basins of water. The first well sudded, in which place for about five minutes each of your fowls, entirely under water except their heads; rub plumage well backwards and forwards. The second part of the bath same amount of lukewarm water without the soap. The third is same amount of cool water without the soap

FANCY FOWLS.

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and when through here your bird should be fully clean, when you will take two or three soft towels and dry plumage as much as possible, rubbing softly the feathers downwards. After this is done take some pure vaseline and rub well on shanks, beak, comb and wattles with care, seeing that every portion is well oiled, and after this is all done take a piece of soft white flannel and rub beak and shanks well and they will show gloss, then carefully wipe off the comb and wattles well, and by smoothing the plumage to its place with a piece of white flannel after the bird has fully dried off and picked himself, you will see a gloss come upon them. Then be sure and keep your coops well cleaned with nice, clean, new straw or hay, cut if possible, allowing as much early morning sun to shine upon your birds as possible.

Yours for better poultry and more of it.

WILBUR BROS.

Poultry at the Shelbyville Fair.

The exhibits of the poultry at the Shelby County Ky. Fair were very creditable.

Following are the premium awards at the fair.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cock, 3 entries, Mrs. B. F. Jackson; hen, 4 entries, same; cockerel, 6 entries, same; pullet, 7 entries, same.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cock 2 entries, F. A. McCoy; hen, 4 entries, same; cockerel, 4 entries same; pullet, 5 entries, same.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cock, 1 entry, E. W. Moody & Son; hen 2 entries, same; cockerel, 2 entries, same; pullet 2 entries, same.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Cock 2 entries, W. M. Spalding; hen, 2 entries, same; cockerel 2 entries, same.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Pair F. R. Wright & Son.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Pair, W. M. Spalding.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

Cock, Henry Veech; hens entries, Mrs. C. F. Samuels; cockerel, 2 entries, same; pullet, same.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

Hen, Mrs. B. F. Jackson; Single Comb Buff Leghorn pair, 4 entries, E. W. Spalding; Pit Game, pair, F. R. Wright & Son.

BUFF COCHINS.

Cock, 2 entries, Mrs. B. F. Jackson; hen 3 entries, same; cockerel, A. L. Rees; pullet, same.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Hen, 3 entries, Mrs. B. F. Jackson; cockerel 3 entries, W. S. Esque; pullet, 4 entries, same.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.

Cock, Mrs. B. F. Jackson; hen, same, cockerel same, pullet same.

BANTAMS.

Pair, B. B. Ross, pair F. R. Wright & Son.

TURKEYS.

Bronze, pair, Mrs. B. F. Jackson; Narragansett turkeys, pair; 4 entries, Mr. S. E. Cooper.

Emden Geese 2 entries; J. L. Pound.

Toulouse geese, same.

Pekin ducks, pair, 2 entries Mrs. B. F. Jackson.

Rouen ducks, pair J. L. Pound.

Eggs Belong to the Wife.

An Illinois justice has decided that the money received from the eggs laid by the hens on the farm belongs to the wife. If a person looked at it in this light there are a few farmers about whom it might be said, that man is supported by his wife; even the groceries, his overalls and tobacco are bought by his wife's money and thrift. Laying all points of law aside,

however, when the farm is mortgaged or there are other debts we believe the money received from the sale of eggs should partly go towards keeping the family, anyway, but when a man is all out of debt we should say give the wife and daughters every cent of the money received from that source. They have probably earned that much and a lot more with it through what work they do outdoors in the gardens and with the poultry. We mean give it to them to spend for just what they feel like spending it for and not to in buying sugar, rice or some other family necessity.—Iowa Homestead.

A Strong Combination.

While the whales are swallowing the smaller fishes in the sea of poultry journalism, it may interest our readers to know that we have perfected arrangements whereby we can furnish a year's subscription each to the Eastern Poultryman, Michigan Poultry Breeder, and Fancy Fowls, all for 50 cents.

No one poultry journal gives the quantity, quality and variety of reading matter that is embraced in these three papers, published in different sections of the country, and all devoted to the upbuilding of the poultry industry. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Ages of Animals.

Elephants live 100 years and upward; rhinoceros 20; camel, 100; lion 25 to 70; tigers, leopards, jaguars and hyenas, 25; beaver 50; deer, wolf, cow, 20; fox 14; llamas 15; chamois 25; monkeys and baboons 16 to 18; hare 8; squirrel 7; rabbit 7, swine, 25; stag 50; horse 30; ass 30; sheep 10; ox 30; swan, parrots and ravens 200; eagle 100; hens and pigeons 16; hawks 40; carp 150; pike 40; codfish 17; eel 10; crocodile, 100; tortoise, 200; whale 1,000; queen bees four years, drone four months and workers six months.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio, twice; at Louisville, Ky., four times; Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburgh, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Devonsford, Shellabarger, Scudder, Kellar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st chl, 1st pul, 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st chl, 1st pul; at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th chls, 93%; 92%; 92%; 1st and 4th pul, 94, 93%; 2nd chl, 91; 3rd hen 91%; 1st and 2nd pens, 186%, 184%, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st chl, 93%; 4th chl, 93; 1st hen, 93%; 1st and 2d pul, 94%, 94%; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, laced wing pens and once laced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. S. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

R. L. WILSON,**L. Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.**

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Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 15; Barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Yards all mated up of prize-winners, both male and females.

Registered Poland China Hogs.

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**200 CHOICE BIRDS!**

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and C. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once

D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

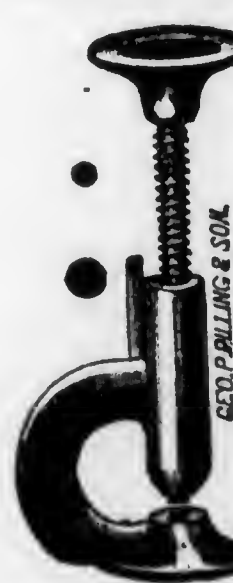
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WHEN IN DOUBT GET THE IDEAL.

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Booklet free upon mention of this paper.

THE IDEAL BROODER CO., Glencaryn, Pa.

BROODER."**Poultry Marker.**

Do you keep a Record of chickens? The different breeds, hatches, etc. should be kept. There is no better or quicker way than by this marker, as over 10 different marks can be made by punching web between toes, so that private marks can be made, not only to keep records, but by your private marks you can secure yourself from the chicken thief. They are well made with steel spring and cutter, nicely nickel plated. Made in two sizes. Size of holes shown on cut. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents each.

FANCY FOWLS CO., Hopkinsville, Ky.



WILSON'S
New Green Bone Shell Cutter for Poultryman
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse-power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.

WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.



In a Victor Incubator always yields a vigorous chick. Simplest, most reliable, cheapest, first-class hatcher is the **VICTOR INCUBATOR**. Thousands in use; we pay freight, catalogue 6 cents. GEO. ERTZ CO., Quincy, Ill.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.**Young Stock**

From Prize Winning Sires For Sale

About October 1st. Eggs \$1.00 per 15.

C. A. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

**PIT GAMES.**

Bred for business. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Turkeys, eggs \$2 per 11. Belgian Hares, \$3 per pair 2 months old. Berkshire Pigs, 2 and 3 months old, \$15 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. Warren Morton, Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

Only a Few Choice Youngsters in

Barred and White P. Rocks,

Now About Four Months Old.

Standard Poultry Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.

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Blue Andalusians—The breed for eggs in quantity, quality and size at all seasons. Stock from my Louisville winners for sale. J. Kirkpatrick, 1814 W. Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

White Wyandottes—Nice young stock for sale at \$2.00 each, or \$5.00 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. S. Haggard, Broadhead, Ky.

One trio old and one trio young Buff Cochins Bantams for sale at a bargain. Chas. A. Hess, R. F. D. No. 2, Louisville, Ky. 10-31

Fine young exhibition B. P. R. cockerel, last January hatch. Will sell at a bargain as I do not need him. A. J. Lawson, Dare, Tenn.

M. B. Turkeys, fine farm raised young stock at prices to suit. Standard Poultry Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.

White Wyandotte cockerels well grown youngsters at prices to suit. I need the room. Now ready to ship. J. B. Harris, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Rose Bower Poultry Club breeds 14 leading varieties on different farms. Quality high. Prices low. Twenty years experience. Write wants. A. Bagwell, Mgr., Sharp, Ky. 3-1y

Bantams, Bantams, Bantams—Seventy-five [75] prizes at Louisville Poultry Show. Eggs and stock for sale. E. W. Megowan & Sons, 1334 15th Street, Louisville, Ky. 2-1f

Eggs from S. C. White, Black, Brown, Buff, Silver Duckwing, Dominique and R. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Price list free. Sylvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Ohio. 4-10f

Brown Leghorns—Show birds. Ten breeding pens for sale cheap. All fine. Farm raised, large size. Nine years breeding. J. M. White, New House, N. C. 10-4f

Cut Prices—Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns. Cockerels \$2 each. Ten other varieties. Two years experience. Catalogue free. Mrs. C. B. Huff, Delaware, New Jersey. 10-1f

Woodlawn Farm, Burlington, N. C.—Thompson Ringlets, Dustan White Wyandottes, Fisher's White Rocks, Bundick's Nuggets. From their yards, sired by some first prize winners at New York, 1901, score 92% to 94. For sale \$1.00 up. J. W. Lasley. 10-3f

Cheapest, Best—Twenty-five leading varieties. Fitch, Upson, Bond, Hawkins, Latham, Empire, Nugget, Cook, Abbot, Rowlands, Jackson, and other great English and American strains. Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Sherwoods, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Ducks. Catalogue free. W. E. Hicks, Ponchartroula, Louisiana. 5-12f

Fine breeders, good layers. Ordinary stock is not profitable. Only thoroughbreds pay. My pens contain only breeds that have scored 90 points or better under the best of judges. I can save you money on Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Ducks and Geese. Eggs carefully selected. Don't buy until you get my prices. Circular free. C. A. Porter, Box 935, Flatrock, Shelby, Co., Indiana

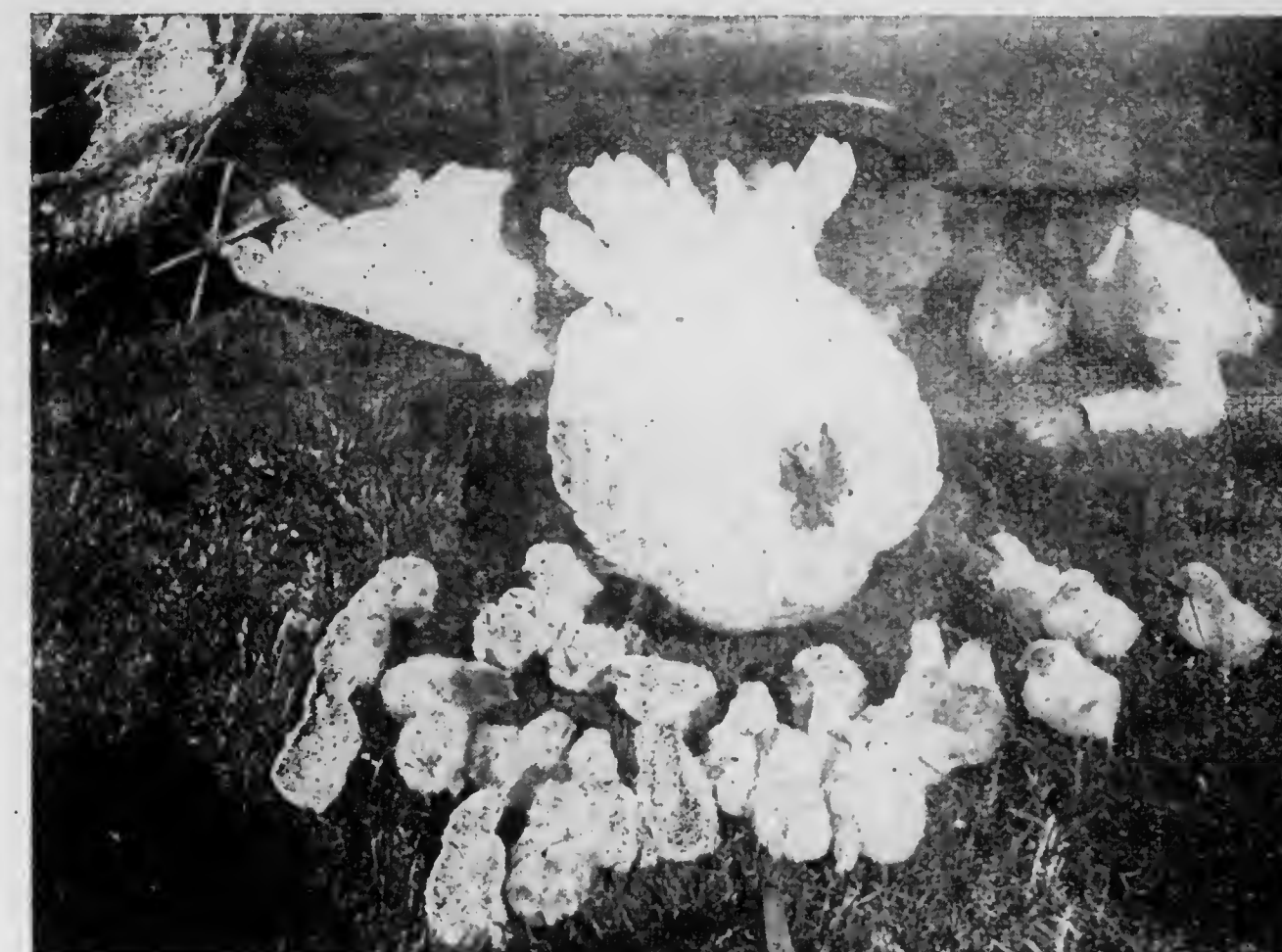
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Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, M. B. Turkeys and Pea Fowls. Eggs and stock in season.

MRS. D. A. BROOKS, STURGIS, KENTUCKY.

A GOOD HATCH

Was the Report from all Our Customers during the Past Season.

Did You Get Any

OF OUR WHITE ROCKS?
IF NOT

LET US SELL YOU SOME

YOUNG STOCK FOR
The Show This Season.

DUFFY'S ROCKS
HAVE
ALWAYS WON AND
ALWAYS WILL!

They Have Long Since Proven Their Worth as Producers of Winning Stock and Duffy Puts His Entire Time to His

Famous White Plymouth Rocks

And has the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to one breed of fancy poultry. Why buy culls when the same money will buy some of the best? Why not let one who has spent years at the business start you right? It costs lots to experiment, besides throwing you in the rear of your competitors by several years, and in the end, you have to buy good stock, and start over. A word to the wise, etc.

C. O. DUFFY, Largest Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks in the World, **OWENSBORO, KY.**

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, A POSTAL WILL BRING IT.

**GOING TO THE FAIR?**

WHETHER YOU ARE OR NOT IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO OWN A PAIR OR TRIO OF

Maplehursts Heavy Bronze Turkeys, Blue Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Stay White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Langshans, 200-Egg B. and W. Leghorns, G. S. Bantams, and Prize Pekins.

One price to all—\$3 pair, \$4 trio, except turkeys, \$5 pair. Were hatched early, kept free from lice, had unlimited range in orchard, meadow and stubble field, with regular liberal feeds of oats, wheat and meat, in addition to bugs and insects galore. Hens are nearly full grown, with all the bloom that close feathering, bright combs, proud carriage and vigorous movement can show. Some are up to Standard weights now. Number for sale is limited and demand for such quality is great. Order direct. Will send birds "bound to please" promptly or return your money at once.

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and watch results.

Pearl Grit

If your dealer does not handle PEARL GRIT, send \$1.00 to THE OHIO MARBLE CO., Piqua, Ohio, and they will send you 135 pounds by freight.

FREIGHT PREPAID.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Exclusively.

Pure Dustan strain at White Hill Poultry Farm. Belgian Hares with full pedigree for \$3 pair. Agent for Cyphers Incubators.

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Barred P. Rocks,

Eggs \$1 per 15,
\$5 per 100.

WILLIAMS & METLAR, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Barred Rocks.

At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.
Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. After April 1st \$1.25 for 15.

ALSO
Scotch Collie Dogs.

If you want the best, buy from an old reliable breeder.

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J. G. COILE & CO.,
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Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

EGGS \$2 PER SITTING, TWO FOR \$3.50.

Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

J. G. Coile & Co., Monticello, Ga.

Also breeders of Gordon setter dogs—best bird dogs on earth.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and Pea Fowls. No more stock for sale, but plenty of eggs at reasonable prices. Turkey eggs from two magnificent flocks. Blood from 1st prize winners only. Weight and plumage a combined specialty. Won every first and grand sweepstakes at Atlanta, Ga.'s great poultry show, Oct. 1901. In 1902, 2nd on cock and hen; 1st on chl. and pul. special, \$5. at Atlanta, also at same place 1899, 1st on cock and hen. I have never bred from a tom that weighed less than 40 lbs. at 18 months old. Eggs from these pens \$5.00 per dozen, or 50 cents each for less numbers. Buff Orpingtons \$3. Cook strain; B. P. Rocks, "Ringlet" strain, \$1.50; B. Langshans, Myers-Robinson blood, \$1.50 per 15. Orders booked as received and promptly filled. Pea Fowls \$4 and \$5 per pair. For further information address

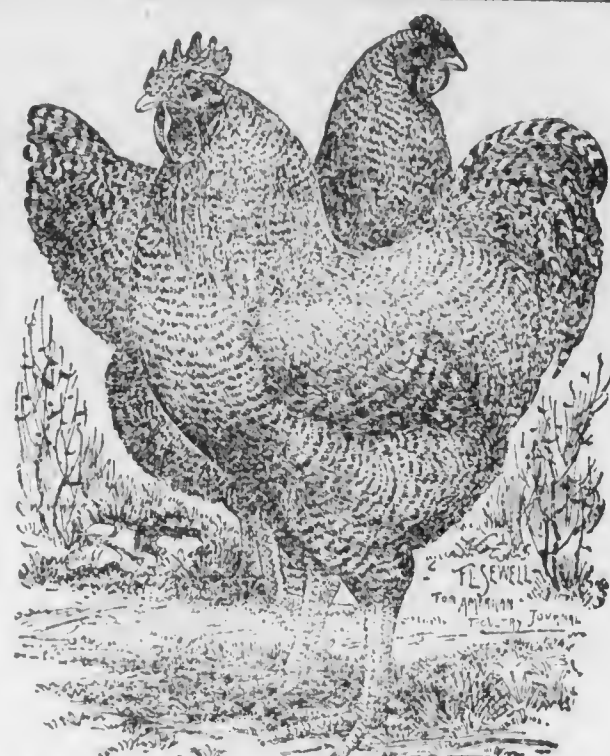
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Black Langshans,

(Croad and Paragon Strain.)
We import birds direct from Croad yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95½; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 94; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 96; 4th, 95½; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. There were over 110 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am booking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 13. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$5 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.



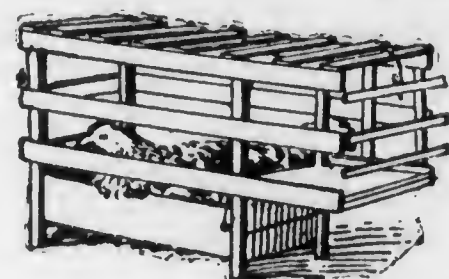
SUMMER SALE!

A Few Cockerels, Hens and Pullets for Sale at Reduced Prices to Make Room for Young Stock. Write Quick if You Want Something Choice in

SilverLaced Wyandottes

Winners of 40 regular and special prizes in five shows, Brown, Lea, Felch and Marshall, judges. At Birmingham, 1900, 2nd chl, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen. Huntsville, 1902, 2nd chl, 2nd pullet, 1st hen, 2nd pen. Alabama State Fair, 1900, 2nd chl, 1st hen, 2nd pullet, 1st pen. Birmingham, Jan. 1901, 1st chl, 1st chl, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen, sweepstakes for the ten highest scoring birds in the show, any variety. Birmingham, Dec. 1901, 1st chl, 1st chl, 2nd chl, 2nd hen, 2nd pen. My famous 94 point cock has never been beaten. Pullets score 92½ to 94½. Hens 92 to 94. Cockerels 91½ to 93½. You don't beat them. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Express prepaid.

S. E. FARR, Avondale, Ala.



OAK HILL FARM, J. Clifton Wheat, Mgr., Winchester, Va., Oct. 17, 1901.
MR. J. B. WILLIAMS, Alum Bank, Pa.
DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to say that your nests have given me entire satisfaction, whether used as a trap or an automatic nest. The time has come when progressive breeders must know the question as well as those costing four times as much money.
I am Very Truly,
J. CLIFTON WHEAT.

NEST That closes and opens automatically. No fighting or breaking eggs when it is used. In five seconds it can be changed to the BEST TRAP NEST ever made. A boy ten years can make them. States, County and individual rights for sale. Send for Circular.

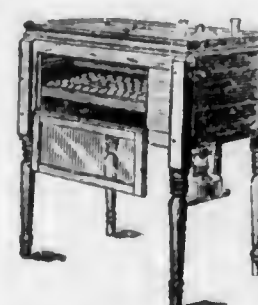
J. B. WILLIAMS, Patentee, Alum Bank, Pa.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO 1901.

S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

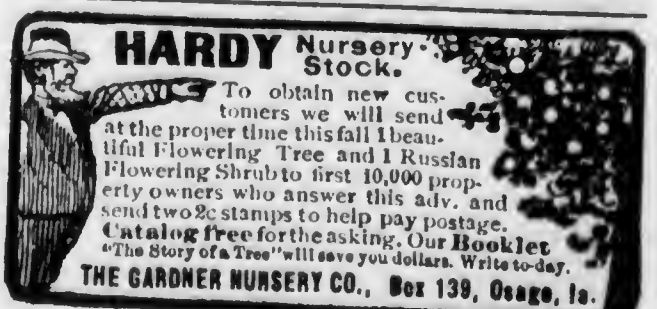
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Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

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Brown Leghorns.

The youngsters now growing are the most convincing proof of the superior merits of my line bred fowls. Never in the history of my breeding have I ever had such promising birds. I shall be able to satisfy the most exacting this coming season. Prices very low, quality considered. Write your wants.

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J. H. HENDERSON, The Brown Leghorn Specialist,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.



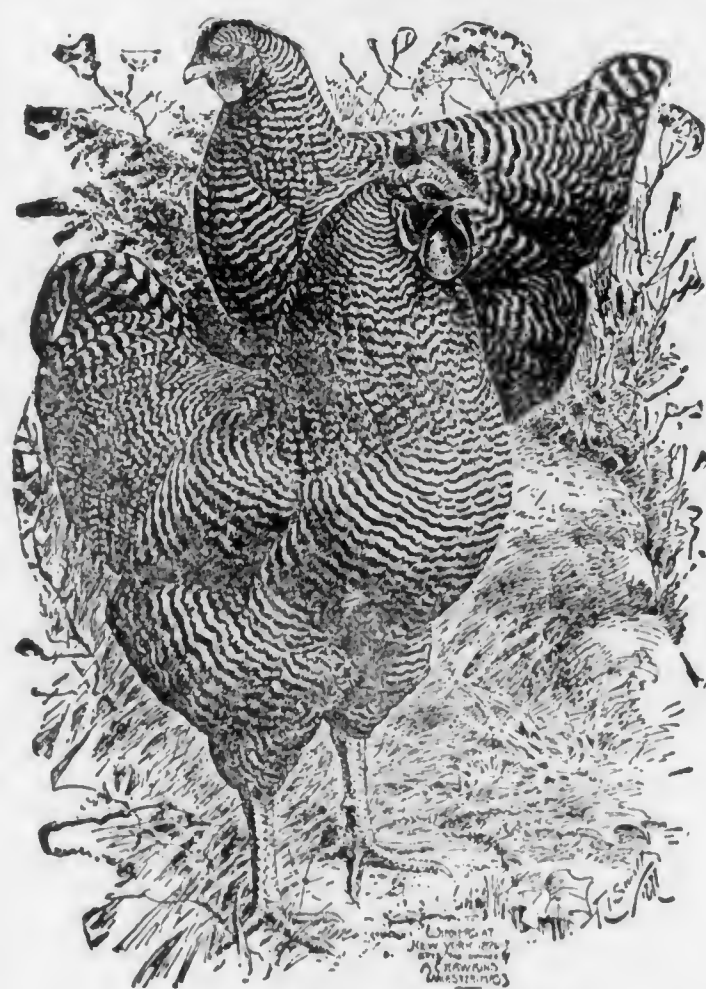
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If you do wish to breed poultry with a profit you certainly must have a breed that is noted for their many qualities. Such a breed should be a good layer, nice dresser and show up to advantage. These qualities you will find manifested in the

WHITE MINORCAS...

To day they are quoted as the queen of layers, and large eggs they are too. For size and shape they do extremely well. My strain is composed of blood, no matter where exhibited, they never fail to be in the leading winnings. My catalogue explains fully. Let me send you one.

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Winners at New York, from Life.

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BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.
WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

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Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 30 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at Boston, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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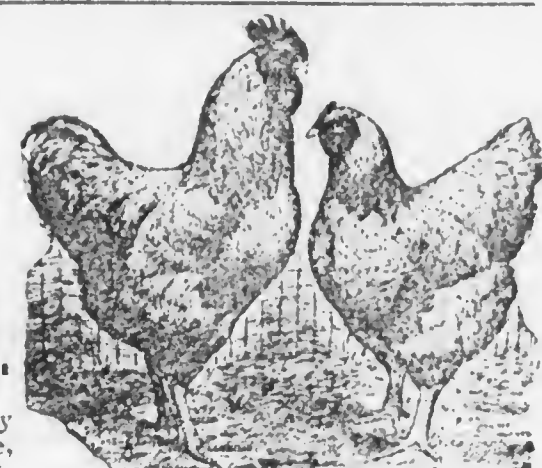
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Barred, Buff and White
Plymouth Rocks.



My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

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YES! I have cockerels and pullets, fine, large, vigorous, breeding stock. Prices that will interest you this month. Write me.

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That is what our B. P. Rocks are. Young stock almost mature for \$1 and upwards. Buy now, for next month the prices will go up. A few more cunning Guinea Pigs at \$1 per pair. Mention B. P. Rocks.

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My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas 1st ck, 1st hen and pul; on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st ck, 1st pul, and pen; on W. P. Rocks, 1st ck, 1st hen and pul, and pen; on White Wyandottes, 1st ck, 2nd ck, 2nd pul, 1st pen. Showed no C. I. Games. Eggs \$1.50 for 13, \$2.50 for 25. Fair-breed. Burro Jersey swine. Pedigree with every dog. Herd headed by "Sensation 11." I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Stock for Sale. Eggs in Season.

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To make room in our winter quarters, we will for the next 30 days sell as follows: 25 extra choice and choice pens of our Leghorns, April, May and June hatch, at \$12 and \$12 pen. 25 extra choice and choice pens of Barred Rocks, April, May and June hatch, at \$8 and \$12 a pen. 10 pens year old breeders, excellent ones, in Leghorns and Rocks at \$8.50 and \$10 pen. 50 extra choice and choice Rock and Leghorn cockerels at \$1.50 and \$2.50 each, all April, May and June hatched. WILSON BROS., Petros, Tenn.

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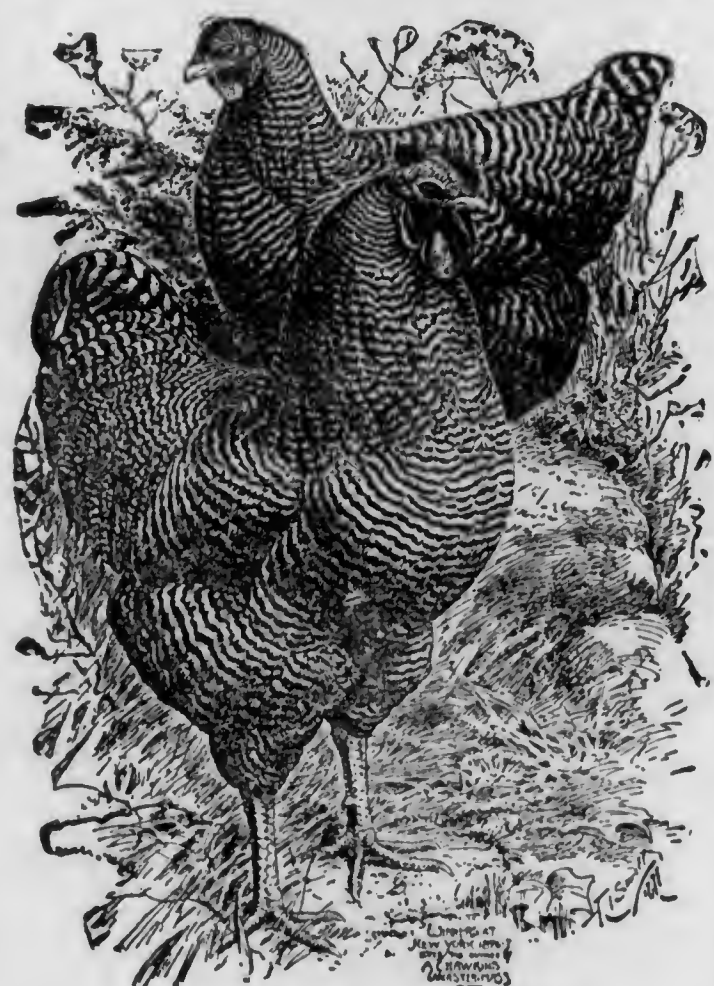
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Winners at New York, from Life.

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WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

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2 Sitings, \$8. 5 Sitings, \$16.
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At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at Boston, 1890, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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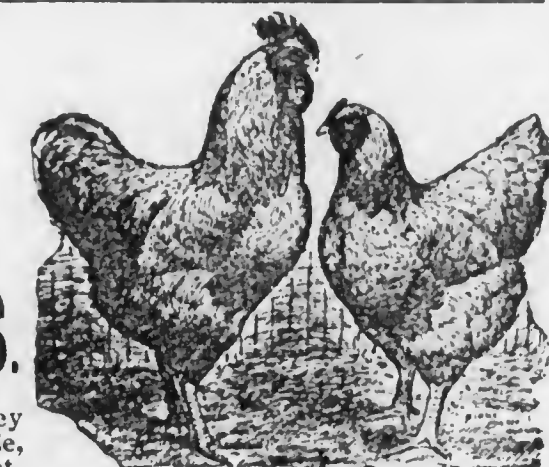
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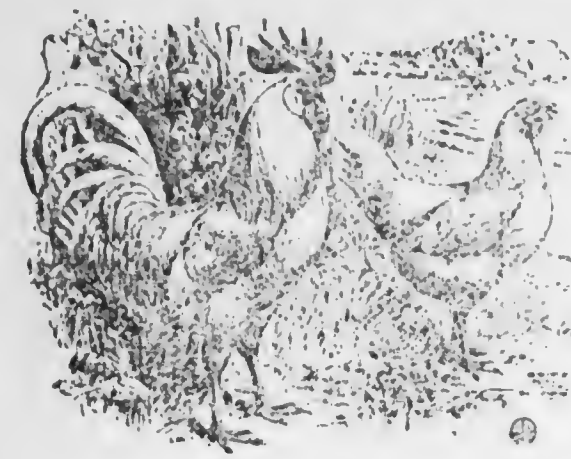
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Sheila B. Poultry Co.,

Hopkinsville, - Kentucky,

Proprietors of the Largest Combination Poultry Plant in the World.
Houseroom for 15,000 Head.

To prospective buyers our prices for fine cockerels will prove most interesting. Just think of it, cockerels from such strains as U. R. Fishel, Carl C. Moore, Archie Higgins, J. H. Henderson, E. E. Carter, N. R. Collins, McCormack, and reliable, at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. We have hundreds of these cockerels and they have had unlimited range. Such beauties were never offered by any breeder at such a low price.

Do Not Delay Placing Your Order.

Sheila B. Poultry Co., Hopkinsville, Kentucky.



A GOOD HATCH

Was the Report from all Our Customers during the Past Season.

Did You Get Any

OF OUR WHITE ROCKS?
IF NOT

LET US SELL YOU SOME

YOUNG STOCK FOR

The Show This Season.

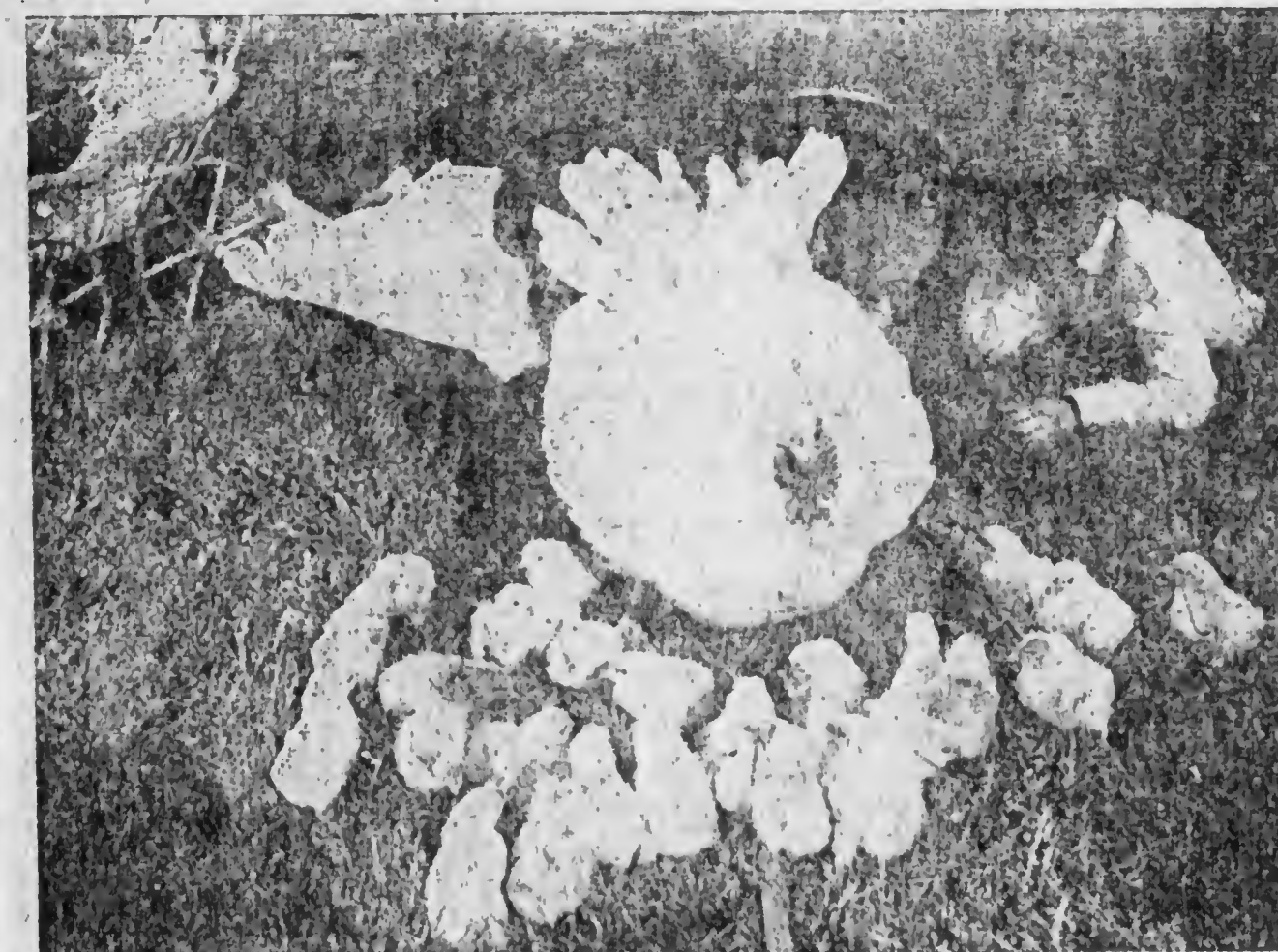
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HAVE

ALWAYS WON AND

ALWAYS WILL!

They Have Long Since Proven Their Worth as Producers of Winning Stock and Duffy Puts His Entire Time to His

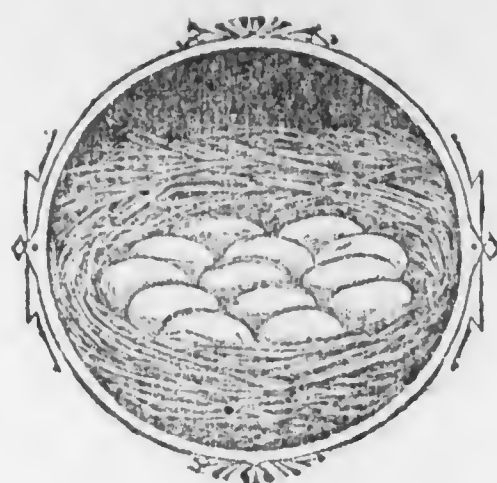


Famous White Plymouth Rocks

And has the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to one breed of fancy poultry. Why buy culls when the same money will buy some of the best? Why not let one who has spent years at the business start you right? It costs less to experiment, besides throwing you in the rear of your competitors by several years, and in the end, you have to buy good stock, and start over. A word to the wise, etc.

C. O. DUFFY, Largest Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks in the World. **OWENSBORO, KY.**
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, A POSTAL WILL BRING IT.

Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., NOVEMBER 10, 1902.

No 11

The Poultry Market.

Kansas City, Nov. 1.—Poultry market continues firm on all grades; small springs very scarce; few being received. Market well supplied on hens which are a trifle slower. Some being sent in by shippers for spring. Turkeys firm but market latter part of week was pretty well supplied.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—Receipts of heavy young chickens and old hens quite liberal, demand only moderate, coarse stock moved slowly and prices $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower. Light young chix, however, in good demand, with offerings inadequate and values well maintained. Turkeys in liberal supply, slow and lower with buyers discriminating against poor and thin stock. Ducks firm; geese steady.

New York, Nov. 1.—Week opened in dressed poultry market steady but with rather heavy offerings of poor quality; later, however, some improvement. Chickens became more active and value firmer while fowls continued steady. Receipts throughout week were liberal. A good week was had in live considering week followed Jewish holidays of Oct. 24 and 25. East side dealers had stocked up so as to have enough left to carry them through the first few days of the following week. Next Hebrew holiday falls on Dec. 25. Receipts of live poultry for week are estimated at 35 cars and with nothing carried over, conditions were more favorable to receivers and

and while trade was not active they held their value firmly.

Cincinnati, Nov. 1.—Good firm feeling apparent all week. Receipts have fallen off and demand is good, especially on light weight springers. Fancy turkeys are wanted and supply of geese is limited. Hens and roosters steady. Ducks only moderate. Good prospects for next week.

Pittsburg, Nov. 1.—Most important feature in poultry past week, was an over supply of live chickens, and much lower prices. Most sales within past few days made at 9@10c lb. Effect of these low prices will no doubt be to increase consumption and curtail receipts as shippers can do better elsewhere. Generally expected that the market will clean up and do better coming week. Young fat turkeys and ducks scarce.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Steady. Receipts good but not larger than needed. Considerable portion of receipts now consist of turkeys and geese. Live turkeys meeting with a fair demand. Live spring chix in good demand and fair supply and firm. Ducks both old and young, in fair supply and demand. White ducks preferred. Weather not cold enough to ship dry packed poultry to advantage.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Live dull and no change to note. Large sizes in fair call. Supplies ample for demand. Dressed fowls lower, Western lost $\frac{1}{2}$ c and Southwestern closed around 11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Supplies more liberal. Market dull, favors buyers,

WINNINGS

Of the Plymouth Poultry Farm Co. In Two Great Shows.

GREAT HAGERSTOWN 1902 FAIR.
Buff Plymouth Rocks.—1st and 3d cock, 1st hen, 2d and 4th ckl, 1st pullet, 1st and 2d pens.

Barred Rocks.—4th cock, 2d and 5th ckl, 5th pullet, 3d and 5th pen.

White Rocks.—5th cock, 2d and 3d ckl, 2d and 3d pullet, 1st pen.

White Wyandottes.—2d ckl, 5th pullet.

GREAT YORK 1902 FAIR.
Barred Plymouth Rocks.—1st cock, 1st hen, 1st ckl, 1st pen.

White Wyandottes.—2d cock, 2d hen, 1st ckl, 2d pen.

Buff Wyandottes.—2d cock, 2d hen.

The classes were very well filled, over 3,000 birds being exhibited.

We have over 2,500 young birds for sale and will be pleased to quote you prices. Write us your wants.

Plymouth Poultry Farm Co.
Box B, York, Pa.

A Fine Show Record.

F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., made six entries in White Minorcas at Atlanta State Fair last month and won 1st cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, and 2d hen and pullet. Six prizes on six birds is about all that could have been asked.

LARGE PROFITS IN BELGIANS.

An Unlimited Market For Belgian Meat.
Price Advanced to 30c per Pound.

Few recognize the magnitude of the Belgian Hare industry as conducted on the co-operative plan by the E. I. & B. Co.

For nearly two years, this company has been loaning fine breeding stock to its members and building a reputation for square dealing—for fulfilling every promise made—and making very large profits for their stockholders. Their last August semi-annual dividend being ten per cent. This does not include the profit of the individual members.

With twenty-nine branches scattered over the U. S. and more being organized, with hundreds of breeders raising Belgians to be sold by headquarters, many have believed that the company would not be able to find a market at remunerative prices.

That this fear is groundless is proved by the fact that they have steadily advanced the price of fine breeding stock with a demand ever in excess of the supply. Orders from Cuba, Mexico, Canada, and all over the U. S. have increased continually in volume and they have not only sold every hare offered, by their members but have bought thousands of hares from reliable outside breeders. They have never sold a pound of meat for less than 20 cents and have not been able to fill a tenth part of the orders received.

Now to meet the demand and fill orders promptly they have cold storage in New York City and from their branches are gathering all the young, well fattened meat possible. This is to supply the rich clubs and fashionable restaurants with meat nicely dressed, white and tender as a chicken's breast, inspected and guaranteed. The price obtained is thirty cents per pound.

Thousands of so-called Belgian hares have been sold in New York market but the consumers have discovered that these alleged Belgians sold just as killed without being dressed, are really Cotton-tails, Jack rabbits, Flemish giants, and Belgians of mixed blood. The meat of these rabbits being red and tough and the bones coarse. It only remained for them to receive one lot of the white, well fattened meat of pure bred Belgians as supplied by the E. I. & B. Co. for them to discover how they had been swindled. Result, their trade was at once transferred to the corporation that supplies the best.

These customers care nothing for prices. Thirty or even forty cents per pound would be no objection, and New York city alone with its thousands of people who have eaten Belgians as served in Europe, will provide a market for all the Belgian meat that can be supplied for a long time.

It is an undisputed fact that there is no other meat as easily digested, as healthful, as nutritious or delicious as young, pure bred Belgians.

Every one has heard of Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School and editress of the cooking department in the Ladies Home Journal. I quote from letters just received from Mrs. Rorer.

"Last year during my lecture season in Philadelphia I had two Belgian hare days. It to me is the most delicious of all meat. My rooms were simply packed with people who were interested; all the chefs and stewards of the best clubs were perfectly willing at once to make a specialty of Belgian hare. The very next week I received an order from one of the select hotels for forty Belgian hares for Sunday night's supper. I do not think I ever worked so hard in my life as I did to scrape up forty Belgian hares. I had attended the annual banquet of the association and

from their conversation I supposed each member had a hundred at least to sell, but I could only get from five to six or perhaps ten from any of them.

"Perhaps you know that the meat is less stimulating than beef but more nutritious.

"I wish I could serve you one of my Belgian hare dinners. I do not remember ever having a meal so thoroughly enjoyed. If they are roasted properly they are not dry.

"I am getting out a new cook book and I have just corrected my Belgian hare department. I considered the meat of sufficient importance to give it a department of its own.

Mrs. Rorer had become almost disheartened in her efforts to get nice Belgian meat from individual breeders. She found hares offered by breeders as Belgians but when she asked pointedly if they were pure Belgians one breeder acknowledged "that they were mixed with English grays, as he expressed it, to make them more sturdy." The meat from these mixed productions is but little better than that of the common rabbit.

Mrs. Rorer did not want the meat of mixed scrubs, she wanted real pure Belgians, and now that she knows where she can get just what she desires at any time, she says: "I am only too glad to know where to get pure Belgian meat. * * I shall be in New York and Philadelphia as usual, and I am going to advertise extensively my Belgian hare day."

Mrs. Rorer will demonstrate as no other person can, its delicious qualities before the wealthiest people of the U. S. and all the meat she will use will be supplied by the E. I. & B. Co. And through these demonstrations a large and desirable class of permanent customers, willing to pay a good round price, will be created.

The E. I. & B. Co. advances

15 cents per pound to the breeder when shipment is made, and after expense and commission is deducted make further remittance. So the breeders will get from 20 to 25 cents per pound net, according to their location.

All meat is killed at the branches or headquarters and is inspected, packed and shipped by the local manager. No meat except that of pure bred stock, young and in good condition, is accepted.

It has been demonstrated beyond question that the single breeder working alone cannot afford to advertise sufficiently to make satisfactory sales of breeding stock or meat, any more than the western farmer can compete in the world's markets with Swift or Armour. The future of the industry lies in co-operation.

If breeders will only discard their white-footed mixed scrubs, raise pure bred, red-footed pedigreed Belgians, get in step and co-operate with other breeders that are acting together, the Belgian hare industry will assume proportions within the next year that will astonish its enemies and please its friends.

E. F. HANSON, Belfast, Me.

Good Results From Yarded Fowls.

The article by Prof. E. L. C. Morse in the September number of Poultry Gazette on the "Free Range Humbug" has prompted me to stand up and testify. I have never had a finer lot of youngsters than those now in my yards. Their growth and health is all that could be desired. When they were a month or more old they were confined by a space three feet by six. The largest yard they ever had is ten feet. Twenty feet with a house space of ten by ten. They have never been outside of these places. They have had from the start the nine essential things specified by Prof. Morse:

1. Grit and shells. They

have a mixture of sand and gravel always before them, and a mixture of bone and shell sometimes in their mash, and sometimes in their gravel boxes. To this is occasionally added soft coal siftings.

2. Fresh water. Their water cans are cleansed and filled every day.

3. Grit.

4. Meat. I now have fourteen adults and sixty youngsters and feed a morning mash as follows: One can (a little more than a quart) ground corn, two cans bran and shorts mixed, two handfuls oil cake meal, a little more than a pint of beef meal, the table scraps and a little salt. This is mixed stiff and given early in the morning. The little ones get millet from the start until they are able to eat wheat. They now get a liberal feed of wheat, oats and corn; mostly wheat, very little corn.

5. Green stuff. The little ones get every day green white clover cut fine, and when older grass or clover cut with sickle, also refuse apples and potatoes.

6. Shelter. My houses have double walls with tar paper between, and a small window in each room, on the south side, with double glass.

7. Fresh air. The fresh air crop has never failed in Nebraska, and my fowls have every access to it.

8. Sun and shade. Apple and plum trees shade a part of my yards, and they take their choice.

9. Exercise. The grain is fed in straw in such a manner as to give them the greatest amount of exercise to the quart.

I will add a tenth count, that of quiet contentment. This is a very important factor in adding growth and strength to any kind of live stock. Nothing will thrive that is often excited. If I can avoid it I never allow a nervous hen to raise a brood of chickens. After they are start-

ed for the season I do not mix flocks that are strange to each other, and when the cockerels are old enough to be annoying I separate them from the pullets. They are no more afraid of me than they are of each other. While near them I make no violent motions or loud noise, and if I bring anything in that they are not used to seeing I carry it low and lay it down quietly.

They respond to this kind of treatment by growing as fast as they can, and since they passed from babyhood I have not had a sick chicken.—C. G. POLLOCK, in Poultry Gazette.

Huntsville Show.

EDITOR FANCY FOWLS:

The North Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association held a meeting on the 20th, and decided to have a show sometime in January; the date not yet decided upon. It is our intention to have the best and largest show we have ever had, and no pains nor money will be spared to make it a grand success in every way. We want every breeder that can to send in his best birds, for it will take some good ones to win at this show. Mr. W. T. Wall is president and the undersigned is Secretary; and that old Brown Leghorn chicken-crank, I. D. Hereford, is our Superintendent. And he is a regular wheel horse. There is no reason who we can't have the best show we have ever had, for the officers are all new men and we want to try to outdo the old ones. Any one wishing entry blank or any information in regard to our show, will please write me and I will be glad to give all the information I can. We extend to you FANCY FOWLS (the best poultry paper in the North and South) a kind invitation and hope that it may be our pleasure to have you with us.

Very truly yours,

GEO. DARWIN,

Secretary North Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY

FANCY FOWLS COMPANY

212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Neacham, Editor.

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The advertising rates given on this page will be rigidly adhered to. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance. Short term advertisements must be accompanied by the cash. Postage stamps are acceptable for small amounts. Advertisers who do not pay their bills are not wanted and will not be retained. Advertisements may be forwarded up to the 5th of the month, but all changes of standing cards should be in by the 1st.

RED WRAPPER.

If your paper comes in a red wrapper your time is out and it will be stopped unless you send in your re-newal. Look out for the red wrapper.

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NOVEMBER, 1902.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Entered at the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class mail matter.

W. A. Silverthorn, Anchorage, Ky., has some Minorca cockerels for sale that are as fine as split silk.

The American Poultry Journal is typographically the handsomest of all the poultry papers.

You cannot breed fowls intelligently without a copy of the Standard of Perfection. This book is worth \$1, but we will send it to you as a premium for a club of eight subscribers.

P. H. Poindexter, Donnelly, N. C., at the Winston and Greensboro shows won 6 firsts on C. I. Games, 8 firsts on Black Javas, 4 firsts on Black Sumatra Games, one second on Buff Orpingtons and 4 seconds on Barred Rocks. For a beginner Mr. Poindexter made a good start. Mr. Poindexter is a good friend of FANCY FOWLS who has sent us several nice clubs.

Mr. Frank Spencer Bullington, the Richmond, Va., fancier, has evidently found time to look after other matters besides his White Minorcas. Cards are out announcing his marriage on Nov. 18th to Miss Nettie Lee Wise. The wedding will take place in the Clay Street Methodist church, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Bullington contents himself with nothing short of first prizes, and we have no doubt his record will be sustained in the matrimonial lottery. At any rate he has made a Wise choice.

We want to publish the show awards of every show held in the territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river. That is the chosen field and rightful territory of FANCY FOWLS and we invite the co-operation of secretaries of poultry associations in the work of making it the recognized organ of the poultry industry of the South.

At the great Central Carolina Fair, held at Greensboro, N. C., week before last, in competition with over fifteen hundred birds, the Archdale Poultry Yards, of Archdale, N. C., won 40 premiums as follows: 14 firsts, 16 seconds, 8 thirds, and special for best display in American class and Asiatic class.

C. S. and M. B. Hunting have retired from "The Standard" at Kansas City, Mo., and will next month begin the publication of a new paper to be called "The Mid-West Fancier." C. S. Hunting is secretary of the Kansas City show to be held Jan. 14-20.

The Louisville show, beginning January 22, will be the one real big show in the South this winter. It is the one point towards which Southern breeders can turn to have their birds compete under the score card system. Secretary John H. Good, Louisville, will give information.

The Poultry dealers of Louisville announce that they will need this season one million turkeys for their local market. Dressed turkeys usually sell at 12½ cents, but this fall they are opening up at 15 cents per pound.

The Caledonia, Ohio, Poultry Club will hold its first annual show Dec. 10-12. Frank Miller will be judge. J. H. Davis is superintendent and W. B. Hart, secretary.

Eggs are very scarce and growing scarcer every day. Lucky is the man who has a flock of early pullets to begin shelling out at this critical season.

Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Booneville, Tenn., showed two pairs of Bronze Turkeys at Birmingham and captured four first prizes.

W. S. Hendren, of Nicholasville, Ky., at the Louisville fair, showed only Buff Cochins Bantams and won everything except second hen.

The fanciers of Michigan City, Ind., have organized a poultry association and will hold a show Dec. 17 to 20. Wm. Walters is secretary.

The next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, December 4-10, at the meeting of the Cleveland Poultry Show.

There was a very creditable poultry exhibition at the Burlington, N. C., fair October 14 to 17. The poultry department was superintended by Mr. J. W. L. Thompson, of the Golden Plume Poultry Yards.

The report of awards at the Kentucky State fair did not give proper credit to Mr. W. M. Spalding, Cox's Creek, Ky., for all his winnings. He won every first in the Buff Leghorn class, including pen, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. In fact he got everything he went after in that class.

Secretary A. S. Asche, of the American Langshan Club is sending out the 1902 catalogue, a well arranged book of about 40 pages. It has a list of the 162 members a number of articles by experts sounding the praises of the lordly Langshan.

The Sheila B. Poultry Co. at Hopkinsville, Ky., the largest poultry plant in Kentucky and one of the largest in the South places an advertisement this month offering surplus cockerels at sacrifice prices. This plant has no pullets for sale, but can supply males of the breeds enumerated in its advertisement at very low prices, as it is necessary to move them out of the way of laying stock.

C. O. Duffy, the White Rock specialist, of Owensboro, Ky., who sets the pace for Kentucky and other States, continues his conspicuous space for another year, with a change of matter. Don't fail to read his fall announcement.

Leslie B. Field, of Americus, Ga., is a new advertiser with us this month, who comes with every indication that a new and permanent addition has been made to the progressive and enthusiastic fanciers of the South. Mr. Field has good birds and we have every reason to believe that the stock he offers will more than satisfy those who send him their orders.

J. H. Henderson, the noted Brown Leghorn specialist, of Knoxville, Tenn., stays with us another year and has a new ad. on another page. Mr. Henderson says he finds FANCY FOWLS an excellent advertising medium and he deserves the success that he attains, as he furnishes just what he advertises and believes in advertising what he has for sale. Those who patronize him once are his friends thereafter. His Leghorns are improving all the time and are growing in popularity all over the West and South. Those who want something good in the Leghorn line will not go amiss in sending their orders to him.

Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn., entered one cockerel and two pullets, S. C. W. Leghorns, at the Atlanta fair and won 1st pullet 94, 2nd cockerel 93 and 3d pullet 93½. That was a grand result in such hot competition. The fowls were only six months old. F. J. Marshall was the judge. Wilber Bros. have a fine lot of their pure ringlet strain of Barred Rocks and Gem strain of White Leghorns. They can supply youngsters from their best matings. They are offering some very close prices on young and year-old stock.

A representative of FANCY FOWLS attended the big Atlanta fair one day last month and found the poultry show one of unusual merit and size. Arrangements were made for securing the list of awards in time for this issue, but we were disappointed and cannot give them until next month. A number of the advertisers in FANCY FOWLS were very much in evidence when the ribbons were placed.

The new catalogue of the American Black Minorca Club, is one of the handsomest catalogues we have seen. It contains a list of the 69 members, with portraits of 16 of them. There are 18 articles by leading Minorca fanciers and much interesting information about the breed. The book contains nearly 80 pages. Jno. J. Yelton, East Orange, N. J., will send a copy to those interested.

Mr. B. N. Parks, Mulberry, Tenn., resumes his ad. this week and offers a choice lot of young stock for sale in all of his varieties—Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns. Mr. Parks has been an exhibitor for several years and has always won his share of prizes in hot competition. Those who deal with him will find him reliable and trustworthy in all respects.

The American Poultry Association at its Hagerstown meeting decided to drop the prosecution of H. A. Bridge, the defaulting treasurer, as it would entail expense without hope of recovering anything. The present secretary and treasurer, T. E. Orr, is a business man who conducts his office on business principles.

Mr. A. C. Hawkins, the big Massachusetts poultry man, has gone into the race horse business and expects to succeed as well with horses as he has with fowls.

DISEASES AND SIMPLE TREATMENT

A Description of the Symptoms of the Most Common Ailments and Remedies for the Prevention and Cure of Them.

By M. K. Boyer.

I am opposed to poultry doctoring. I believe that each poultryman should have a good knowledge of diseases—their cause and preventives; but to begin a rigid treatment as soon as a fowl is indisposed or to attempt to care for one that is suffering from a contagious disease is not only a waste of time and money, but a foolish practice.

There is a long list of diseases, if we may judge from the various poultry books written on the subject, but in reality they can be classified under a comparatively small number of heads.

It is not my object to give an essay on diseases, but rather to take up the more common forms, show how they can be more or less prevented, and to give the most common sense treatment if they do exist.

The most common disease in the poultry yard, and the one which puzzles the beginner the most, is roup. Genuine roup is deadly. But two-thirds of the cases presented are not roup, but rather some symptom leading up to it.

Dr. Sanborn in his "Farm Poultry Doctor," says: "The word roup is probably derived from croup, an inflammatory disease of the larynx and trachea in the human biped." Roup is a purulent catarrhal affection of the air passages.

There are a number of causes for the presence of roup, prominent among which are close air, extreme variations of temperature between day and night, damp houses, draughts, improper food and filthy water.

Dr. Sanborn also says it is a contagious disease, and large

numbers have been lost from the thoughtless introduction of a roup bird into a healthy flock. Overfeeding or underfeeding, stagnant water—anything in food or drink that lowers the vitality of the fowl—is one factor that sometimes ends in roup. A damp location of house, a leaky roof or cracks that admit draughts often lead to catarrh or roup, says the doctor. A hen house that is cleaned out semi-occasionally, especially if damp, is a good breeding place for catarrhal diseases. In-breeding (the closer the more danger) weakens vitality so that catarrh too often finds a ready victim.

While roup is one of the worst diseases that can enter the poultry yard, yet at the same time beginners are apt to become alarmed when there is little need of it. Watery eyes, sneezing, distemper, swelled face, canker in the mouth, heavy breathing and rattling in the throat are the ailments that are easily cured. Too often they are classed as roup, which is not a fact, although they are symptoms which if neglected will lead to roup. Treat these symptoms and remove the causes as we have enumerated, and you will never have to battle with roup.

Watery eyes, sneezing and distemper can be checked by giving a one-grain quinine pill each night for three nights and a half-dozen drops of aconite to every pint of drinking water.

Swelled face is successfully treated with an ointment made of one tablespoonful of melted vaseline and one teaspoonful of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Keep the two well mixed by stirring.

Canker in the mouth calls for a more difficult treatment. Wash the head and eyes and swab out the mouth and throat with a solution of chloride of potash and alum, equal parts, containing one half water, and remove the ulcers with a quill. Then apply pow-

dered borax to the places left bare, to be repeated twice a day.

For heavy breathing and rattling in the throat we have found that nothing acts so quickly as two or three drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in a teaspoonful of glycerine. Give this dose each night until a cure is effected. This treatment is equally good for coughing.

Kerosene in the drinking water—say, a good tablespoonful to a gallon of water—is also good for colds, the only objection to its use being that it is so distasteful to poultry that they will do without water rather than take the dose. We prefer the use of aconite, as mentioned above. Aconite being a deadly poison, care must be taken in handling it, and also in giving the dose. Do not give more than twelve drops in a quart of water.

We have found, in twenty years' experience with poultry, that where we watch and treat the above ailments we do not have the roup. Before we thoroughly understand the nature of the disease we lost heavily every fall, but for fully ten years we have been able to keep the dreaded disease at bay. A thorough understanding, a careful watching and prompt treatment of the slight ailments will prevent much trouble and loss in this direction.

We doubt if ever a case of roup was cured. It is possible that the birds apparently recovered, but the truth is that when roup once takes hold of a bird it will ever contain germs of the disease.

Never breed a bird that has been "cured" of roup.

The very best remedy for the genuine disease that we have ever found is a block of wood and a good, sharp hatchet.

The roup scare in the poultry yard is "cholera." There are more cases of cholera reported than really exist. Indigestion and lice kill the majority of these fowls and cholera gets the blame.

In cases of indigestion the

fowls are sluggish, appetite poor, the droppings scant and unhealthy and the crop soft. Indigestion is caused by lack of sharp grit, injudicious use of grain and a debilitated system.

Give a good family liver pill each night for three nights in succession; feed chopped onions, and in severe cases add ten drops of nitric acid to a quart of drinking water.

Cholera is of miasmatic origin, epidemic and very contagious. The principal causes are overcrowding, bad sanitary management and unwholesome or irregular food. Of all diseases cholera is the least understood, as many of the symptoms give are also identified with other troubles, like indigestion, enteritis, etc.

The external symptoms of cholera patients are a dejected, sleepy, droopy appearance. The bird does not plume itself and has a great thirst; it has a slow, staggering walk, and gapes frequently. At times the bird falls down from weakness. The comb and wattles become pale at times, and then dark. The droppings are at first of a greenish color or like "sulphur and water," and afterwards they become thin and frothy. Prostration comes on, and the crop fills with mucous and wind; the food does not digest; there is heavy and quick breathing, the eyes close and in a few hours the fowl is dead. A post-mortem of the fowl will find the gizzard filled with dried up food, sometimes with a greenish matter, and the crop inflated with sour mucous and food. The liver is enlarged and flabby, and so tender that it can be readily mashed in the hand, is generally split open and in every case much congested. The crop and intestines are inflamed, and the latter are filled with greenish matter. The heart is also sometimes enlarged. —American Poultry Journal.

Feather Picking by Machinery.

Mr. William J. Allen, Jr., of Arlington, Mass., inventor and patentee of the King cramming machine, has now placed something on the market that will "startle the ancients" and should prove the source of a small fortune to him if it is simple in construction, moderate in price and will do what he claims for it. This latest invention is nothing less than a feather picking machine. Writing to us about it Mr. Allen says: "This machine pulls the feathers straight out and does not tear the skin. It works with equal success in picking chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, and in speed will do the work of ten men. A prominent market poultryman in this section tried one and was so highly pleased with it that he has ordered five."

Mr. Allen is prepared to furnish full particulars about the machine. The idea was new to us when we received his letter and we are impressed with the value of it. We hope that Mr. Allen's invention will prove a practical success in every particular, in which case we have no doubt it will benefit the poultry industry. —R. P. Journal.

A Tennessee Remedy.

Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Booneville, Tenn., says the best remedy she ever tried for limberneck was to pour one-half teaspoonful of epsom salts and about half as much soda down the throat of the sick fowl, mixed with half a cup of buttermilk so it will dissolve. Repeat in four or five hours if bowels do not move freely. Then give a half teaspoonful of black pepper in soaked light bread or biscuit and feed a light meal every two or three hours, using a soft mop to push it down with.

A Sitting Minorca.

F. L. H., Hyde Park, Mass., writes: "I have enjoyed your paper very much and believe it is doing a good work. The following facts were lately sent me by a friend: A Minorca hen stole her nest, laid twenty-three eggs, hatched and raised nineteen chickens. This year one of her chickens hatched sixteen and another of the nineteen lot brought out fourteen chickens. For non-sitters this is an unusual record and up to the incubators and brooders."

If that Minorca hen had belonged to us not even her dark meat would have prevented her from keeping a date in a pot-pie. We haven't a bit of use for a hen of a non-sitting breed that will sit long enough to hatch a brood. We have a very fine looking Leghorn hen now in the fattening cage because she insisted on sitting this season. —Com. Poultry.

American Buff Leghorn Club's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of this Club will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, during the show week of December 4-10, 1902. The date and hour will be announced later. At this meeting will occur the election of all officers and other business of much importance. It is earnestly requested that any member having suggestions that will benefit the Club and the breed to place the same before the members at this meeting. All members are requested to be present, and those that are not members to join at once.

GEO. S. BARNES, Sec.

Battle Creek, Mich.

The best is almost invariably the cheapest, whether you are buying fowls or grain to feed them. Good feed goes a long way toward making good birds. Cheap feed is likely to prove a poor investment, as many persons have found by sad experience.

The Moulting of Fowls.

Many of the fowls will by now have completed shedding their feathers but perhaps some of our readers have birds that are a little backward. The hens that have not yet begun to moult will likely still be laying, and as eggs are becoming scarce it is an advantage for them to continue to lay as long as possible, as the pullets will soon start and an empty egg basket be avoided. During the moult the birds require as much attention as at any time of the year. But in many yards the stock are neglected and half starved when the hens are laying no eggs and look ragged and miserable. The great drain there is on the fowl's system during the change of plumage is not thought of. A fresh set of feathers has to be fabricated while at the same time the ordinary waste must be repaired and the regular process of nature carried on. The substance required to produce the new feathers has to be assimilated from the food. Unless therefore the necessary materials can be obtained from what they eat the fowls hang in the moult and become sick and ill in attempt to carry out nature's requirements. It is particularly important that there should be ready access to shelter from rain. A thorough drenching when the birds are partly bare is likely to start a cold and roup, and render the hens useless for months. Poultry at liberty and properly fed as a rule pass through the moult without much difficulty. It is a sign that the birds are of a good constitution when they moult freely and evenly. Birds that are kept in confinement usually feel the moult more than those that have a good range, and non-sitting varieties ruffer more than those that incubate. The food must not be of too heating a nature at this time; pepper and stimulat-

ing spices should be avoided. Plenty of green vegetables are good and lettuce that is going to seed is as good as any. A little of sulphate of iron tonic in the water is of use now. The breakfast of hot soft food ought to be given only. With this two or three times a week can advantageously be mixed some sulphur in the proportion of a teaspoonful to every three fowls. The sulphur helps the new feathers to grow, but as it is a laxative it must not be given in wet weather. The roosting house must be free from draught but well ventilated. Any leaky places in the sides of roof must be seen to. If the house is large and a good number of fowls are kept it is always well during moulting time to look round and see if all the birds have come out for feeding. When shedding their feathers some fowls will prefer to remain on the perch and be disinclined to move, thus missing their feed if not turned out. During the moult it is better not to let the poultry out of the house early in the morning or they will stand about and mope and perhaps get a chill. The cocks should always, when possible, be removed from the hens when they are moulting. They are often greedy and spiteful when growing their new feathers and are for all reasons better by themselves. The tail and hackle feathers of the cocks take a long time to grow and the sooner they begin to drop these the better. Though the fowls should be well cared for at moulting time they must not be overfed. A fat fowl generally moults badly.

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CANADIAN NOTES.

The Hamilton Poultry Association will hold their next annual exhibition in Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 2d to 5th. Mr. Sharp Butterfield will judge all classes. For premium lists write the sec-

retary, George A. Dorsey, Hamilton, Ontario.

In reply to an inquirer we will say we know of no breeder who has Campines for sale. We know very little of the "Lakenfelters" but good stock in this variety and full information about this variety can be obtained by communicating with Mr. Geo. Jackson, Bolton C. Sand, Carnforth, Scotland, or W. Spicer, Coombe Abbey, Coventry, Scotland.

At the King Fall Fair, held in Schomberg, Ont., W. R. Brown, the Brown Leghorn specialist, won 1st S. C. Brown Leghorn pullet and cockerel, and 2d hen and cock (the old birds being in moult) in very hot competition.

The Montreal Poultry Association will not hold a winter show as was their usual custom. Something seems to be much wrong in Montreal poultry circles.

W. R. BROWN,
Klienburg, Ontario.

Perseverance Wins.

People who are easily discouraged are seldom successful, no matter what they undertake. Sometimes, of course, we meet with exceptions, or perhaps seeming exceptions, where appearances seem to indicate that the right man did the right thing at the right time and success followed with apparently no effort. But a mighty big majority of successful people gained their point of vantage by hard knocks and continued effort.

Success in breeding standard bred poultry comes in the same way. This is evidenced by the wrecks strewn along the way and by an analysis of the records and efforts of those who are pronounced successes. The breeders who are predominant in the poultry world today did not gain their prominence in a single season. Some of them started

with a very ordinary grade of stock and spent several seasons in getting their flocks to a high standard of excellence and then spent more time in getting a show record and in getting their names and their stock before the public through advertising. Others, who have used rare judgment and started with the best, who have intelligently studied the principles of breeding and given much thought to the work, have reached a position near the top in a comparatively short time. They have produced good birds, have won with them at the shows and through liberal but judicious advertising have gained success both in reputation and financially. We want to impress upon amateur breeders the fact that they should not expect to accomplish these things the first season, unless due attention is given to the elements which influence these results. No doubt there are thousands of our subscribers who are now beginning to see the results of their first season's work, and we urge them not to get discouraged if the round-up of the young stock does not show a large number of extra choice birds. It is a sure thing that you will not have as many as you expect.

The thing to do is to get together the best you have and lay a solid foundation for the future. Try to learn just how you produced your best birds and store the knowledge away in your mind now while it is fresh for use next spring, when it again comes time to mate the breeding birds. Don't let disappointment get the best of your enthusiasm. Remember that patience and perseverance are required to accomplish all things worth striving for and that it is the "stayer" who wins.—American Poultry Journal.

Sorehead.

Sorehead usually appears in August or September, though it

sometimes comes as early as July. The first symptoms are dark spots on the comb and wattles. These spots grow into sores in a few days, which discharge matter, and in a short time the head of the fowl is a mass of sores. The eyes become closed and the matter pressing on the balls destroys the sight.

TREATMENT: Watch the combs and wattles every day, and as soon as the spots appear catch every chicken on the place, excepting those under two months old, and apply kerosene oil to the comb, face and wattles, taking care not to put any in the eyes. Repeat twice a week until cured. If the eyes become closed open the lids and extract the matter with a small blunt stick. Feed on very moist meal and keep cooped until sight is restored. It is not necessary to separate the sick fowls from the rest, as they will all have it. Chicks under two months old rarely have the disease, but when they do it usually proves fatal. Don't try to cure them, it is time wasted. Keep down lice and mites, feed wholesome food, treat the disease as above, and you need not fear the result.—So, Fancier.

Cause for Gratitude.



Chicks in the background: "Look! The Leghorn chicks are going to get licked! Ain't we glad our mother was a Wooden Hen?"

By the way, have you heard of the new 200-egg Wooden Hen? This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous 50-egg hatcher, favorably known the

world over, and is made by Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill. The price is only \$12.80. A first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12 is a surprise—when we have the assurance that it is thoroughly well made; a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every healthy, fertile egg. Mr. Stahl's handsome new catalogue printed in several colors is a beauty, and will be sent free of charge. Better send for one at once.

Sorghum Seed As a Poultry Food.

H. H. II. Atwood, Kansas, writes: "I have sorghum cane seed, but only a little wheat. Would a ration of one-half cane seed and one-half wheat, barley and corn be a good ration for laying-hens—that is, for the grain part of their feed?"

Wheat and barley are not very different in their composition, wheat being rather richer in fattening material than is barley. The nutritive ration of wheat is 1:7.1, and that of barley is 1:7, while the nutritive ration of sorghum seed is 1:8.4. If we mix fifty pounds each of sorghum seed and barley together, we have a feed the nutritive ration of which is 1:7.5, the difference in favor of wheat being but four-tenths of 1 per cent, a difference that is a negligible quantity. Wheat could be left out entirely without material difference in the value of the feed. If plenty of vegetable feed is given, and meat in some form provided, you can save your wheat without loss in the profits from your hens.—Commercial Poultry.

An exchange is responsible for the following: The English fanciers have taken the American-made Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte and made of them larger, far larger birds than we produce. How have the English fanciers done this? Simply by feeding such foods as are rich in bone, muscle, and blood making properties. The Englishman does not feed corn to his stock bird. He feeds oats and like grains, which are powerful bone makers.

Legal Aspects of An Egg Case.

The issue of Poultry, (Eng.) last to hand contains this brief report of the result of a suit to recover the value of some eggs which failed to hatch, which report we think will prove instructive to buyers of eggs on this side of the water also:

"A case of considerable importance to poultry-keepers, and one that purchasers of valuable sittings of eggs should bear in mind, has just been decided by honor, Judge Beresford, at the Barnstable County court. It appears that Mr. R. A. Riddell, of Croyde, sued Miss Garrett, of Sutton, Surrey, for the recovery of the sum of £3 18s. 6d., in consequence of several eggs, which the plaintiff had purchased from the defendant for sitting purposes, failing to produce chickens. Noticing Miss Garrett's advertisement in the Fancy Press, offering eggs for sale, and stating that infertiles would be replaced, Mr. Riddell bought twenty-four Buff Orpington eggs at £2 10s., and a similar number of Black Orpington eggs at two guineas. These eggs were set in the orthodox manner, but only eight chickens was the result—six Buffs and two Blacks—out of a total of forty-eight eggs. Mr. Riddell thereupon communicated with Miss Garrett, requesting that the price of the unhatched eggs be refunded, at the same time complaining that the two Black Orpingtons hatched were not black, but black and white. He admitted that the eggs were addled, and stated that he did not desire their replacement, as he could not again "sit" them. The reply of the defendant was to the effect that she did not guarantee the eggs would hatch, and that she would willingly replace any infertile eggs or refund their value on condition that the infertile eggs be returned to her or forwarded to some reliable breeder to be tested.

"This offer, Mr. Riddell contended, was made a considerable time after the hatching. Mr. A. F. Seldon, defendant's representative, however, remarked, 'You wrote on April 28, and Miss Garrett replied on May 1.' Plaintiff admitted this, and said, 'I had buried the eggs before then,' a statement that led his honor to observe, 'I am afraid when you buried the eggs you buried your case.' It was quite obvious, from subsequent evidence, that Mr. Riddell was unaware that any difference existed between an addled egg and an infertile egg. It also transpired that Mr. Riddell had threatened to write to the poultry papers and expose Miss Garrett. He said he should have stated the conditions under which he had bought the eggs, and the result. Mr. Seldon submitted that plaintiff had not made out his case; but his honor was of opinion that it would be more satisfactory to defendant to hear what she had to say, remarking that he should have nonsuited plaintiff a quarter of an hour previously if he had followed his own inclinations.

"Mr. Seldon then proceeded to recount the previously expressed contentions of his client, stating that she had come to establish her case, supported by expert evidence. He concluded with the remark that he thought it was not an unreasonable condition on the part of Miss Garrett that the eggs which Mr. Riddell alleged to be infertile should be returned for examination. 'That is why,' stated his honor, 'I said that plaintiff buried his case when he buried the eggs.' In giving evidence Miss Garrett said it was an invariable custom to return alleged infertile eggs for testing, and that she was always ready to replace such. How was plaintiff to know that eggs had to be returned?' asked Mr. Riddell's representative. 'He was a poul-

try fancier,' was the reply. His honor said they must have two sides to a bargain. They must not have one, side saying eggs were infertile without giving the other a chance to see them.

"Mr. Wm. Cook, as an expert on the subject of poultry, declared that an infertile egg was one that had never been fertilized; while an addled egg was one that had been fertilized and germinated, but the germ had died. It was a different thing altogether; it was owing to the death of the germ that the egg smelt so badly. The custom in the egg trade was always to send back eggs that were to be replaced, otherwise chickens might be hatched from eggs said to be infertile, and the seller know nothing about it. Mr. Cook further explained that an addled egg was the same as one that contained a dead chicken, only the embryo was in a different stage of development. If the germ died at any period between two and ten days it would be addled, after that it would be described as a dead chicken in the shell.

"Asked if he would refuse to replace an addled egg, Mr. Cook replied, 'I will not say that; but certainly I would if I were approached in the same manner as Miss Garrett was, as it is only an act of grace.' 'How are inexperienced people to know the difference between fertile and infertile eggs?' interrogated Mr. Hendy, the plaintiff's advocate. Witness replied, 'You do not expect a man to give a guinea or thirty shillings for eggs unless he knows how to act.' Mr. Hendy then asked, 'There is no difficulty in testing an egg?' The answer was, 'No difficulty,' his honor adding, 'It is most simple.' In cross examination, Mr. Cook was asked what color Black Orpington chickens ought to be when first hatched, and he replied, 'Black on back, but light underneath, and when light un-

derneath the better the gloss on them when they become full grown.'

"Everybody is supposed to take care of himself," said Judge Beresford. He was sure he did right in not settling the case before hearing the defence, because what Mr. Cook had said would be a great help to poultry people, as he had given the court a great deal of information. It was rather a pity, under the circumstances, that Mr. Riddell wrote so rashly ere he had ascertained what his position was. It was perfectly well known that Black Orpington chickens did have white feathers about them, and they turned out better birds afterwards. His letter threatening to take proceedings unless the full money, £4 12c., was returned, was rather rash, and Miss Garrett wrote in reply very properly. Plaintiff refused to have the forty infertile eggs replaced, but that was the contract between the parties, if there was any at all, not that the money should be refunded. If Mr. Riddell had, as he threatened, written to the poultry papers, telling them the facts as they had that day been told them, those papers would probably laugh at him. Possibly the result would also have been more serious, and he would have had a libel action brought against him, and Miss Garnett would have recovered heavy damages. There was no suggestion that defendant had not behaved in a perfectly straightforward and legal manner. There would be a verdict for defendant with costs, including those of all the witnesses summoned."

It would be well for every buyer of eggs who is not perfectly sure that, as Mr. Cook aptly put it, "he knows how to act," to make special note of this case. We don't know but it would be a good plan for him to cut out a few sentences and

paste in his hat or note book for ready reference. Most important of these is the Judge's observation: "Everybody is supposed to take care of himself."

To put that another way, borrowing a favorite phrase of one of our brother editors: "The poultry business—market or fancy—is a man's size" business and the person who cannot take care of himself in it ought to make his unfortunate experiences count in better fitting him to understand the business and take care of himself in it.

Or, to put it still another way. There is a well known maxim, which we believe is a legal as well as a common maxim: "Ignorance of the law excuses no one." Ignorance of the common usages of a business do not excuse the person, who because of ignorance, makes mistakes that are annoying or expensive to him. Where there is no law in regard to a matter the custom of the trade is law, and would be held as such if the matter went to a court.

We don't know that a case like that reported above was ever brought to trial in this country. We knew of one case some years ago where a breeder furnished incubator eggs to the value of considerably over \$100 on credit, the party being being financially responsible. The buyer afterwards refused to pay the full amount of the bill on the ground that the eggs did not hatch as they should. The seller of the eggs brought suit for the amount of his bill, and a date was set for a hearing, but before that arrived the buyer, on the advice of his lawyer, paid the bill. As soon as the lawyer looked into the case he saw that his client had no case at all.

Threats are sometimes very freely indulged in—threats to sue and threats to expose through poultry papers. When it comes to putting those into effect the aggrieved persons

find it was easier to talk than it is to act, and consequently exposures through the press and suits at law are alike.—Farm Poultry.

Two Eggs in a Day.

C.H. Buckman, Malden, Mass., writing to Farm Poultry, says:

Having a hen that laid two perfect eggs in twelve hours, I thought you would like to print it. She was shut up in a coop by herself, so that I know that she did the deed without any help. I have handled thousands of birds in my lifetime, but never knew this to happen before, though I have heard of such things often.

The editor makes these comments:

I have frequently known of hens laying two eggs inside of a "day," that is between dark and dark, but always one egg laid very early and the other late, and cannot say whether in any case the time between the two was less than twelve hours. It is probable that in such cases the obtrusion of two eggs so close together, and both perfect shelled, is due to the first one being retarded in delivery. In the case Mr. Buckman reports with the hen shut up in a coop, it occurs to me that if she was just put into the coop, having no opportunity to go to her nest, she retained the eggs as long as possible. Several times when changing hens to new quarters I have found two eggs under the roosts in the morning in such position that they appeared to have been dropped by the same hen, and have thought the hen retained the eggs as long as possible and then dropped them either at the same time, or at most within the night; but under the circumstances it is impossible for one to be sure.

When writing to our advertisers mention F. F.

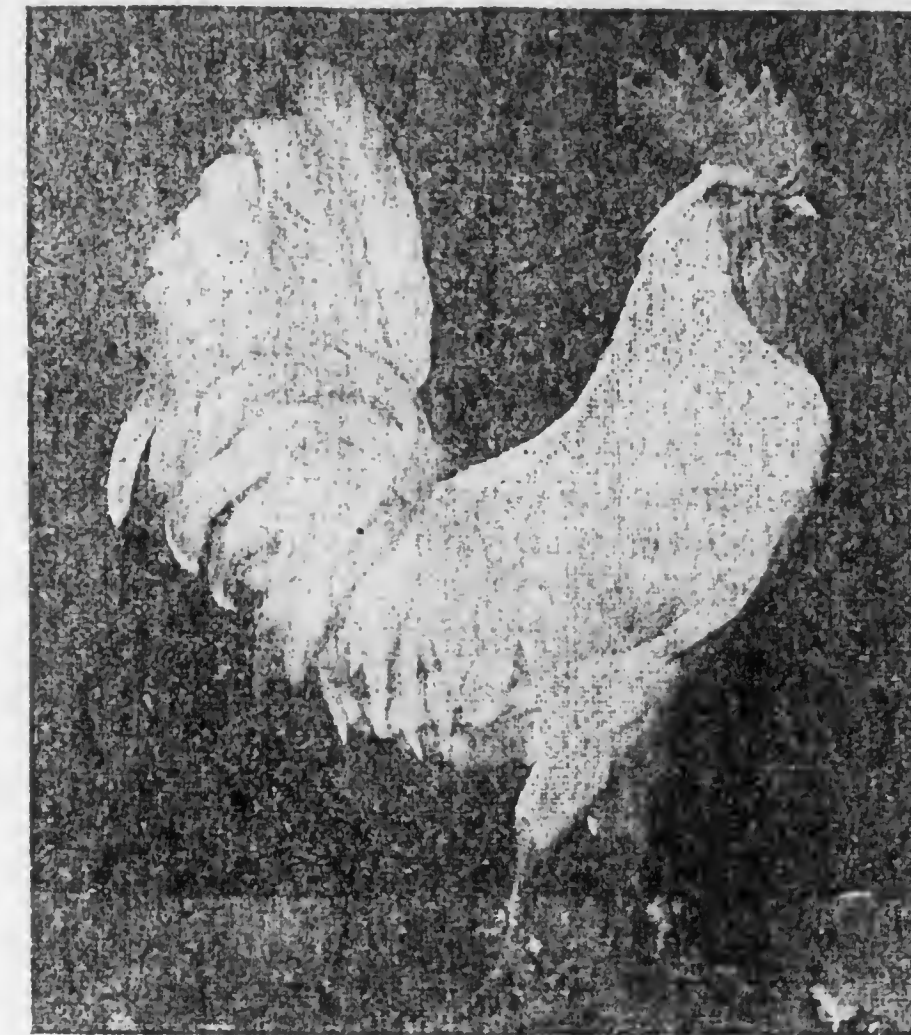
The Single Comb White Leghorn—The Reason of Its Popularity.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

Any article of commerce, whether it be of animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom, a native must have real merit to continue to be in constant demand. While it is true that the American likes to be humbugged, and is perhaps, to use a slang phrase, the easiest mark of any nationality, yet the humbug has its day and eventually falls flat. Let me reiterate the statement again in a more compact form, popularity must be sustained by merit. This rule holds good with the question of the many varieties of poultry which are placed before the public of to-day. A breed to have more than a temporary place in the fancy must have something more than "fine feathers," for while the plumage has played an important part in the breeding of the thoroughbred, still the inherent qualities of the fowl must be those which will commend itself to the poultryman, perhaps as a tip-top broiler, or again as an egg-machine. Thus I consider that the space used by this article will be of benefit to the readers of this issue of FANCY FOWLS, if the question at the heading of this article is answered in an intelligent manner.

I will not suppose that any observant reader of these lines will question the fact that the Single Comb White Leghorn is popular and at the very top head and shoulders, with one or two others, of the standard American varieties. But as many who are perhaps hesitating at this time of the season, when the "hen fever" is abroad in the land, upon the variety to adopt (I will suppose) from a pecuniary standpoint, I think that a discussion of the merits of this breed will be profitable.

The increasing interest in the poultry business in the last decade has also seen the establish-



"Princess" Cockerel. Bred and Owned By J. Cook Johnson, Omaha, Neb.

ment of scores of large egg farms at the present time, when there was none formerly. Soon after the introduction of the Single Comb White Leghorn to this country the lead in the laying class was accorded to it, by reason of the then remarkable records made, and this honor accorded years ago has not been yielded up to the present time, although various rivals have aspired to the leadership. While there have been records made by individuals of other breeds, or small flocks, which have sometimes made a larger record in "forced contests" than the average yield accorded to this breed, justly termed the "American business hen," yet when the "flock" record of any breed has been compared with the "flock" record of the White Leghorn, the result has always been the same, viz., Leghorn supremacy. While this fact alone would be an excellent talking power for any breed, yet the astute business man demands that a business to be considered a gilt-edged investment, must not only produce a revenue with a margin

of profit, but must produce a substantial profit when he compares the expenditures with the receipts.

Allow me to put this point this way. One thousand dollars may be put into a business, and the sales may be such as would, in another enterprise, be enough to produce dividends, yet the cost of producing the article of manufacture being so high, as compared with its selling price, as to leave no profit, or such a small margin of profit as to stamp the enterprise as unprofitable. In the same way with the production of eggs, for which I trust my reader will admit the Single Comb White Leghorn is produced, the cost of production may be so high as to eliminate the question of being a good income producer, as to eliminate many breeds when submitted to the test of producing eggs in large flocks of several hundred, or of several thousand, as is the case at the present time. It may be, and I will not contradict the fact, that other breeds than the Single Comb White Leghorn have, in small numbers, shown

to be profit producers. But the conditions of showing a profit with a dozen or two hens, and that of showing an equal percentage of profit with a thousand or two are radically different. The man who has the small flock often has a small feed bill, because he uses the refuse from his own table, he usually keeps his flock on the same lot as that upon which he resides, hence no rent to pay or no percentage to add to as interest on hand. He does not employ any help to care for his stock. The reader will see that his expenses are very small, and that his receipts should show a corresponding amount of profit with his product.

The breeder of several hundred needs larger scope in which to operate, either rented land or interest upon land already owned. A large feed item is to be met with. If he raises several thousand he must hire help, more expense. He cannot sell his product to his next door neighbor, as his friend, the owner of a dozen hens, can, but must either haul or ship to market. In the one case time, which is money, and in the other the transportation charges, and often commission charges. The breed to pay as an investment upon a large egg farm, must produce large numbers of eggs at the least cost. Large numbers of eggs would be of no advantage if the costs were proportionally high. I have endeavored to show the main items of expense in egg production, and it must be accepted that to secure greater profits the expense must be reduced to the lowest in their production.

The Single Comb White Leghorn has been found to produce more eggs at less cost than any other breed. The age of production is very early, from four to six months. I contend that a Leghorn pullet will pay for herself in the eggs which she pro-

duces in the time from her first egg to the time when some of our famous utility and egg-machines (?) commence their laying. She not only lays early, but also steadily, only one thing checking the marvelous power of production in some case, that of moult. (Of course I would give her winter quarters warm enough for her comfort, but this need not be produced by artificial heat). This pullet is known as a non-setter, as she does not spend from three weeks to as many months in an attempt to raise a brood. Remember, that if you have ten hens and one-half lose time in a year at this setting stage, your loss is not much, but carry this same proposition to a larger number and it means 500 hens to every 1000 losing time. One setting hen often causes no little trouble and what would be the case with five hundred can only be imagined, lost time, lost product, which is to be eggs on an egg farm.

I think the average reader who studies the question from this standpoint will certainly see why a non-sitter must be adopted when large numbers are raised and bred. The egg farmer wants the greatest number of eggs at the least cost. The Single Comb White Leghorn fills his requirements every time. He wants them in season and out of season. He secures them from his Leghorns. He wants a small eater, not a heavy eater, which is nothing often more than a flesh producer.

The Leghorn requires from one-half to one-third less to keep as the majority of the utility (so-called) breeds. The Single Comb White Leghorn is certainly the breed for the large egg farmer, then she must be for the man who wants only a few for his private use. Dear reader, you may depend upon this one thing, if the above were not a fact the S. C. White Leghorn would not to-

day be the queen of the egg producers.

J. COOK JOHNSON.

Good Layers.

A few good layers may possibly be bred by accidental breeding. This number can be greatly increased by selection and beginning at the foundation—the breeding stock. Instead of selecting the eggs for hatching from the egg basket, or at random or selecting fifteen of the nicest eggs, as has been the custom for years, it would be well to select eggs from hens that are unusually good layers.

It does not require an adept to select the business then. One can very readily become acquainted with the hens that are good layers. The hustler is always busy. If no other means may be at hand to select eggs it would be well to have a pen or a house or a room where several of the best layers can be kept and their eggs kept for hatching purposes.

In buying eggs it will pay to give a little advance over the ordinary prices to obtain eggs from a breeder who has employed methods that will increase this habit in his hens. It is much more to be admired and sought for than eggs of standard merit which have been selected on the account of their feathering. One should manage the poultry as he does his dairy if he would have best results. This is for the purpose of obtaining the most profit. The hen should never be permitted to become over fat, which can be obviated by feeding the grain in straw or chaff. Never use eggs from a hen that has been sick from any constitutional disease. Constitutional diseases can be transmitted, and a close watch should be given this matter.—Poultry Farmer.

Guineas.

One of the most useful fowls on the farm is the guinea. It is true that one does not realize as many dollars and cents in cash from the guinea, but in usefulness he saves many more than from any other fowl, or even any animal, on the farm. Guineas cannot be raised, however, unless the farm is large and they are allowed to run and forage; in fact, they are of very little use except on a large farm. They prefer to seek their own food in the fields as long as they can get it, and if they get hungry they will then come home to feed. They eat a great many worms and keep away bugs and beetles to a great extent. They also partly keep down noxious weeds and plants. They are the best watchers, as human beings, dogs, foxes or hawks attract their attention and they will set up a loud, shrill cry to warn their comrades. All the hens of a flock may lay in one nest, and as they hide their nests this is an advantage, for sometimes dozens of eggs are found at once. Their eggs sell for less than other eggs, but as they are procured practically for nothing, the poultryman and farmer should not complain. When removing the eggs do not touch them with the hands as that will cause the hens to seek another place. A stick should be used, as they have a very keen sense of odor.

A farm of fifty to a hundred acres should have about twenty guineas, which will be found very useful and will cost their owner but a trifle. They cannot be confined, however, and if they are not reared on a farm they will be a dead loss.—Otsego Farmer.

Ducklings and Ducks.

Ducklings require no water except for drinking until they are three months old, and are better off without any pond at all when young. The best mothers are hens, especially the Asiatic fowls—either Cochins or Brahmas. A hen of one of these breeds will cover nine or ten eggs. An old barrel, with a board at one end to fasten the bird upon her nest, is as good as a more expensive coop. They should be

let out regularly—at noon every day—for an hour's range, to get grain, green food and water. The young ducks are usually fed with fresh animal food, bran and coarse Indian meal scalded. This, varied with chooped cabbage, turnips, liver and worms, is the staple food until they are three months old. They do much better on soft food than on grain. If ducks are furnished with a little house or pen upon the shore of any stream or pond, and a variety of grain, they will come home regularly every night. The eggs are usually laid at night or early in the morning, and very few of them need be lost. Of the four varieties—Ronen, Aylesbury, Cayuga and Pekin—the preference is given mostly to the last for early maturity, but the others also have their friends and admirers. The flesh of the duck, in the estimation of some, is one of the greatest delicacies on the farm, and they can be easily kept on a pasture. A large part of the difficulty with ducks is owing to neglect, and the reputation of the bird as a gross feeder is due to irregular supplies of food. If grain or varied food is kept within reach they devour no more than other fowls that mature as rapidly. If in suitable quarters and well fed they get most of their growth in four months, and can be marketed from May to August at high prices.—Exchange.

Southern Shows.

- Nov. 18-22.—Washington, D. C. J. M. Allen, Sec'y.
- Nov. 24-29.—Richmond, Va., F. S. Bullington, Sec'y.
- Nov. 25-29.—Augusta, Ga., W. B. Love, Sec'y.
- Dec. 9-13.—Washington, D. C., Geo. E. Howard, Sec'y.
- Dec. 16-19.—Gastonia, N. C., I. W. Holland, Sec'y.
- Dec. 16-21.—Little Rock, Ark., C. E. Butt, Sec'y.
- Jan. 5-11.—Aberdeen, Miss., John R. Young, Sec'y.
- Jan. 6-9.—Wilmington, N. C., W. C. Armstrong, Sec'y.
- Jan. 12-15.—Charlotte, N. C., John B. Taylor, Sec'y.
- Jan. 16-20.—High Point, N. C., R.

L. Simmons, Sec'y. Lexington, N. C.

Jan. 22-28.—Louisville, Ky., John H. Good, Sec'y.

Black Cochins.

Of late we have seen this variety of fowls on exhibition at the county fairs in Indiana; they were superior in size and feathering to any that we have seen at the winter shows in almost any part of America. This goes to show that breeders are afraid to enter the winter shows; or they are careless and do not wish to keep in touch with the times; or, perhaps, there is not enough interest taken to induce breeders to bring their birds to the winter shows; or it may be that show secretaries do not try to bring out all the good varieties of poultry. There are many varieties that breeders should try and have on exhibition. Do not think the variety you breed is the whole show, and that there are not other good varieties; or, that the tastes of other people are the same as yours. There is a difference, people like a different bird from that which suits you best, and a number of varieties makes an exhibit of interest to everyone.—Fanciers Gazette.

Nothing Like the Buff Leghorn.

By B. W. FELLOWS, Big Rapids, Mich.

In this day and age of rush and bustle only the fittest can survive, be it man, beast or fowl, so we may be assured that each and every popular fowl bred to any extent today has some merit, but it is my aim at this time to call your special attention to the Buff Leghorn as we find them today in the yards of some of the best breeders, all buff, no white or black. They are very pretty to look at certainly, and their beauty is more than on the surface. To prove this I will give you a little of my experience in testing their worth with two of the most popular varieties of today. Four years ago I procured a sitting of Buff Wyandotte eggs from a prominent strain, raised three pullets and one cockerel, which I kept, giving them as good care as my knowledge of their wants would allow. They matured much slower than our

Leghorns, were six weeks later in beginning to lay, laid smaller eggs, and about one half as many. I kept them two seasons to be certain they couldn't keep up with my Leghorns, then cut their heads off and had a good chicken pie. But wishing to test their merit farther, I last fall purchased three Buff Plymouth Rock hens (Hamm's strain) gave them the same care through last winter that our Leghorns had, but the results were much in favor of our Leghorns, the Rocks laying only a few eggs up to Feb. 15, while our Leghorns of the same age were laying nearly every day most of the winter, but a good share of my satisfaction has come this season in raising a few Buff Rocks in with my Leghorns. April 16 we had our first chicks hatch, sixteen in number; fourteen were Leghorns, two Rocks. They all had as good care as we could give them; the Rocks proved to be a pair, and have grown well. The Leghorns outgrew the Rocks up to broiler size, one and one-half to two pounds, reaching the desired size seven to ten days first, but now, Sept. 1, the Rocks are ahead. The cockerels weigh 5 lbs. 5 oz., against 4½ lbs. for the Leghorn cockerels the same age, while the Rock pullet weighed 3½ lbs., and the Leghorn 3 lbs. 1 oz. The food consumed by the Leghorns is considerable less than that eaten by the Rocks, and at no time has there been more breast meat on the Rocks.

From my eight years' experience with the Buffs, and the experimenting I had done in that time, I am thoroughly satisfied there is no better all around fowl raised today than the Buff Leghorn for either farmer or fancier. They grow fast, mature quick, lay plenty of long white eggs, and are very hardy and strong when chicks. They certainly are all right, and if you, kind reader, never have owned a flock

of Buff Leghorns, get one, and get it now, for now is the time to buy, when the breeders' yards are full. You can get bargains.

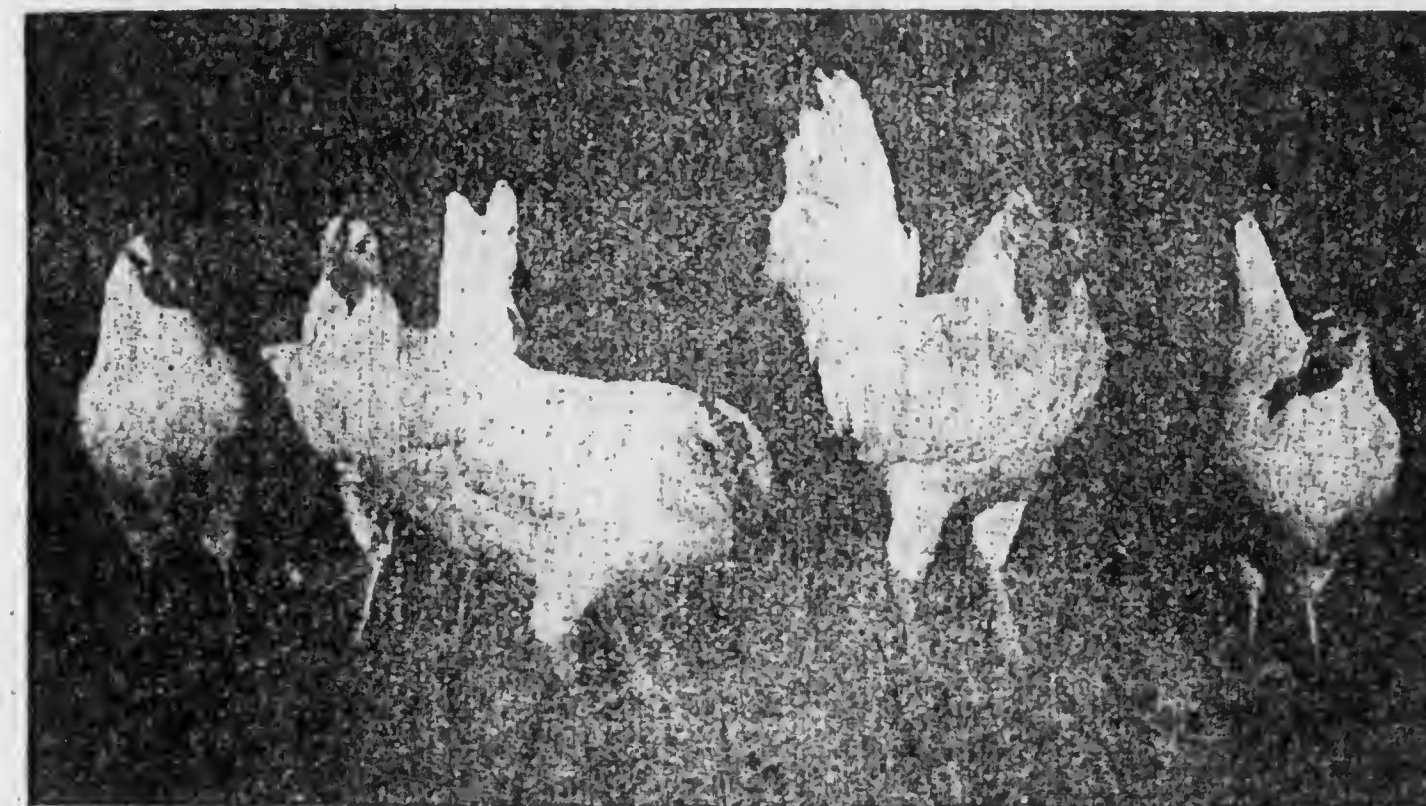
Forcing Hens For Egg Production.

It has got to be quite a fad now to advertise eggs or stock that comes from hens with a big egg record. Such advertisements are all right and not misleading when such record is produced through natural means—that is, not forced on highly stimulating feed beyond the natural capacity of the hens for egg production, which means a deterioration of, not only health and strength of the hen in question, but also of all subsequent stock emanating from that source. I will admit that it is possible by proper selection and mating to produce a strain of hens that will be great layers and while this fact should be worked upon by all breeders, yet great care must be exercised or harm will be done by exhausting the vitality of the hens and that of her offspring. To show how it will affect young stock where the parent stock is overworked I only need say that chicks hatched from eggs laid by hens that have been forced to lay in season and out, will be puny and weak and half of them will not live, and those that do will not reach that state of perfection that would warrant using them as breeders. We can see the magnitude of this mistake when we know that this lost vitality, or weakness, is handed down from one brood to another for several seasons. Indeed, I doubt if it is ever wholly overcome, so long as a trace of the former blood remains. While it is possible to force a flock to great egg production at the present, yet if they are used as breeders while under this strain or even afterwards, the work of breeding up the flock will be lost and we will be heavy losers through lack of health and vigor in our future flock.

There is a limit to all things to go beyond which brings a reaction which is disastrous, and I would not think of getting eggs for setting from any breeder if I knew his hens had been fed for eggs through the winter, because eggs were bringing a good price. It is contrary to nature for a hen to lay except at certain seasons of the year, and while nature may be assisted and improved upon and great changes brought about through this assistance, yet there is a limit past which it is dangerous to go, without endangering our future success. Hens used for layers may safely be forced for a large egg production in a short period, but those used for breeders dare not be without a corresponding loss of vitality, reaching into future broods, thereby lowering chances for success.—W. B. German, in Commercial Poultry.

The Coal Strike and the Poultry Industry.

To few of our readers, we imagine, has it occurred that the coal strike, if protracted, would seriously affect some branches of poultry production. Yet such is the case. The growers of winter chickens, both for summer roasters and for early broilers, mostly use hard coal fuel in their heating systems, and to be deprived of it means that they must either shut down or maintain their plants with great trouble and expense. Soft coal or wood fuel might be used, but that would require such constant attention to maintain an even temperature that the added labor would eat up much of the profits, to say nothing of the impossibility in many instances of doing the additional work. One man cannot work all the time, and these low grade fuels require constant attention. Not many of the plants will sustain two men. Thus many operators are loth to establish operators on their usual scale before they have reasonable assurance of being able to get hard coal. It is not so much a question of price with them as of getting the coal at all.—Farm Poultry.



A "PRINCESS" PEN OF CHICKS—Single Comb White Leghorns, Winners Nebraska State Fair, 1901. Just at the Awkward Stage. Bred, Owned and Exhibited By J. Cook Johnson, Omaha, Neb.

Cull Closely.

With grain at present prices and no hope of any relief, but rather the probability of grain prices growing materially higher before spring, it behooves the poultry keeper to cull very closely, retaining only those birds that possess some quality that warrants their retention. All other birds should be marketed summarily and the bill for their feed promptly stopped. Let the fanciers keep only the cream of his flocks and the market poultryman only the hens that are of the laying type, right in conformation and reliable in performance. What, then, is the laying type of fowls? The hen to lay well wants to be built upon the same general principles as the dairy cow. The best dairy cows are wedge-shaped, and the laying hen should be the same shape—broad and deep behind, tapering and narrowing to the front. She has comparatively little substance in her forward portions, but in the rear, where the egg production is developed, she is roomy. Her business end is cupacious. The laying type of hen is of a very active nature, always hustling for food. She shows small ten-

dency to accumulate fat. She has great nerve power. This is the hen we want to keep, but cull out and slaughter the reverse type, which is lazy, hates work, puts on flesh instead of making eggs and shows a general coarseness not to be found in the bird for eggs. In this connection I will call attention to an excellent way to prepare for eating some of these culls that have passed their youth and are far from noted for their tenderness. There is nothing equal to a roasted fowl. Now, if the cook will only first boil these old birds until they are tender, then roast, the product will be found to be as good as young chicken. This forms an excellent way to get rid of old fowls. The price of eggs is no higher than usual at this time of year. The hens lay but few eggs and it requires close figuring to find the profit. We must substitute for grain ground bone, clover and all kinds of vegetables so far as we possibly can.—M. Sumner Perkins in A. P. Journal.

No More Bad Eggs.

A Chicago daily paper publishes the following story: "M.

Louis Parisot, an eminent French chemist, has discovered a liquid which he claims to be capable of preserving the freshness of eggs for a period of twelve years.

"A year ago he placed a large number of these delicacies in the liquid, getting a magistrate to witness his act and seal the tank with his official seal.

"A few days ago the tank was opened in the presence of his worship, the eggs being found to be in excellent condition. Four eggs were selected haphazard out of the tank and on being boiled were eaten, the magistrate pronouncing them to be excellent and possessing a delicious flavor.

"Another triumph for the inventor happened the other day, says the London Express, some eggs which had been in the liquid for months being successfully hatched.

"M. Parisot states that he can preserve eggs with his preparation at a cost of 15 cents per 1,000."

This would not have been a bad sort of a story if the inventor of it had not added the paragraph about hatching the eggs.—Commercial Poultry.

Barred Rocks.

At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.
Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30.
After April 1st \$1.25 for 15.

ALSO

Scotch Collie Dogs.

If you want the best, buy from an old reliable breeder.

Alf. Bertling; Atlanta, Georgia.

J. G. COILE & CO., MONTICELLO, GA.

Breeders of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, White and Buff Wyandottes.

Having selected as good birds as could be found in the country, we now offer just as good stock as any one has at lower prices than a great many.

EGGS \$2 PER SITTING, TWO FOR \$3.50.

Some choice breeders for sale. Some in B. P. Rocks and Buff Wyandottes for \$4.50 a trio. Only a few hens left, cockerels, 30 of them. A fair and honest deal with every man is guaranteed, if the order be great or small. When you are in want of good stock or eggs, write

J. G. Coile & Co., Monticello, Ga.

Also breeders of Gordon setter dogs—best bird dogs on earth.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

Barred P. Rock, Black Langshan and Buff Orpington Chickens, also Pea Fowls.

YOUNG AND OLD STOCK FOR SALE.

Turkeys from two magnificent flocks, all from first prize winners at leading Southern shows. Weight and plumage a combined specialty. Won every first and special at Atlanta Ga's Great Poultry Show Oct. 1901. In 1900 first on young pair and second on old pair; also in 1899 I won first on old pair. At Huntsville, 1901, I won first on cockerel and pullet and second on old pair. I have never bred from a Tom weighing less than 45 pounds at 18 months of age. I solicit patronage from old and new customers. Orders promptly filled.

For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

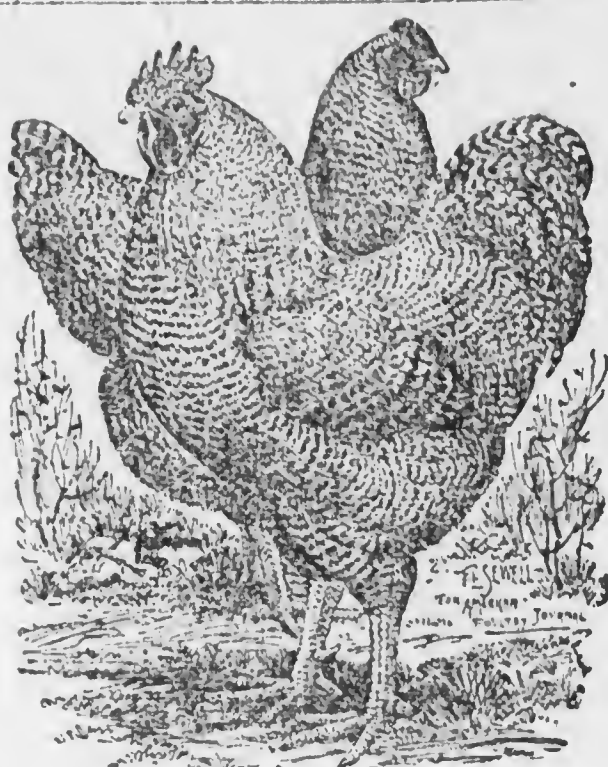
Prop. Booneville Poultry Yards, Booneville, Tenn.

Cokesbury Poultry Yards. Black Langshans.

Good and Pure strain.

We import birds direct from Cress yards, England. Our birds feed at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our best exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. There were over 100 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am looking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to 25 per 15. 3 yearling cocks for sale, 10 each, also females \$3.50 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibit at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

J. F. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.



A STRONG COMBINATION!

By special arrangement you can get all three (3) of the following one year for only 50 cts. Never an offer like this before.

Fancy Fowls, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The leading poultry organ of the South. Six years old, well established and prosperous. 36 to 40 pages each month.

The Eastern Poultryman,

FREEPORT, MAINE.

A practical common sense poultry paper. Established in 1899. Published for the farmer as well as the fancier and helpful to both.

Michigan Poultry Breeder,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Established 1885. The publisher has devoted 14 years of his entire time and attention to the poultry industry. It's a success—25 pages.

The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which any of them are worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to any one of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.



Rules of the Cock Pit

A neat little book of pocket size, well bound in tough leather. Contains all the pit rules of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, England, Belgium and France. Also has some pre-rentative chapters on Hens, Handling, Naming and everything relative to the royal sport of cocking.

By Dr. H. P. CLARK, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Recognized Authority.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

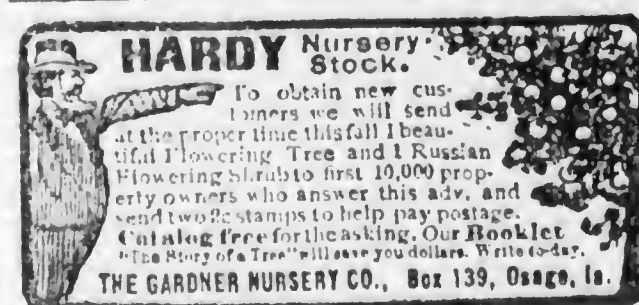
Address the Publisher of this Paper.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO 1901.

S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

None Better than the Best but Better Than the Rest.

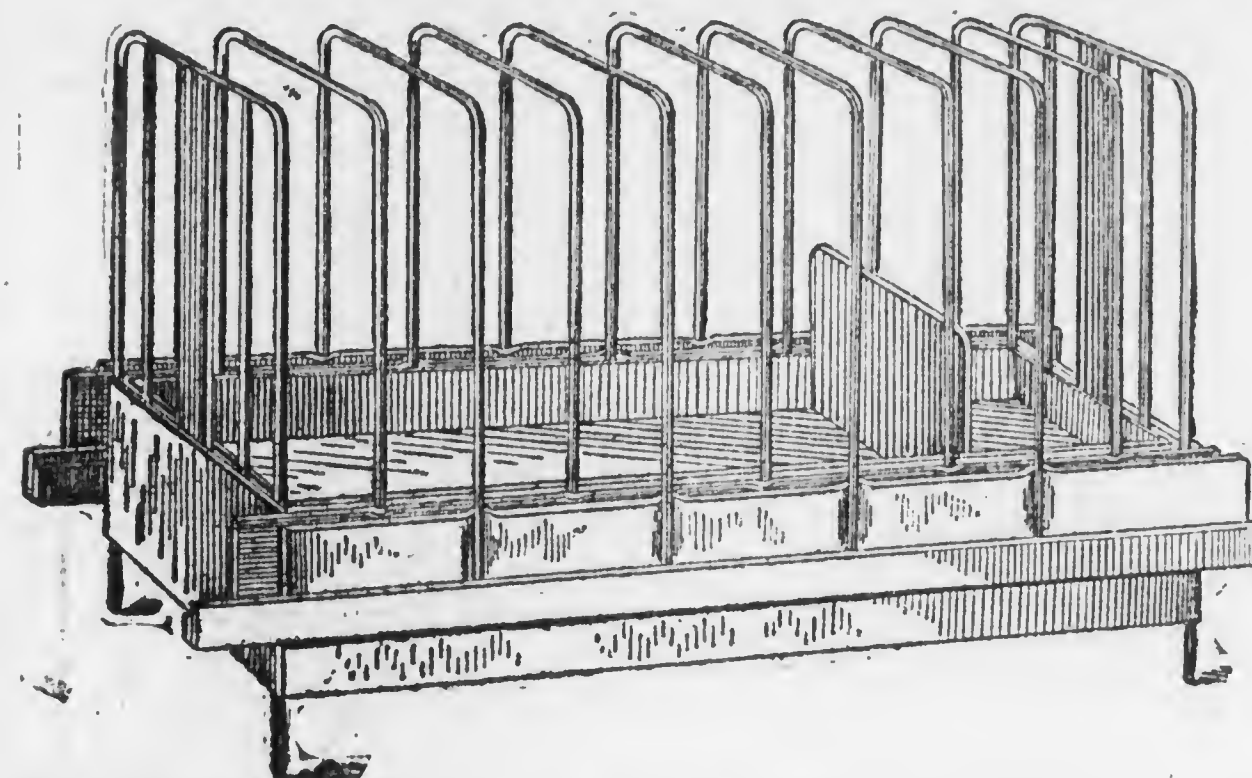
I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-page new circular, free, stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America. Standard strain. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.



Oregon, Washington, Idaho;

and the Northwest Pacific Coast. You want to know all about their wonderful resources. Send stamp for sample copy of the great agricultural paper of that section, Northwest Pacific Farmer, Portland, Ore.

A Valuable Patent For Poultry Raisers.



We present in this issue a cut of a food and Water Pan for poultry, upon which a patent has been allowed to Frank B. Mills of Ohio. The device has many points of excellence of which the following is a partial list. It combines a food and water pan. It can be adjusted for fowls of different ages, permitting chicks to feed and at the same time excluding mature chickens. It prevents chicks or mature fowls from getting into the food, thus preventing pollution, scratching, scattering

and wasting. The food pan can be quickly removed for cleaning, or for mixing or cooking food therein. Its use will promote the health and vigor of the flock, in that it enables the poultry raiser to feed food not made filthy by the feeding fowls. The device is inexpensive to manufacture, hence the selling price will be within reach of the buying public. Its merits will bring it into general use, and the device sustains all claims made for it.

Cultivating the Hamburg for Eggs.

The reputation of the Hamburg breed of fowls for egg laying is sufficient to recommend this variety to any one who wishes to make egg production a feature of the business; but there is a vast difference between accepting the ordinary market Hamburg for egg laying and selecting a few choice birds of the breed and cultivating them for egg laying. Every breed improves by cultivation, and the Hamburgs in particular. A good many of the choice Hamburgs have been cultivated more for their pencillings and markings than for their egg producing, and not a few to-day look upon them as show birds rather than as practical barnyard egg producers. In spite of this, however, good laying Hamburgs can be picked up in many parts of the country as cheaply as other birds, and then if they are deliberately cultivated for a particular purpose they will achieve wonders. Little attention need be given to

the markings of the birds, provided they have the distinguishing traits and appearances of the breed and have a fair record for egg laying. With a few such birds to begin with one may gradually improve them through careful selection and cultivation. They generally breed true to form and feather than most varieties, and they will also retain through many generations their tendency to lay many eggs. They can be made so prolific, however, by good care, feeding and selection that their ordinary number of eggs per year can be doubled. The same careful methods applied to any other good egg producing breed will when given to the Hamburgs makes them among the first so far as the number of eggs are obtained in a season. With a little care and attention to their diet and surroundings they can be converted into excellent winter layers, which today are the most profitable of birds.—Annie C. Webster in Indiana Farmer.

A Trying Season.

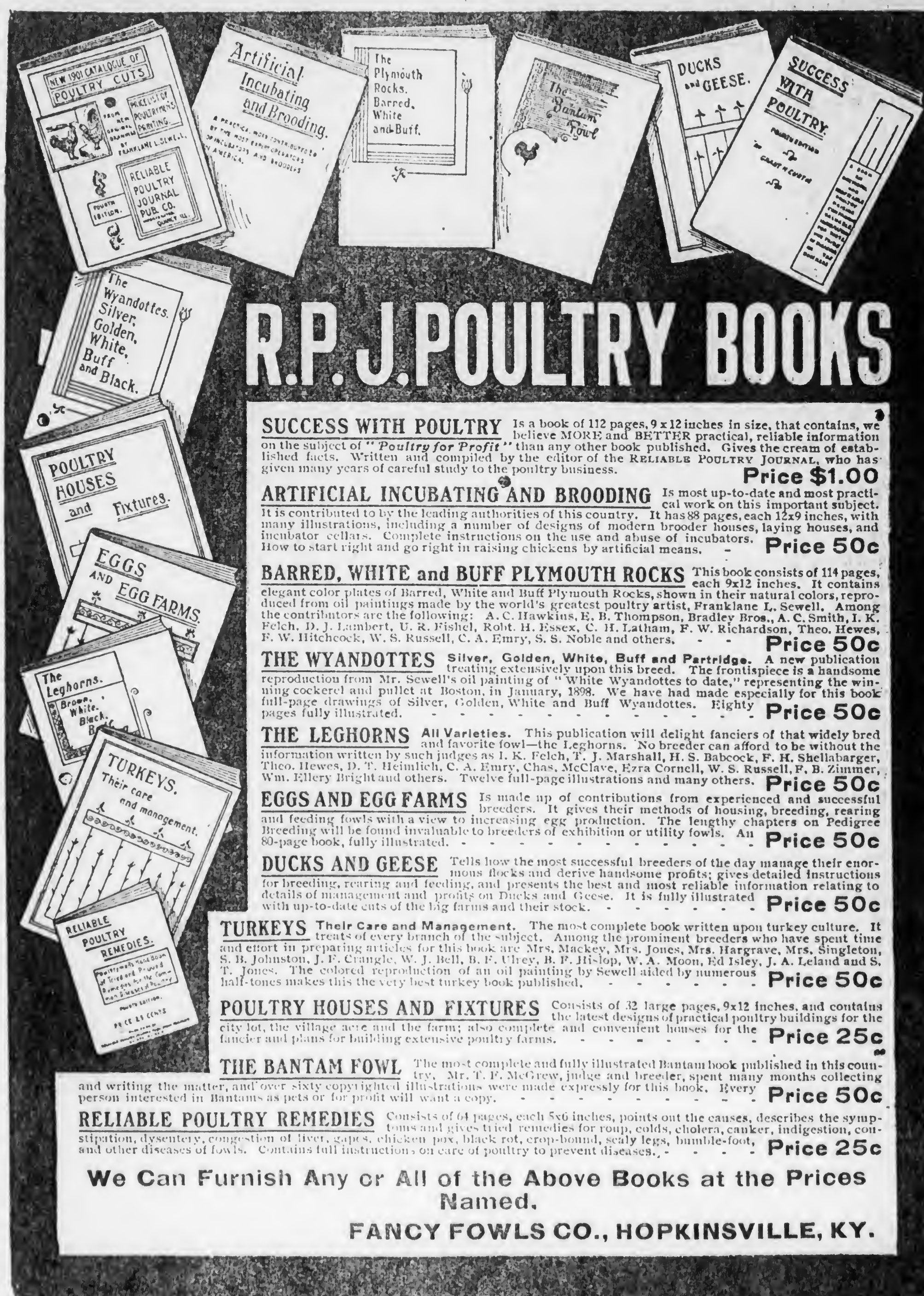
October and November are two of the most trying months of all the year on the grown fowls, and also on the young stock. The former are then moulting quite generally and changing their coats of feather from the old to the new. The range, such as they may have, is more barren of grass and insects than during the summer, and consequently they obtain less natural feed by foraging about than they found earlier in the season. This condition also affects the early hatched young stock, that are just about putting out their last feathers and maturing into adult fowls. And, of course, it also deprives the late hatched chickens of natural sources of food that they are accustomed to, when conditions are more favorable. In this respect, November is, of course more barren than October. Hence it behooves us now, to look well to the poultry of all ages that we may have, and feed them regularly and often, and judiciously, as well. By this, is meant to feed a variety, consisting of grain, cooked vegetables and some meat, also a good quantity of wheat bran. We find the latter article good for the hens while moulting, when mixed with other stuff, and rampened, but not wet enough to be sticky. The additional number of eggs from the grown hens, and the earlier maturing of the pullets, which is the natural result of good treatment at this season, more than offsets the trouble and expense. Besides it puts the poultry in better condition for the winter, which condition is a guarantee of more eggs during the winter season than would be obtained should we neglect them at this season, when they are neither very attractive nor profitable.—Agricultural Epitomist.

A Rare Opportunity.

Leghorn Cockerels, White or Brown, at 75 cents each. These birds are from the best blood in the country and are worth three times the price asked for them.

For next 30 days will exchange cockerels for pullets on even basis.

Sheila B. Poultry Co.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.



R.P.J. POULTRY BOOKS

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY Is a book of 112 pages, 9x12 inches in size, that contains, we believe MORE and BETTER practical, reliable information on the subject of "Poultry for Profit" than any other book published. Gives the cream of established facts. Written and compiled by the editor of the RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, who has given many years of careful study to the poultry business. **Price \$1.00**

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING Is most up-to-date and most practical work on this important subject. It is contributed to by the leading authorities of this country. It has 88 pages, each 12x9 inches, with many illustrations, including a number of designs of modern brooder houses, laying houses, and incubator cellars. Complete instructions on the use and abuse of incubators. How to start right and go right in raising chickens by artificial means. **Price 50c**

BARRED, WHITE and BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS This book consists of 114 pages, each 9x12 inches. It contains elegant color plates of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, shown in their natural colors, reproduced from oil paintings made by the world's greatest poultry artist, Franklane L. Sewell. Among the contributors are the following: A. C. Hawkins, E. B. Thompson, Bradley Bros., A. C. Smith, I. K. Felch, D. J. Lambert, U. R. Fishel, Robt. H. Essex, C. H. Latham, F. W. Richardson, Theo. Hewes, F. W. Hitchcock, W. S. Russell, C. A. Emry, S. S. Noble and others. **Price 50c**

THE WYANDOTTES Silver, Golden, White, Buff and Partridge. A new publication reproducing from Mr. Sewell's oil painting of "White Wyandottes to date," representing the winning cockerel and pullet at Boston, in January, 1898. We have had made especially for this book full-page drawings of Silver, Golden, White and Buff Wyandottes. Eighty pages fully illustrated. **Price 50c**

THE LEGHORNS All Varieties. This publication will delight fanciers of that widely bred and favorite fowl—the Leghorns. No breeder can afford to be without the information written by such judges as I. K. Felch, T. J. Marshall, H. S. Babcock, F. H. Shellabarger, Theo. Hewes, D. T. Heinrich, C. A. Emry, Chas. McClave, Ezra Cornell, W. S. Russell, F. B. Zimmer, Wm. Ellery Bright and others. Twelve full-page illustrations and many others. **Price 50c**

EGGS AND EGG FARMS Is made up of contributions from experienced and successful and feeding fowls with a view to increasing egg production. The lengthy chapters on Pedigree breeding will be found invaluable to breeders of exhibition or utility fowls. An 80-page book, fully illustrated. **Price 50c**

DUCKS AND GESE Tells how the most successful breeders of the day manage their enormous flocks and derive handsome profits; gives detailed instructions for breeding, rearing and feeding, and presents the best and most reliable information relating to details of management and profits on Ducks and Geese. It is fully illustrated with up-to-date cuts of the big farms and their stock. **Price 50c**

TURKEYS Their Care and Management. The most complete book written upon turkey culture. It treats of every branch of the subject. Among the prominent breeders who have spent time and effort in preparing articles for this book are Mrs. Mackey, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. Singleton, S. B. Johnston, J. F. Crangle, W. J. Bell, B. F. Chey, B. F. Hisslop, W. A. Moon, Ed. Isley, J. A. Leland and S. T. Jones. The colored reproduction of an oil painting by Sewell aided by numerous half-tones makes this the very best turkey book published. **Price 50c**

POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES Consists of 32 large pages, 9x12 inches and contains the latest designs of practical poultry buildings for the city lot, the village acre and the farm; also complete and convenient houses for the fancier and plans for building extensive poultry farms. **Price 25c**

THE BANTAM FOWL The most complete and fully illustrated Bantam book published in this country. Mr. T. F. McGrew, judge and breeder, spent many months collecting and writing the matter, and over sixty copyrighted illustrations were made expressly for this book. Every person interested in Bantams as pets or for profit will want a copy. **Price 50c**

RELIABLE POULTRY REMEDIES Consists of 64 pages, each 5x6 inches, points out the causes, describes the symptoms and gives tried remedies for roup, colds, cholera, canker, indigestion, constipation, dysentery, congestion of liver, gapes, chicken pox, black rot, crop-bomb, scaly legs, hump-foot, and other diseases of fowls. Contains full instructions on care of poultry to prevent diseases. **Price 25c**

We Can Furnish Any or All of the Above Books at the Prices Named.

FANCY FOWLS CO., HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

THE WHITE WYANDOTTE.

**Its Friends Increase and They Unite
In Claiming Their Favorite To Be
The Ideal Broiler Variety.**

The claim often made by White Wyandotte enthusiasts that their favorites will take first place in popular favor is rapidly being justified by the facts. This variety has already reached first or second place in the estimation of poultrymen generally. In the largest poultry shows during the past two seasons they exceed in numbers the Barred Rocks, or any other variety. They are not only the most popular among fanciers, but their superiority as a practical, money-making fowl is unquestioned.

The all-purpose fowl, so often sought by poultrymen, has arrived in the White Wyandotte. They combine the advantages found in no other variety of standard-bred fowls. They are superior for utility purposes, on account of their being a medium size fowl. A small bird like the Leghorn has little value for the table. The largest varieties, like Brahmas and Cochins, are of course valuable, but when up to standard size they are too large for the average family. There can be no question either that the flesh of the Wyandotte is usually more tender than that of the Leghorn or Brahma. They also have the advantage of early maturity, no variety being superior to the White Wyandottes in this respect. The chicks of a well-known strain with proper care will reach two or three pounds in weight at twelve weeks of age, when they can be sold at the greatest profit.

White birds are always in favor in the poultry market for obvious reasons. A white bird does not taste any better than another, but it looks better, and so sells better on the market. The true, well-shaped Wyandotte is not a leggy bird with coarse, heavy bones. Heavy boned birds are more than likely to be tough and stringy in flesh.

The standard description of the White Wyandotte calls for a bird with full, broad breast, the value of which for a utility fowl is too obvious to need comment.

Poultrymen in the northern states appreciate the low, rose comb of the White Wyandotte. The Leghorn is a good fowl, as nearly all varieties are, but the Leghorn requires special care in winter in order to prevent frozen combs. A hen will not lay when suffering from a severe cold. We advocate comfortable quarters for White Wyandottes, but there can be no question that a hen with rose comb, other things being equal, will lay more eggs in extreme cold weather when eggs are high in price. The fact is that if you find the best description of a general utility fowl, read the requirements of the American Standard of Perfection for White Wyandottes. The large poultry farms which make a specialty of broilers for the market so generally recognize the superiority of this variety for this purpose that where only one variety is kept it is almost invariably the White Wyandotte. So true is this that now-a-days any one familiar with poultry and the poultry papers is surprised when he reads of some one who breeds any other variety exclusively for the broiler market.

As great layers, we simply mention the fact that on the experiment farm of Mr. M. K. Boyer, former editor of "A Few Hens," where a number of varieties are kept, a White Wyandotte pullet made the highest record for laying two years in succession.

We have already said that most all varieties of poultry have merit. We have no sympathy with those who can see little or no value in any variety but the one which they breed. All varieties are now equally good, however, and we claim that the White Wyandottes combine more points of excellence than any other one variety, and we like their looks. The pure white color to the feather, the yellow legs, the bright red head furnishings, with their symmetrical form, make a combination that just suits our fancy. If some one else fancies the Polish, the Leghorn or the Brahma, we have no quarrel with him. If you want a fowl with all round good qualities, one that is beautiful and for which there is a large and growing demand, you can make no mistake in choosing

the White Wyandotte. It is pre-eminently the paying fowl—C. S. Wetmore in R. P. Journal.

Clover as an Egg Producer.

Experience has demonstrated the value of clover for egg producing time and again. Clover has just the material in it to form egg shell, and hence it becomes an essential part of every ration fed to the chickens. It may not be generally understood that there are nearly thirty pounds of lime contained in each 1,000 pounds of clover. The chickens fed daily with clover will consequently prove better egg layers than those denied it. The clover hay should be given to chickens in quantities sufficient to satisfy them, and to make them eat more it is desirable sometimes to prepare it in various ways. Cook and chop it up, and mix it with meal or other articles. This will sometimes induce the hens to consume a great amount of clover every day. Cut up into short lengths and mix with warm mash and then feed only as fast as the chickens will clean it up each day is probably the most economical way to feed the clover. Some cut the second crop of clover and place it in the poultry yard for the chickens to eat and scratch over at pleasure. This of itself is all right, but it is rather wasteful. More than half of the clover will be lost and the chickens do not actually eat much more than the leaves. The stalks contain most of the lime, and these should be prepared so that the chickens will consume them. Of all foods that can be raised on a farm for poultry, clover is not only the best, but probably the cheapest and a field of it is as essential to success as a pasture field is necessary to the success of dairying—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Southern breeders should patronize R. F. because its a Southern journal.

Bristow's Barred P. Rocks

Are winners wherever shown. Birds raised by me won in 3 states the past winter, scoring to 94½, defeating birds that cost \$25 and \$30, bought of eastern breeders. My young stock this season are much finer than I have ever raised. Choice breeders in both old and young stock at reasonable prices. Illustrated circular free, giving past winnings. Mention F. F. Address



J. Z. BRISTOW,
Richwood, Boone County, Ky.

First pullet Cincinnati 1901, score 94½, F. N. Pierce, Judge. Also second hen 1902.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drevensedt, Shellabarger, Scudder, Kellar, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Groby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st ckl, 1st pul, 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st ckl, 1st pul; at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th cks, 93½, 92½, 92, 92; 1st and 4th pul, 94, 93½; 2nd ck, 91; 3rd hen 91½; 1st and 2nd pens, 184½, 184½, and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st ck, 93½; 4th ckl, 93; 1st hen, 93½; 1st and 2d pul, 94½, 94½; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, laced wing pens and open laced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. S. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

R. L. WILSON,

L. Brahmas, (Shaw-Fisher Strain.) S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.

Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 15; Barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Yards all mated up of prize-winners, both male and females.

Registered Poland China Hogs.

Box D, Winchester, Ky.



200 CHOICE BIRDS!

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and C. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once

D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

BARBER'S DRUG AND SEED STORE,

BIRMINGHAM, - ALABAMA.

Drinking Fountains, Lice Killers.

Ormas Incubators \$6.00 Up.

Write for Catalogue.



Poultry Marker,

Do you keep a Record of chickens? The different breeds, hatches, etc. should be kept. There is no better or quicker way than by this marker, as over 16 different marks can be made by punching web between toes, so that private marks can be made, not only to keep records, but by your private marks you can secure yourself from the chicken thief. They are well made with steel spring and cutter, nicely nickel plated. Made in two sizes. Size of holes shown on cut. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents each.

FANCY FOWLS CO.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

Only a Few Choice Youngsters in

Barred and White P. Rocks,

Now About Four Months Old.

Standard Poultry Co.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.



Young Stock
From Prize Winning
Sires For Sale

About October 1st. Eggs \$1.00 per 15.

C. A. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.



PIT GAMES.

Bred for business. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Turkeys, eggs \$2 per 11. Belgian Hares, \$3 per pair 2 months old. Berkshire Pigs, 2 and 3 months old, \$15 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed

W. Warren Morton,
Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.



WILSON'S

New Green Bone Shell
Cutter for the Poultryman

Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horsepower. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.

WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs.,
Easton, Pa.

Unequaled Clubbing Offer.

Poultry Pictures! French color plates, beautiful pictures that you can frame. Six of these pictures go with the Fanciers' Gazette, in advance to every subscriber to this club offer. If you want to see what they are like send a postal for same to Fanciers' Gazette, Indianapolis, Ind. Fanciers' Gazette and the Fanciers' Gazette, including the pictures, one year, both for 45c. Address

Fanciers' Gazette Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

U. O. G. C. POULTRY FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, M. B. Turkeys and Pea Fowls. Eggs and stock in season.

MRS. D. A. BROOKS, STURGIS, KENTUCKY,

What Two Girls Can Do.

I haven't much time to write and am far from an experienced writer, but it does relieve me to have an occasional opportunity to suggest things, which I think might help a few, at least.

The fancy side of Poultry is out of my sphere, and I would rather listen than make the noise, but there are profitable practical things in connection with full-blooded poultry, that seem to be overlooked.

During the hatching season fanciers big and little can and do dispose of their surplus eggs for hatching purposes by letting people know what they have to sell, but the real hatching season does not last only a few months.

Seeing, every day, the novel success two girls are making in my town, buying and shipping eggs, suggests a topic to write about, or rather I will tell you what these girls are doing, (I have their permission for the reason that I encourage the undertaking, they have sort of a fatherly respect for me.

These girls were too ambitious and too sensible to kill time at Dad's expense. One day they called my attention to a groceryman packing eggs, we took in the sight without his detecting our curiosity. Old weather beaten cases, besmeared cardboard fillers, eggs of all colors, sizes and shapes, dirty eggs, clean eggs and eggs with feathers sticking to them. They came to my office next day and they unloaded their plan for my criticisms.

Their plan was this:

They would rent a room and go to buying eggs paying the cash, etc., and hoped that the farmers would appreciate the cash enough to induce them to bring their eggs to them instead of to the stores, and it worked. The farmers took to the idea in no time and the grocery stores are now compelled to get eggs for their town customers from

these two girls. Not an egg goes to the stores from the farmers. Just another proof that the people like to help those who try to help themselves. We find no dirty filthy cases or fillers around this egg establishment. Every egg is washed and wiped dry. They are assorted into four varieties, the white shelled ones, the deep brown and light brown and a general cull grade which catches the runts of the other three grades. The runt grade catches the doubtfuls in candling, they have a market for the culls at market price, because they are, on account of being clean, preferable to a mixed lot of dirty eggs. They have a fancy market for the perfect eggs in handsome cartons, holding one dozen each, and a market for them in clean new cases. The three perfect lots are stamped with a rubber stamp.

They buy all the eggs that come to this town and two other towns.

Yesterday they called my attention to a case of eggs that a farmer brought in, they were all one color and needed but little washing. "That's the kind everybody should have," says they, "we can easily pay that man a cent more than we can for eggs that we have to scrub and sort." To-day they showed me a letter from a groceryman at a Western resort. It stated that they wanted two cases each day instead of one, and they voluntarily raised the price to encourage the girls to make an extra effort. Nice clean eggs in handsome little cartons did it.

Mr. Editor, it seems to me this dirty egg question is costing the poultry raisers too much money, they can't afford it. The real market for eggs is the towns and cities, every city and every town of any importance have people that will have nothing short of the best, and in many instances a few cents more

per dozen only makes them that much more attractive. We must figure fads in this country and work them, it's a tad with some people to buy nice things because the big gun got the same brand, etc.

Mr. Editor, I don't want to use up all your space, but I want to mention that in due time these girls will buy, fatten and dress poultry and force a fancy market for their way of fixing up dressed poultry. The plan is not fully matured, but I am confident they will make it go.

Yes, we Yankees are purty smart, can do big things and make money like the dickens, then along comes somebody that makes more money than we do, just saving what we have wasted, that's about the way it is.

M. M. JOHNSON.

Fowlology.

Opportunity is the goose that lays the golden egg.

There is no law prohibiting the use of fowl language.

The negro who steals chickens does it in the dark.

The hen that never cackles seldom lays an egg.

The hen, like the farmer, feels better over a full crop.

The rooster that crows the loudest is often the greatest coward.

The hen seldom has trouble with her apparel; she has pin feathers.

Quoth I to Madam Ben Haden, "Pass me the lay of the modern hen."

The fancier admireth the feather, but the farmer loveth the egg basket.

The hen does not go in for fancy victuals—all her meals are picked up.

You cannot tell how large an egg a hen has laid by her cackle.

The turkey that spends his

time gobbling makes a poor Thanksgiving dinner.

The world owes the hen a living but she has sense enough to scratch for it.

The hen has never risen to the pinnacle of fame—she is content to lay low.

The habitual gatherer of eggs keepeth his name out of the merchant's ledger.

Though the hen is somewhat noisy about telling it she seldom egg-zagerates.

The hen knoweth that the sweetest worm lieth just beneath the surface in your garden.

The reason why the Plymouth hens make good mothers is because the Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs are considered very peaceable, but I have known a number of them to get in a scramble.

The hen has always been held up as an example of quickness, yet she often gets into a stew.

The reason why the doctor keeps no ducks is they give him away—they are always shouting "quack, quack."

The wheat harvest cometh in the summer, the corn harvest in the autumn, but the egg harvest every day.

Had Solomon written, "Take an egg now and then for the stomach's sake," it would have been better wisdom.

The bird-of-paradise and the peacock are noted for their beautiful plumage, but the unobtrusive hen is a revenue getter.—N. W. P. Journal.

Breeding and Care of M. B. Turkeys.

(Written for FANCY FOWLS.)

I have already written a good many articles for FANCY FOWLS on turkeys, but numbers of my customers are still urging me to write more on that special fowl, and to answer many questions. I'll put it all where possibly others may be benefitted. If what little I can say may encour-

age and benefit one amateur breeder, I feel well paid for my trouble of writing these ideas of mine gathered from experience.

The first and most important thing is selecting breeding stock, and the time to do this is in November or December, and the kind to select is large bone, long body, deep breast, with plenty of bronze throughout, edging of feathers as clear and white as possible, also wing barring as distinct white and black as can be obtained, this is hard to do, but by care and strict attention to plumage it can be done, but sometimes at a sacrifice of size, which I prefer first, yet the largest, finest, heaviest weight birds I ever owned were beautifully marked with a perfect sheen of burnished gold with pure white tipplings and barring. I never want to breed from a stilty, clumsy bird of either sex, they rarely give satisfaction as breeders, hens do not lay enough eggs, and are usually infertile, while the toms are awkward and unproductive.

What I want for a breeder is a well shaped, up headed fellow, don't care to have them fat, unless for a show bird, and often times I think we damage them as breeders by getting them too fat, yet to please a customer they must weigh heavy when received.

I have never bred from a tom that at 18 months of age weighed less than 45 pounds in show flesh, but I do not want them so heavy during breeding season. How do you prepare your birds for the show room? is a question asked me many times. I will answer here for the benefit of the readers from various states. I feed them all the table scraps they want twice a day, morning and evening, then at noon I feed wheat and corn, giving plenty of clean, fresh water or milk, always seeing that they have grit or gravel for a digester. I occasionally give a little cayenne pep-

per for an appetizer, prepare a low roosting place to prevent them from jumping off of a high place and bruising their feet, thereby producing bunions, which sometimes will rise and cripple the bird.

Just before exhibition coops are needed I take a soft brush and some Castile soap and warm water, wash their feet, face and wattles off well, then rub them briskly with vaseline or sweet oil, they are now ready for judging and I'm always sure of success, have never entered the show room, after this preparation, unless they carried off the trophies. I'm very proud, indeed, of my success, and the success of my customers, in the show room, am always proud to know that they think enough of them to exhibit them, for I make it my custom to never sell a cull at any price.

Hoping this may benefit some one, I am very sincerely,

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER,
Booneville, Tenn.

Raising the Dark Brahmas.

After breeding Dark Brahmas for twenty-five years (both in America and England) and trying several other breeds, giving them the same attention, I find I can get more eggs, meat and pleasure out of Dark Brahmas. I do not say this because I am raising Dark Brahmas exclusively, but as a laboring man (have been an engineer for Iowa City Electric Light Co. for fourteen years) who counts by profit and loss every year. I shipped new laid eggs to Moline and Davenport last January and February, besides furnishing my Iowa City customers. No one else around here was getting scarcely any but my dark Brahmas were just rolling the eggs out. Of course I gave my birds great care and make them comfortable all the year round—that is what counts.—Jno. T. Paintin, in Poultry Gazette.

ALABAMA FAIR.

Poultry Awards at Birmingham Last Month.

A representative of FANCY FOWLS attended the Alabama State Fair at Birmingham Oct. 31 and found a nice little show of poultry, with about 300 entries from Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The judging was by comparison, and the ribbons were placed by Judge F. J. Marshall. Mr. H. J. McCafferty was superintendent of the stock.

Prizes awarded in Poultry Department Alabama State Fair, Oct. 25 to Nov. 3.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Alf Bertling, Atlanta, Ga., 2d and 3d cock, 1st hen, 2d cockerel, 2d and 4th pullet, 1st pen; Ollie Esdale, Birmingham, Ala., 1st cock, 3d hen, 1st, 3d and 4th cockerels, 3d pullet, 2d pen; Mrs. S. J. Fearing, Tecumseh, Ala., 4th cock, 2d hen, 1st pullet, 3d pen; Mrs. H. J. McCafferty, 4th hen, 4th pen. Buff Plymouth Rocks—Dr. J. R. G. Howell, Dothan, Ala., 1st cockerel, 1st, 2d and 3d pullet, 1st pen; R. B. Broyles, Woodlawn, Ala., 1st hen, 2d cockerel; Paul W. Alston, 3d cockerel, 4th pullet.

White Plymouth Rocks—C. H. Cowart, Troy, Ala., 1st cock, 2d and 3d hen, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen; Mrs. S. J. Fearing, 2d cock, 1st and 4th hen, 4th cockerel, 2d pullet, 2d pen; Fred Ledmer, Henry Ellen, Ala., 3d pen; S. D. Wright, Columbus, Ga., 3d and 4th pullet, 4th pen.

Silver Wyandots—W. C. Steward, Birmingham, Ala., 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th pullets.

White Wyandots—A. Y. Malone, Dothan, Ala., 1st hen, 2d cockerel, 1st, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen; A. J. Lawson, Dare, Tenn., 1st cockerel, 2d pullet; Rathell Bros., Waco, Texas, 1st cock, 2d, 3d and 4th hen, 2d pen.

Partridge Wyandots—Mrs. H.

J. McCafferty, 1st and 2d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen.

Light Brahmas—Dolan Bros., Birmingham, Ala., 1st and 3d cock, 1st and 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st and 3d pullet, 1st pen; S. J. Erckert, Avondale, Ala., 2d cock, 2d and 4th hen, 2d cockerel, 2d and 4th pullet, 2d pen; T. S. Forbes, Birmingham, Ala., 4th cock, 3d pen.

Partridge Cochins—Paul W. Alston, Woodlawn, Ala., 1st cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st, 2d and 3d pullet.

Black Langshans—Dolan Bros., 2d cock, 1st and 2d hen; R. B. Broyles, 1st cock, 1st pullet.

Brown Leghorns—G. W. Gilliam, Pratt City, 1st and 2d hens, 1st pullet, 1st pen; Paul Wagner, Louisville, Ky., 3d hen, 1st and 3d cockerels, 3d pen; Robison Brown, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 2d and 4th cockerels, 4th pullet, 2d pen; Willie P. Bates, Hamburg, Ala., 2d and 3d pullet.

White Leghorns—Fred Ledmer, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th pullets, 1st pen.

Buff Leghorns—G. W. Gilliam, Pratt City, Ala., 1st cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th pullets, 1st pen.

Houdans—Mrs. A. F. Hutchins, Aldrich, Ala., 1st cock, 1st and 2d hens, 1st and 3d cockerels, 1st pullet; France Chamberlain, Birmingham, Ala., 2d cock, 2d cockerel, 2d pullet.

White Dorking—A. F. Hutchins, 1st cockerel.

Cornish Indian Games—J. T. Camp, Avondale, Ala., 2d cock, 1st, 2d and 4th hens, 1st and 2d cockerels, 2d, 3d and 4th pullets, 1st pen; A. L. Williams, Dothan, Ala., 1st cock, 3d hen, 1st pullet.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—Master Henry Fearing, Tecumseh, Ala., 1st cock, 1st and 2d pullets; J. N. Vaughan, 2d cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st cockerel, 3d and 4th pullets; Henry Whitstone, 3d and 4th hens, 3d cockerel; Geo. and M. Wiltchen, 2d cockerel.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Charlie Nolan, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Lawson Bros., Birmingham, Ala., 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2d and 3d pullet; Charlie Nolan, 4th pullet.

Buff Cochins—L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet.

Black Cochins—L. F. Verdery, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st hen.

Emden Geese—W. C. Steward, 1st pair old, 1st pair young.

Bronze Turkeys—Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Booneville, Tenn., 1st pair old, 1st pair young.

Pigeons—White Fantails—All to T. S. Forbes. Black and Buff Jacobins, Red and Strawberry Pouters, all to Ives Streit, Birmingham, Ala.

Belgian Hares—Best pair, Dolan Bros. Rabbits—Angora, White English and Spotted, all to Dolan Bros.

Best Displays Poultry—J. T. Camp and Dolan Bros.

Best Display Pet Stock—Dolan Bros.

A Sentimental Lay.

"Tenderly she laid the silent white form beside those that had gone before. She made no outcry; she did not weep. Such a moment was too precious to be spent in idle weeping. But soon there came a time when it seemed as if nature must give way. She lifted up her voice and cried long and loud. Her cry was taken up by others who were near, and it echoed and echoed over the grounds. Then suddenly all was still. What was the use of it all? She would lay another egg tomorrow.—Ex.

M. B. Turkeys, fine farm raised young stock at prices to suit. Standard Poultry Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.

White Wyandotte cockerels well grown youngsters at prices to suit. I need the room. Now ready to ship. J. B. Harris, Hopkinsville, Ky.



AT ATLANTA

It may be a pleasure for my customers to hear of my late winnings at Atlanta. Every one knows the quality seen at such a show. On only six entries was awarded 1st cock, 1st hen, 2nd hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 2nd pullet. It takes quality to carry off such prizes, and you should remember this. In

White Minorcas

There is a grand future. If size, color, laying and a plump body is wanted you can do no better. Let me send you my catalogue, which tell all about them.

F. S. BULLINGTON, Box 328-F, Richmond, Va.

Hon. V. P. Am. White Minorca Club—Sec'y. Va. P., Poultry and Pet Stock Association.



POPE'S Barred P. Rocks.

Stock for Sale!

We Have a Limited Number of Fine
Farm Raised Stock for Sale
of the same

Blood & Quality

"JEANETTE,"
First Hen, score 94½ at Louisville, Ky.

As our prize winning stock which scored as high as 94½ points by A. C. Hawkins. Winners at Louisville, Ky., Poultry Show. Cockerels \$1.50. Pullets \$1.00. Write for free catalogue containing prize record.

POPE & POPE, Louisville, Ky.

WHITE LANGSHANS, WHITE WONDERS, HITE MINORCAS. } My Specialties!

EGGS \$3 FOR 15.

Can furnish eggs and stock from Black Langshans, Houdans, Barred, White and Buff P. Rocks, all varieties Polish, Cochins, Brahmas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Cornish Indians, Dorkings, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and Ducks. Also Maltese Cats, Ferrets, Guinea Pigs, Belgian Hares, Dogs, Canaries, Etc. Makes estimates and gives advice in poultry breeding and do private scoring. All stock first class. stock for sale at all times. Send stamp for reply.

J. H. Davis, Box 215, Caledonia, Ohio.

High-Scoring Prize-Winning LIGHT BRAHMAS.



At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won
All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver
Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cock-
erel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.

I offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$3.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. F. PAUL, Troy, Alabama.

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WHEN IN DOUBT GET THE IDEAL.
"The Brooder With Advantages."
Booklet free upon mention of this paper.
THE IDEAL BROODER CO., Glencarlyn, Va.

BROODER."

BREEDERS' COLUMN!

Cards of not less than 25 words will be inserted in this column for one cent for each word, initial or number each time.

Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. These cards offer a medium within the reach of the smallest advertiser. Terms, cash with the order.

Blue Andalusians—The breed for eggs in quantity, quality and size at all seasons. Stock from my Louisville winners for sale. J. Kirkpatrick, 1814 W. Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

One trio old and one trio young Buff Cochins Bantams for sale at a bargain. Chas. A. Hess, R. F. D. No. 2, Louisville, Ky. 10-3t

A lot of fine Canary Birds for sale, male and female. Also a lot of common Pigeons. Yates Bros., Greenville, S. C. 11-1t

Purity Strain White Wyandottes in pens, trios, and single birds bred from prize winners. Yates Bros., Greenville, S. C. 11-1t

Rose Bower Poultry Club breeds 14 leading varieties on different farms. Quality high. Prices low. Twenty years experience. Write wants. A. Bagwell, Mgr., Sharp, Ky. 3-1y

Bantams, Bantams, Bantams—Seventy-five (75) prizes at Louisville Poultry Show. Eggs and stock for sale. E. W. Megowan & Sons, 1334 15th Street, Louisville, Ky. 2-1t

Eggs from S. C. White, Black, Brown, Buff, Silver Duckwing, Dominique and R. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Price list free. Sylvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Ohio. 4-10t

Brown Leghorns—Show birds. Ten breeding pens for sale cheap. All fine. Farm raised, large size. Nine years breeding. J. M. White, New House, N. C. 10-4t

White Rocks—A few high grade cockerels and pullets, Fishel strain, for sale. Prize winners at Alabama State Fair. S. D. Wright, 1175 17th St., Columbus, Ga. 11-1t

For Sale—Two pair White Minorcas, 1 pair Buff Leghorns, 1 pair W. F. B. Spanish. They are all April hatched, and are show birds. Price \$3.00 per pair. W. M. Spaulding, Cox's Creek, Ky. 11-1t

An expert poultryman with scientific education and long practical experience, to change climate, desires situation as manager of a small plant in South. Address C. M. Brown, Freeport, Me.

Cockerels for Sale—Buff Orpingtons, Black Javas, a few pairs C. I. Games. One trio Black Sumatra Games. For prices apply to P. H. Poindexter, Donnaha, N. C. 11-1t

Barred Plymouth Rocks, exclusively—Choice cockerels and pullets, May hatched, now ready to ship. Also fancy yearling hens, my breeding stock. Prices to suit. Write your wants. Ten years experience. Mrs. Gus Gullbert, Dry Ridge, Grant Co., Ky. Box R. 11-1t

Woodlawn Farm, Burlington, N. C.—Thompson Ringlets, Dustan White Wyandottes, Fishel's White Rocks, Bundick's Nuggets. From their yards, sired by some first prize winners at New York, 1901, score 92½ to 94. For sale \$1.00 up. J. W. Lasley. 10-3t

Buff Cochins Bantams, (exclusively)—At the Kentucky State Fair won 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet, and 1st hen, in a class of the very best birds in the Southern states. A few fine, heavily feathered birds at a bargain. W. S. Hendren, Nicholasville, Ky. 11-2t

Barred, Buff and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff and Partridge Cochins, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas and Lt. Brahmas. Eggs in season. Choice lot of young stock of all breeds for sale. Write for prices. Oakland Poultry Farm, C. J. Warner, Mgr., Ruffin, N. C. 11-1t

Cheapest, Best—Twenty-five leading varieties. Felch, Upson, Bond, Hawkins, Latham, Empire, Nugget, Cook, Abbot, Rowlands, Jackson, and other great English and American strains. Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Sherwoods, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Ducks. Catalogue free. W. E. Hicks, Ponchartroula, Louisiana. 5-12t

Fine breeders, good layers. Ordinary stock is not profitable. Only thoroughbreds pay. My pens contain only breeds that have scored 90 points or better under the best of judges. I can save you money on Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Ducks, and Geese. Eggs carefully selected. Don't buy until you get my prices. Circular free. C. A. Porter, Box 935, Flatrock, Shelby, Co., Indiana.

TO SACRIFICE



1500! March, April and May 1500!
Hatched Birds!

Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cornish Indian Games, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Cochins Bantams.

To-Day We Offer at Less than One-Third their Value
500 of These Birds at \$1.00
Each, Only Because We Are Crowded for Room.

There is not a bird in the lot but what is a descendant of some noted strain and bred strictly in line. They are the best values ever thrown on the market at this price and our offer only holds good for a few days. The fact that we won in two shows last season 84 premiums is proof that our stock is all right. Remember that we guarantee entire satisfaction or refund your money.

ARCHDALE POULTRY YARDS, ARCHDALE, N. C.

REFERENCES:—A. E. Tate, Pres. N. C. Poultry Association, High Point, N. C.; Judge S. T. Lea, Hodges, S. C.; and Judge F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.



"ON THE SQUARE"

PAUL WAGNER, PROPRIETOR,
Corner 18th & Harney Sts.
LOUISVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

Poultry Yards.

PHIL HORN, MANAGER, YARDS
One Mile BEYOND
JACOB PARK ENTRANCE.

Kentucky's Leading S. C. B. Leghorn Breeder.

50—FIFTY—50

State plainly what you want, and about how much you expect to pay for the bird wanted.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

Having more than I care to feed over winter, I will sell them cheap. They have had unlimited range and are in fine condition for the coming shows. My "On the Square" strain are breed pure and true to Standard requirements. They will produce their like and will improve your flock. Prices ranging from \$1.00 upwards, according to quality. Write at once, first come, first served.

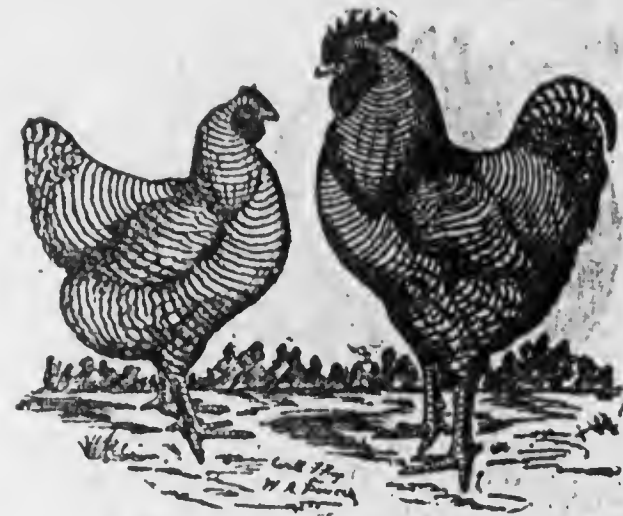
THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

OF

Exhibition Barred P. Rocks

which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

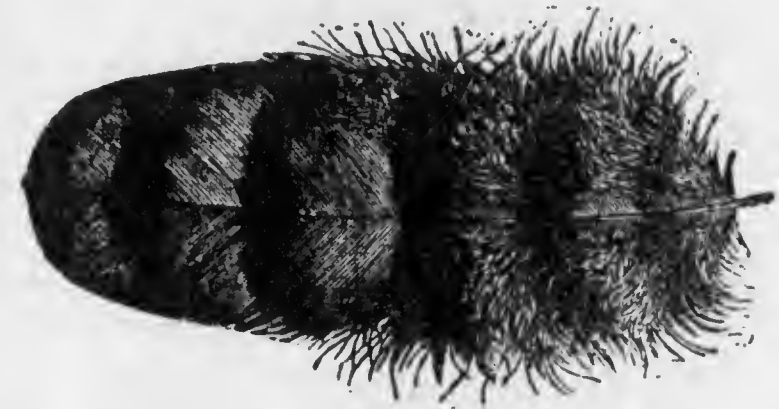
2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 93½; 1st and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge. Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.



EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.

JNO. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.



WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES!

White,
Barred
AND
...Buff...



Ply=
mouth
...Rocks...

WE MAKE YOU THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFER:

A Setting of 13 Eggs from Our Best Pens for \$1.00.

Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

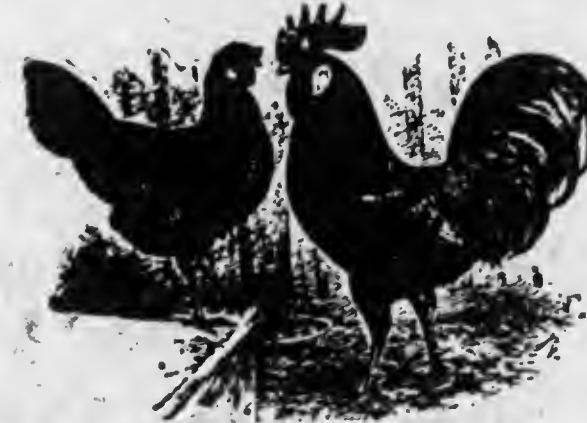
Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

BLUE RIBBON
POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, I won first cock, 92; first hen, 93½; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 93½; first pullet, 94½; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge F. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen, D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 1901, won first cock, 92½; first, second and third hen, score 92½, first cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 93½; third pullet, 93; fourth pullet, 93; fifth pullet, 93; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owen, judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 93½, by Judge C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

A. G. Settle, 404-406 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.



G. W. Gilliam,
PRATT CITY, ALA.

Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
[R. S. Hickman strain]

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 189½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92. On Buffs I won 1st hen, score 92½, and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins Bantams I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$1 for 15.

Agent for Cyphers Incubator.

Catalogue Free.

Cyphers Incubators.

Highest Award at Pan-American.

We are Southern Agents and Will Deliver it to You FREIGHT PAID. Write for Prices. Also on Coops, Egg Boxes, Bone Cutters, Etc.

Barred P. Rocks and Belgian Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T YOU WANT IT?

We have something neat, beautiful and handsome, we want to give absolutely FREE to all interested in

Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Indian Games, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, Pit Games, Pekin Ducks, Wild and Bronze Turkeys.

This is a business proposition and as the gift may mean much to you, we want all those who are interested and mean business to write us, for we can honestly save you time and money. Remember we don't ship out just any old thing, but the best, such as we use, and if bred as we select, mate and ship, we will stake our all on good results. We are closing out many grand breeders, and eggs are \$2.00 from now on.

Ouachita Valley Poultry Farm, Geo. W. Brown, Proprietor, Camden, Arkansas.

FINE BERKSHIRE HOGS.

If you are seeking something extra fine in Berkshires we can please you. Our sows are all registered, and are from the leading strains of the country. Our herd boar is "Highclair Topper of Biltmore," a son of the great boar, "Highclair Topper," bought in England by Biltmore Farm, at a cost of \$1,400. Can supply stock at any age, plus not akin if desired. Have also a fine lot of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. FRANK PITTARD, R. R. No. 6, PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

ANCONAS!

Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

FAVEROLLES.

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No culls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

Young's Poultry Powder is the only positively known remedy to cure Roup, Cholera and other diseases of fowls. Price, 33c postpaid. Young's Lice Paint never fails to kill. Kentucky agent: Percy E. Hoge, Jett, Ky.

We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatcher.

JNO. R. YOUNG, Aberdeen, Miss.

Mammoth
Bronze
Turkeys...

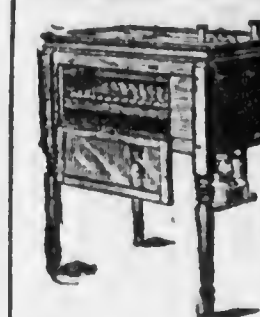
75 Head Young Stock for Sale.

Did you see my exhibit of M. B. Turkeys at the Great Kentucky State Fair? Here is the record: 1st on pen, 1st and 2nd on Toms, 1st and 2nd on hens, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet. My turkeys have size and plumage and win the Blue every where shown. Prices reasonable. Address

Mrs. R. A. Owen,
Simpsonville, Shelby County, Ky., Box 31.

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Book on Poultry

And catalogue for 1903. 50 pages of illustrations. How to raise chickens successfully. Diagrams with full descriptions of poultry houses. All about thoroughbred fowls, lowest prices. Show birds a specialty. Sent to any address on receipt of 7c for postage. G. G. SHOEMAKER, Box 34-D, York, Pa., U. S. A.



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Don't you want the most beautiful catalogue ever issued by an incubator Co. The Prairie State Incubator Company have it. 50 full page tinted plates, a beautiful original painting, over 700 half tone illustrations. We send it free. Write at once. Ask for catalogue No. 65. The best incubator and the best brooder made in the U. S. by the Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.

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You
Seen
It

Our 32-page Illustrated Monthly. The most influential journal in the field. Special departments for Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats and Pet Stock. Three trial subscription 10 cents. Sample copy free.

The Fanciers' World, Station N., Chicago.

J. G. COILE & CO., Monticello, Georgia.

Offers  Silver, - White,
Barred and White
Plymouth Rocks,  Buff Wyandottes

For Sale. As good as any and better than the average. Have been in the business ten years and can please you. If you want the best write to

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#2 ALSO BREEDERS OF SETTER AND POINTER DOGS.

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CURE
GUARANTEED.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE is the only remedy known to positively cure Roup in all its forms, as long as the fowl can see to drink. **FOR CANKER**, especially in the pigeons, this cure excels all others. One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Directions with every package. If it fails to cure, we refund the money. Post-paid, small sizes, 50c; large size \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LOUSE KILLER never fails to kill. Try it. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage.

CONKEY'S EGG FOOD AND POULTRY TONIC will keep your flock in perfect health and make hens lay. 25c per package and 15c extra for postage. AGENTS WANTED.

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For sale by all Poultry Supply Houses and Druggists. Do not send stamps.



ROSEDALE FARM.

My eggs are proving wonderfully fertile and are hatching a large per cent. of good chicks. They are from prize winning pens. You may need a setting from my **WHITE LECHORNS OR BARRED P. ROCKS.**

I have four yards of Leghorns and seven yards of Rocks. Can send eggs from either cockerel or pullet matings at \$2 per 15, or \$5 per 45. Good hatch guaranteed.

OLLIE ESDALE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

S. C. B. MINORCAS.

Some Extra Choice Cockerels

For Sale at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 Each,

According to Individual Merit.

Silverthorn Place, Anchorage, Kentucky.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY.

Just a few White Wyandotte cockerels, eight months old, at \$1.50 each. Just what you are looking for, provided you are looking for something good. Let us write you about them.

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Winona Poultry Yards

Are now mated for the egg season of 1913 with as grand a lot of

Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

As ever graced the yards of any breeder North or South.

Why not buy from the best stock obtainable, that has been line bred for years and get the benefit of our experience? Eggs \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Our catalogue is free.

E. DUNSTAN, WINONA, MISS.
Mention FANCY FOWLS. 3-121



For Sale!

Bronze Turkeys

—AND—

Pointer -:- Dogs!

At the Kentucky State Show on poultry I won the following: B. P. Rocks, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet. Buff Cochins, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pen. Buff Leghorns, 2nd cock, 2nd hen, 2nd pullet, 2nd pen. Black Langshans, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st pen. Light Brahmas, 1st cock, 2nd hen. C. I. Games, 2nd cock, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 2nd pen. Embden Geese, 2nd cock, 2nd hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet. Pekin Ducks, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

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THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. P. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE FARM RAISED AND PROLIFIC LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.

EGGS \$1.50 per 15,
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Prices of stock on application. Prompt shipments Write your wants.

J. H. SLEDD,

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Nelson's

Single Comb



Black Minorcas

Always Win Their Share

Of prizes. Won 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet at Louisville State Fair this season. These and many other fine ones for sale. Will offer some bargains in females. Also one pen cheap if taken at once. The kind the other fellow wants when he sees them in the show room.

George B. Nelson, Jr., Winchester, Kentucky.

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FANCY FOWLS

HOPKINSVILLE, KY

VOL VI DECEMBER, 1962 NO 12



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J. G. COILE & CO.,

Monticello, Georgia.

Offers  Silver, - White,
Barred and White
Plymouth Rocks,  Buff Wyandottes

For Sale. As good as any and better than the average. Have been in the business ten years and can please you. If you want the best write to

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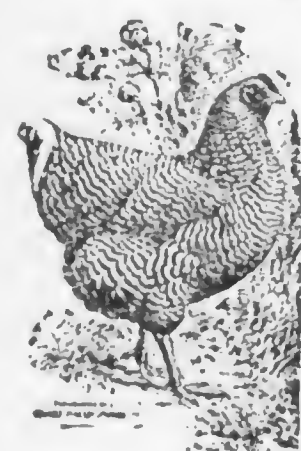
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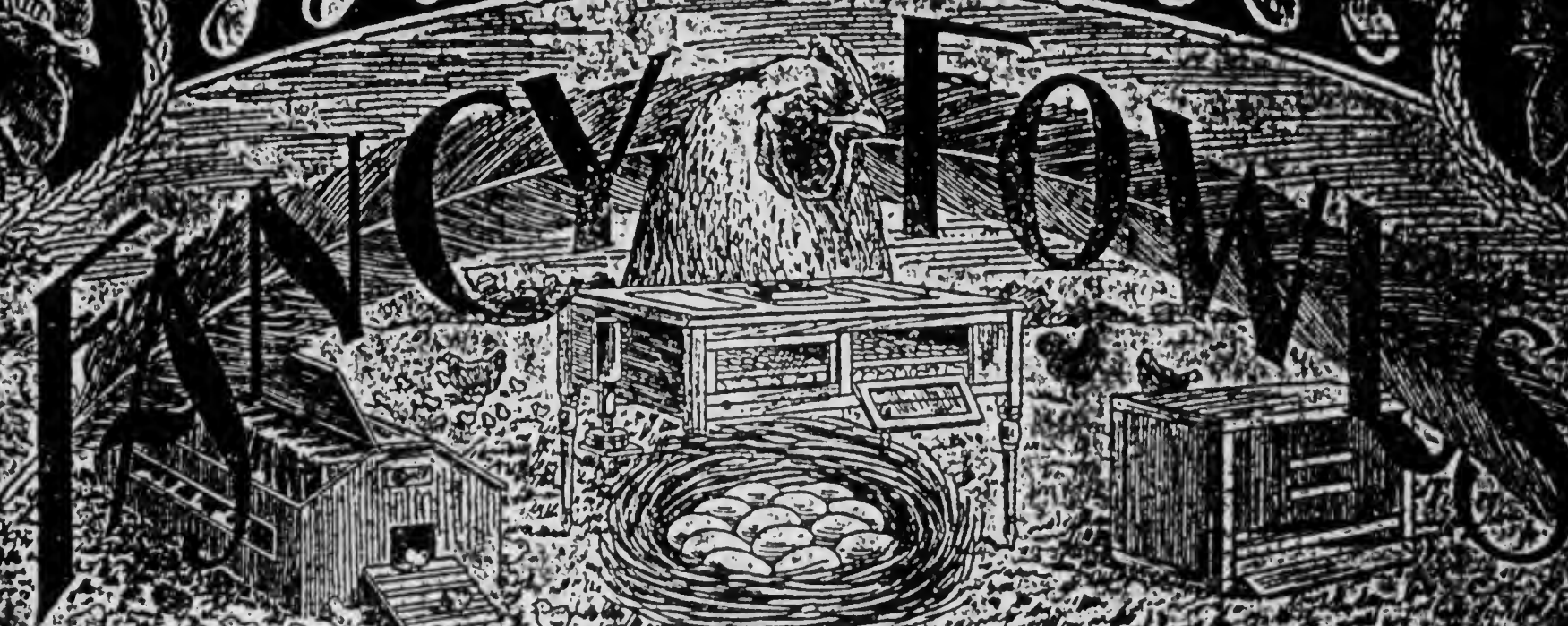


Black Minorcas

Always Win Their Share

Of prizes. Won 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet at Louisville State Fair this season. These and many other line ones for sale. Will offer some bargains in females. Also one pen cheap if taken at once. The kind the other fellow wants when he sees them in the show room.

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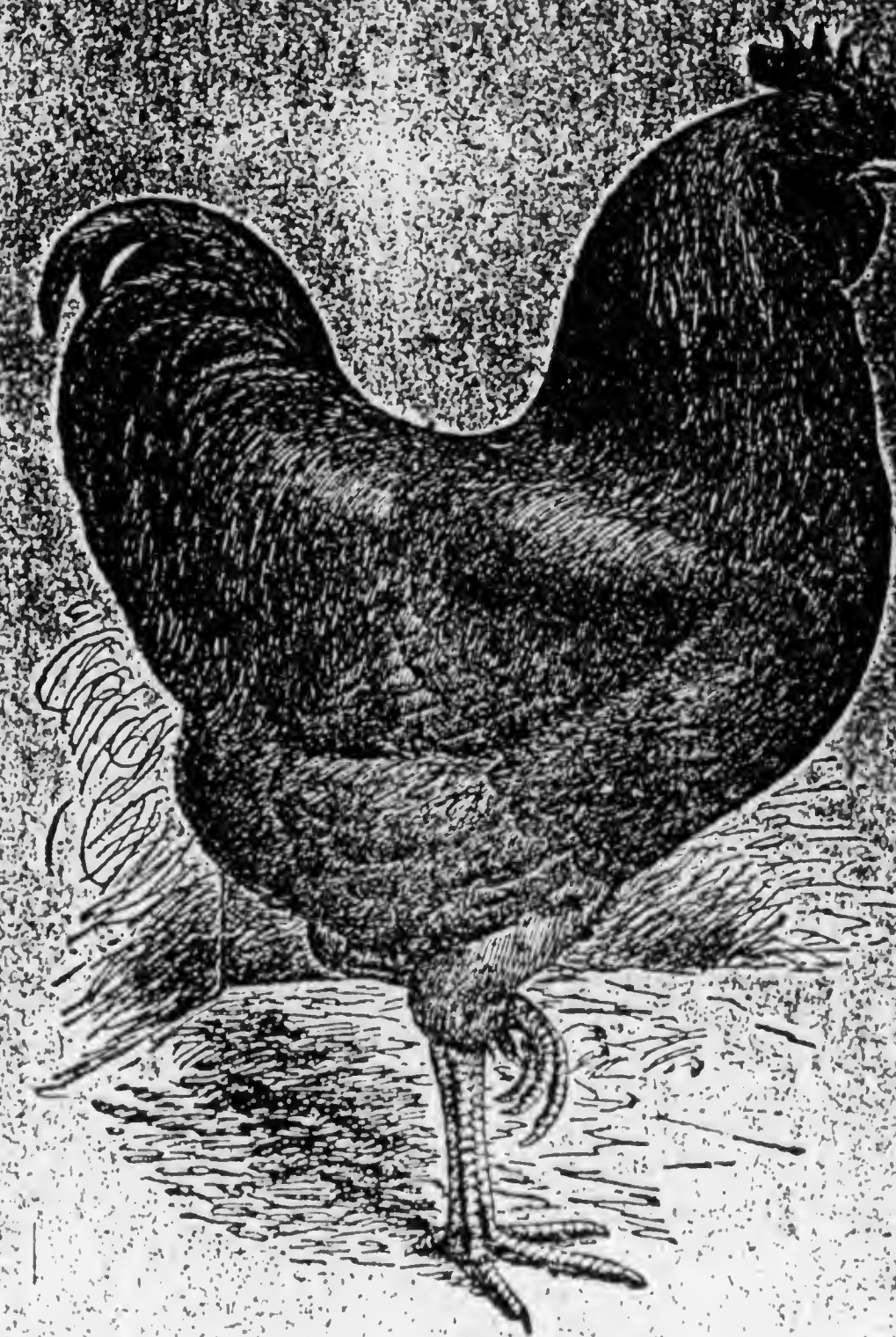


HOPKINSVILLE, KY

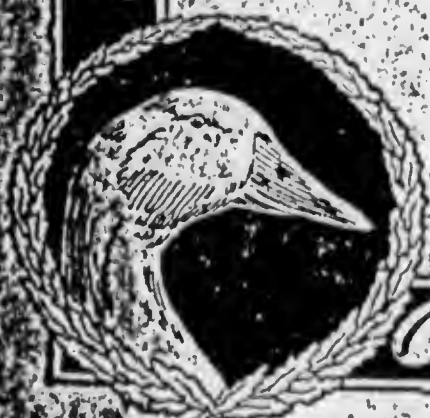
VOL. VI.

DECEMBER, 1902.

NO. 12



SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS.



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Have Repeatedly Emphasized Their Near Approach to Standard Requirements and They Are Stronger Now Than Ever.

Their record in competition with the cream of the country, in the greatest shows, speaks for itself and is sufficient evidence of their quality.

Louisville, Ky., 1900, second and fourth cock; first, second and third hen; second cockerel, first, second, third and fourth pullet; first and second pen; and five specials.

Chicago, Ills., Jan. 1901, first and second pullets, fifth cockerel; second pen and two specials.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1900, first and second cocks; first, second and third cockerels; first, second and fourth hens, first, second and fourth pullets; first and second pens.

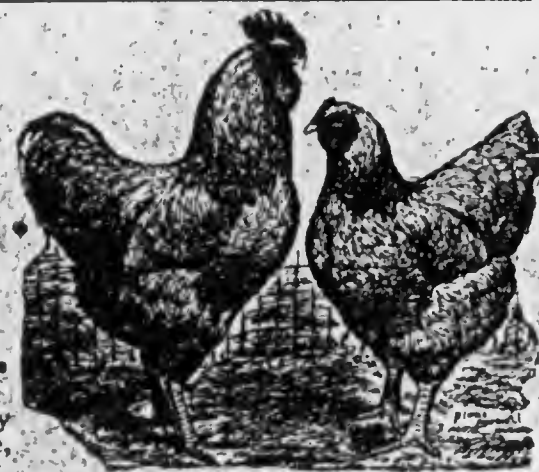
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 1901, first and third cocks; first, second and third cockerels; first, second, third and fourth hens; second and fourth pullets; first and second pens.

Chicago, Jan. 1902, first and fourth cock; fifth cockerel; second hen; third pullet, second pen.

If you want Cornish Indian Games write me and you shall have them at honest prices, in single birds; mated pairs, trios or breeding pens. I have pleased hundreds, I can please you.

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My foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, January, 1902. On Buff I won 1st cockerel, tie 1st pullet, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best results, and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you, for I am in the chicken business to stay. My stock is all farm-raised.

GEORGE DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.

Brown - Leghorns! Line Bred.



YES! I have cockerels and pullets, fine, large, vigorous, breeding stock. Prices that will interest you this month. Write me.

Circular Free, write for it.

E. E. Carter, 120 Church Place, Knoxville, Tenn.



P. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes,
(Ringlet Strain.) (Dustan Strain.)

S. C. B. LEGHORNS
(That Will Lay.)

If you are looking for bargains in the above varieties, don't fail to write me. I have many choice specimens to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. N. PARKS, Mulberry, Tenn.

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Heavy layers of large white eggs. Mated for best results. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 for 15. My Buff Plymouth Rocks are fine, they are also mated for best results. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. My White Game Bantams are little beauties. I have some of them for sale. Eggs from them for hatching \$.50 for 15. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P. H. Walker, Cleveland, Tenn.

\$5 A PAIR!

Five pairs of High-bred WHITE MINORCAS to be sold at this price. It seems ridiculous, and the quality cannot be had anywhere at such a price as I offer. Each bird bred from a string of prize winning blood, who lead in the foremost shows of the country.

My...

White Minorcas

Won at Atlanta, Ga., October 21 to 25, 1902—the South's greatest poultry show, on only six entries, in full classes, first cock, first cockerel, first hen, first pullet, second hen and second pullet. This shows the quality in them. Remember I have only FIVE pairs to offer. Or can mate avrio for \$7.50, pen for \$12.00. Let me send you my illustrated catalogue.

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Box 328-F,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Buff Barred and White Rocks, and White Wyandottes, Orpingtons, B. Cochins,

Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15.

Write me.

MRS. M. C. ANDERSON,
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Canada's Best

Rose and Single Comb

..Brown Leghorns..

Up-to-Date. Bred by a Specialist.

Stock for Sale. Eggs in Season.

Write Me for Prices.

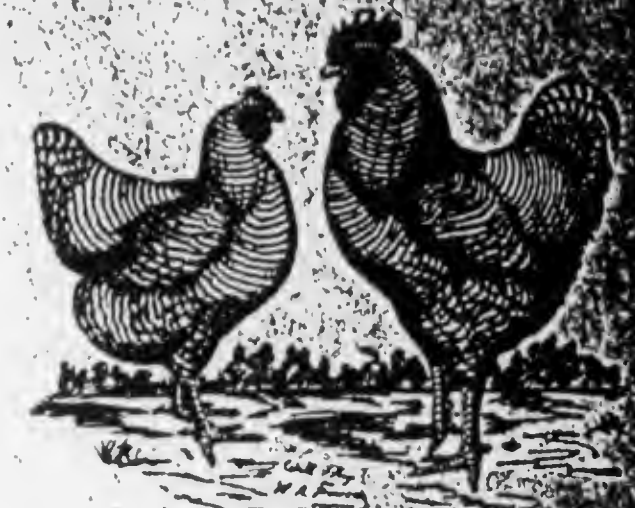
W. E. Brown, Kleinberg, Ont., Canada

\$4.50 Brooder

We claim it an improvement over all brooders. If you will send for our catalogue, we can convince you that they are the most successful brooder made. AMERICAN BROODER CO. BOX 11. RACINE WIS.

FANCY FOWLS.

THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN —OF— Exhibition Barred P. Rocks



which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 2nd and 4th hen, H. A. Bridge: Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet, 1st pen, and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.

EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.



ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.

JNO. W. TANNER,
BOX 720, PARIS, KY.

OUR WINNINGS

—AT THE—

Great Hagerstown 1902 Fair

Just Held Are As Follows:

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—1st and 3d cocks, 1st hen, 2d and 4th cockerels, 1st pullet, 1st and 2d pens.

BARRED ROCKS.—4th cock, 2d and 5th cockerel, 5th pullet, 3d and 5th pens.

WHITE ROCKS.—5th cock, 2d and 3d cockerels, 2d and 3d pullets, 1st pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—2d cockerel, 5th pullet.

We have 2,500 young Birds for sale and will be pleased to quote prices. Write Us Your Wants.

Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1892—Moore's Cornish Indians—1902

Have Repeatedly Emphasized Their Near Approach to Standard Requirements and They Are Stronger Now Than Ever.

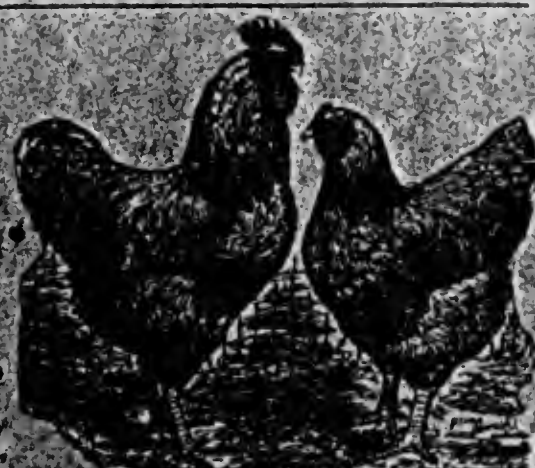
Their record in competition with the cream of the country, in the greatest shows, speaks for itself and is sufficient evidence of their quality.
 Louisville, Ky., 1900, second and fourth cock; first, second and third hen; second cockerel, first, second, third and fourth pullet; first and second pen and five specials.
 Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1901, first and second pullets, fifth cockerel; second pen and two specials.
 Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1900, first and second cocks; first, and second cockerels; first, second and fourth hens, first, second and fourth pullets; first and second pens.
 Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 1901, first and third cocks; first, second and third cockerels; first, second, third and fourth hens; second and fourth pullets; first and second pens.
 Chicago, Jan. 1902, first and fourth cock; fifth cockerel; second hen; third pullet, second pen.

If you want Cornish Indian Games write me and you shall have them at honest prices, in single birds, mated pairs, trios or breeding pens. I have pleased hundreds, I can please you.

CARL C. MOORE, Box 92, HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

DARWIN'S

Barred Buff and White
 Plymouth Rocks.



Foundation stock was the very best that money could buy. On Barred Rocks I won 1st cock at Huntsville, Tenn., 1902. On Buffs I won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd and 3rd hen. No Whites shown. My matings this season are made for the very best and should produce some fine birds. A few cockerels in Barred and Buffs for sale.

EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15

Write me for a list of prices, whether you buy or not. I want to get acquainted with you. Send me a stamp to day. My stock is all farm-raised.

GEORGE DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.

Brown - Leghorns!
 Line Bred.

YES! I have cockerels and pullets, fine, large, vigorous, breeding stock. Prices that will interest you this month. Write me.

Circular Free, write for it.

E. E. Carter, 120 Church Place, Knoxville, Tenn.

B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes,

(Ring Neck Strain.) (Dustan Strain.)

S. C. B. LEGHORNS
 (That Will Lay.)

If you are looking for bargains in the above varieties, don't fail to write me. I have many choice specimens to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. N. PARKS, Mulberry, Tenn.

BUFF LEGHORNS WIN First Prizes

For 1899 and 1900. Mated for best results. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Best 150 for 15. Buff and White Plymouth Rocks are fine. They are also mated for best results at reasonable prices. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Mr. White Game Bantams are also available for sale. Eggs from them for hatching \$3.50 for 15. Write me for a list of prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. 12-64

P. H. Walker, Cleveland, Tenn.

\$5 A PAIR!

Five pairs of High-bred WHITE MINORCAS to be sold at this price. It seems ridiculous, and the quality cannot be had anywhere at such a price as I offer. Each bird bred from a string of prize winning blood, who lead in the foremost shows of the country.

My...

White
 Minorcas

Won at Atlanta, Ga., October 21 to 26, 1902—the South's greatest poultry show on only six entries, in full classes, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2nd hen and 2nd pullet. This shows the quality in them. Remember I have only FIVE pairs to offer. Or can make a trio for \$7.50, pen for \$12.00. Let me send you my illustrated catalogue.

F. S. BULLINGTON,
 Box 328 F
 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Buff Barred and White Rocks,
 and White Wyandottes,
 Orpingtons, B. Cochins,

Black and White Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, Rhode I. Reds, S. S. Hamburgs, Yellow and Grey B. Turkeys.

Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15.

Write me.

MRS. M. C. ANDERSON,
 Shelbyville, Tenn.

Canada's Best
 Rose and Single Comb

Brown Leghorns.

Up-to-Date, Bred by a Specialist.
 Stock for Sale. Eggs in Season.
 Write Me for Prices.
 W. E. Brown, Kleinberg, Ont., Canada

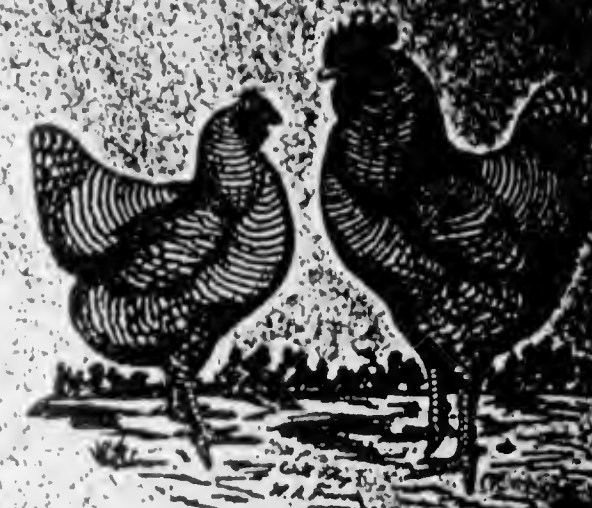
SUCCESS! 30 DAY BROODER \$4.50 Brooder
 We claim it is an improvement over all brooders. If you will send for our catalogue, we will convince you that they are the most successful brooder made. AMERICAN BROODER CO. BOX 11, RACINE WIS.

FANCY FOWLS.

THE BLUE GRASS STRAIN

OF

Exhibition Barred P. Rocks



which has won the majority of the prizes in Louisville since 1898, sustained its reputation by winning in 1901,

2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pen, 206 Barred Rocks competing. At the same show in 1900, it won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel, score 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1st and 2nd pullet, score 94½, 94½; 3rd hen, 2nd and 2nd pen, H. A. Bridge, Judge. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1902, my birds again sustained their proud record and won 1st, 3rd and 4th hen, tied 1st pullet; 1st pen; and \$5 special for ten highest scoring B. R. in the show. On Bronze Turkeys, my yearling tom scored 97 and tied for prize, weight 38 pounds.

EGGS, \$5 AND \$3.

ORDER EGGS FROM BIRDS
 THAT PRODUCE WINNERS.



JNO. W. TANNER,
 BOX 720, PARIS, KY.

OUR WINNINGS

AT THE

Great Hagerstown 1902 Fair

Just Held Are As Follows:

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—1st and 3d cocks, 1st hen, 2d and 4th cockerels, 1st pullet, 1st and 2d pens.

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We have 2,500 young Birds for sale and will be pleased to quote prices. Write Us Your Wants.

Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE 5 WISE VIRGINS AND THE 5 FOOLISH VIRGINS

Was that the Former Provided for the FUTURE
and the Latter for the PRESENT.

Any Person Entering the Belgian Industry Who Procures Their
Breeding Stock of the

Eastern Importing & Breeding Co.

And Become a Member Entitled to all Its Privileges, IS WISE.

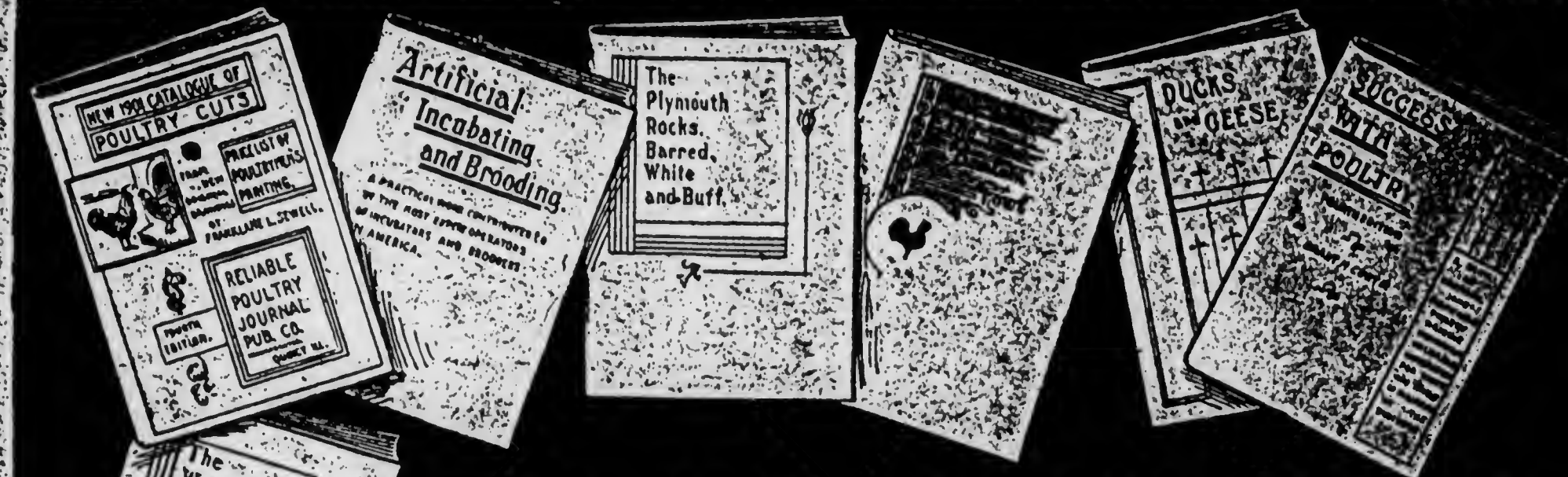
IT'S one thing to **RAISE** Belgians—it's another thing to **SELL** them **PROFITABLY**. The Eastern Importing and Breeding Company now receive orders from all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Etc. The price of fine Belgians are advancing, the demand is increasing, and for nearly two years we have not only sold all offered by our members, but have been compelled to buy thousands from outside breeders to fill our orders. We never sold a pound of meat for **LESS** than **20 CENTS**. Now to supply the wealthy clubs, families and restaurants in New York and Philadelphia, we have **COLD STORAGE** in New York and have **ADVANCED THE PRICE OF MEAT TO 30 CENTS PER POUND**, and in these markets alone we can handle every pound of meat that our members can produce. **ANY PERSON** engaging in the industry of breeding **BELGIANS** for market, who purchase breeding stock from private breeders, who can render them no assistance and who breeds with no assurance of a remunerative market, is **UNWISE**. This **FACT** accounts for the many that have dropped out while we have doubled, trebled and quadrupled our business. We supply a market and a good one.

"Hare, Hutch and Hennery."

The Belgian hare paper published at the headquarters of the Eastern Importing and Breeding Company, and crowded full of information about Belgians, tells how to make **FIVE TIMES THE PROFIT** raising **BELGIANS** that can be made on poultry. **ONE CENT** brings you a sample copy **FREE**. Two-cent stamp brings you **TWO** copies, a 26 page book and other literature. **FIVE CENTS** in stamps will bring you all the above and a large poster for your rabbitry that will tell you "How We Feed Belgian Hares and Care for Them in Health and Sickness."

We have a very Attractive, Desirable way to make money—our next **SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DAY IS FEBRUARY 1, 1903**. Please let us hear from you **AT ONCE**. It will be to our mutual benefit. As to our **RELIABILITY** ask the publisher of this paper, or any of the hundreds of customers we have scattered over the country. Address:

Eastern Importing & Breeding Co.,
Postoffice Box E, Belfast, Maine.



R.P.J. POULTRY BOOKS

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY Is a book of 112 pages, 9x12 inches in size, that contains the subject of "Poultry for Profit" more and better practical, reliable information than any other book published. Gives the cream of established facts. Written and compiled by the editor of the RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, who has given many years of careful study to the poultry business. Price \$1.00

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING Is most up-to-date and most practical work on this important subject. It is contributed to by the leading authorities of this country. It has 88 pages, each 12x9 inches, many illustrations, including a number of designs of modern brooder houses, laying houses, and incubator cellars. Complete instructions on the use and abuse of incubators. How to start right and go right in raising chickens by artificial means. Price 50c

BARRED, WHITE and BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS This book consists of 112 pages, each 9x12 inches. It contains elegant color plates of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, shown in their natural colors, reproduced from oil paintings made by the world's greatest poultry artist, Franklane J. Sewell. Among the contributors are the following: A. C. Hawkins, B. B. Thompson, Bradley Bros., A. C. Smith, J. Felch, D. J. Lambert, U. R. Fishel, Robt. H. Essex, C. H. Latham, F. W. Richardson, Theo. Hewes, F. W. Hitchcock, W. S. Russell, C. A. Emery, S. B. Noble and others. Price 50c

THE WYANDOTTES: Silver, Golden, White, Buff and Partridge. A new publication treating extensively upon this breed. The frontispiece is a handsome reproduction from Mr. Sewell's oil painting of "White Wyandottes to date," representing the winning cockerel and pullet at Boston in January, 1898. We have had made especially for this book full-page drawings of Silver, Golden, White and Buff Wyandottes. Eighty pages fully illustrated. Price 50c

THE LEGHORNS All Varieties. This publication will delight fanciers of that widely bred and favorite fowl—the Leghorns. No breeder can afford to be without the information written by such judges as I. K. Felch, T. J. Marshall, H. S. Babcock, F. H. Shellabarger, Theo. Hewes, D. T. Heimlich, C. A. Emery, Chas. McClave, Ezra Cornell, W. S. Russell, F. B. Zimmer, Wm. Hilary Bright and others. Twelve full-page illustrations and many others. Price 50c

EGGS AND EGG FARMS Is made up of contributions from experienced and successful breeders. It gives their methods of housing, breeding, rearing, and feeding fowls with a view to increasing egg production. The lengthy chapters on feeding and breeding will be found invaluable to breeders of exhibition or utility fowls. An 80-page book, fully illustrated. Price 50c

DUCKS AND GESE Tells how the most successful breeders of the day manage their enormous flocks and derive handsome profits; gives detailed instructions for breeding, rearing and feeding, and presents the best and most reliable information relating to details of management and profits on Ducks and Geese. It is fully illustrated with up-to-date cuts of the big farms and their stock. Price 50c

TURKEYS Their Care and Management. The most complete book written upon turkey culture, and treats of every branch of the subject. Among the prominent breeders who have spent time and effort in preparing articles for this book are Mrs. Mackey, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. Singleton, S. B. Johnston, J. F. Crangle, W. J. Bell, B. F. Ulrey, B. P. Hislop, W. A. Moon, Ed. Isley, J. A. Leland and T. Jones. The colored reproduction of an oil painting by Sewell aided by numerous half-tones makes this the very best turkey book published. Price 50c

POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES Consists of 32 large pages, 9x12 inches, and contains the latest designs of practical poultry buildings for the city lot, the village acre and the farm; also complete and convenient houses for the fancier and plans for building extensive poultry farms. Price 25c

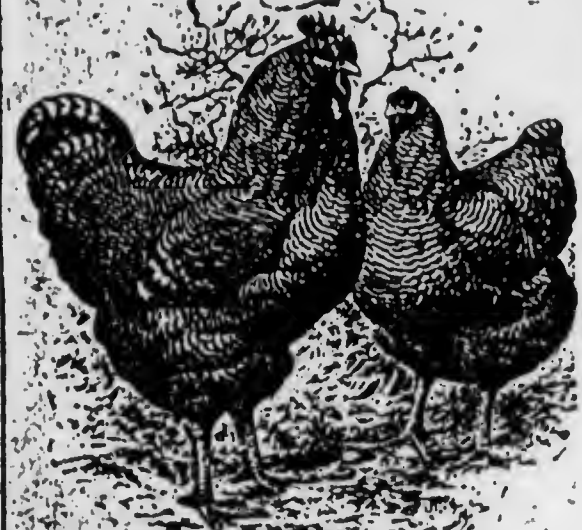
THE BANTAM FOWL The most complete and fully illustrated Bantam book published in this country. Mr. T. F. McGrew, judge and breeder, spent many months collecting and writing the matter, and over sixty copyrighted illustrations were made expressly for this book. Every person interested in Bantams as pets or for profit will want a copy. Price 50c

RELIABLE POULTRY REMEDIES Consists of 64 pages, each 5x6 inches, points out the causes, describes the symptoms and gives tried remedies for roup, colds, cholera, canker, indigestion, constipation, dysentery, congestion of liver, gapes, chicken pox, black rot, crop-bound, scaly legs, bumble-foot, and other diseases of fowls. Contains full instructions on care of poultry to prevent diseases. Price 25c

We Can Furnish Any or All of the Above Books at the Prices Named.

FANCY FOWLS CO., HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

CHICKEN ROOST.



Barred and White Plymouth Rocks,
Black Langshans and B. B. Red Game Bantams.

White Rock pen for 1903 will be headed by second cock at Birmingham, Ala., and contains first and fourth hens, second pullet Birmingham and second and fourth pullets Boston 1902. Others equally as good. Barred Rock pen will have second and third hens Atlanta 1901, first, second and fourth pullets Charleston 1902; first pullet Birmingham 1902. Langshans, fine pen. Bantams, never beaten in show room. Have won 100 firsts and seconds in 3 years.

Fine Lot Young Stock, all Varieties, For Sale.

EGGS IN SEASON AT \$2.00 FOR 15.

Mrs. S. J. Fearing, Tecumseh, Ala.

Mention FANCY FOWLS when writing.

THE CHAMPIONS OF THE SOUTH

THOMPSON'S BUFF ROCKS

Are Prize Winners Wherever Shown in the Most
Competition, With Scores From 95 to 95 1-2.
Have won more prizes than all competitors combined. Our
unparalleled record at four large shows the past season has
thoroughly demonstrated the superiority of our birds by
winning every prize offered. Choice Stock For Sale.

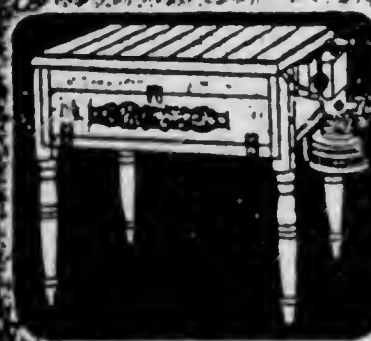
Golden Plume Poultry Yards,

Lock Box 168, BURLINGTON, N. C.

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OF THE
FINEST
ELOCKS
IN
AMERICA

Tell Your Troubles To Johnson

You are having troubles if you are using an out-of-date
incubator. Get an Improved
Sure Hatch Incubator



With its direct action, automatic regulator—the
greatest improvement in incubators in years. Set
ready for use—no complications—absolutely ac-
curate. We send you an Improved Sure Hatch on
30 Days' Free Trial and won't ask a double
price for it either. A strong machine, durably built,
and it does hatch sure. Eggs in a Sure Hatch
take on a natural polish, showing that we're fol-
lowing Nature's way. Get Johnson's new book, full of in-
cubator news and how to hatch. 200 pictures, valuable tables, etc.
SURE HATCH INC. CO.
Columbus, Ohio. Clay Center, Neb.
(Never mind the street address—everybody
knows where we are.)



Dazzling Color! Barred to the Skin.

That is what our B. P. Rocks are. Young
stock almost mature for \$1 and upwards. Buy now,
for next month the prices will go up. A few more
Guinea-Pigs at \$1 per pair. Mention F. F.
Mrs. H. J. McCafferty, 1226 No. 15 St., Birmingham, Ala.



Ormas' Incubators

\$6.00

And Up. Catalogue Free!

Mica Crystal Grit,
Oyster Shell, Lice Killers,
Bone Mills.

Six Catalogues—all Free.

Barber's Drug and Seed Store,
Birmingham, Alabama.

BUFF LEGHORNS.



BREEDING PEN

Headed by 1st prize
cockerel at Atlanta,
Ga. Females scored
top 934. EGGS \$1.50
per setting.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

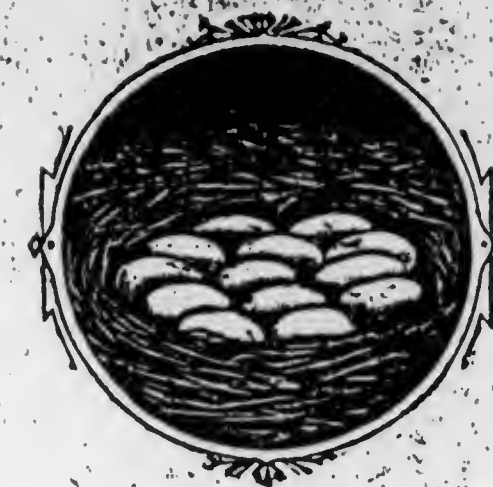
Pure Ringlets. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

W. F. LILLY, 2 B. St., Petros, Tenn.

AT A BARGAIN.

Rather than feed them over winter, I will sell
at a great bargain Barred Plymouth Rock cock-
erels and pullets—Hawkins and Conger strains—
\$2 for cockerels and \$1 each for the pullets. Single
Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1 each. Mam-
moth Bronze Turkeys, yearling Toms \$4 each.
Wolf and Ferguson strain; and Mammoth Pekin
Ducks \$2 each. Hollack, Rankin and Newman
strains.
MRS. LAURA T. NASH,
P. O. Box 41, Northville, Kentucky.

Fancy



Fowls.

Vol. 6.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., DECEMBER 10, 1902.

No. 12

CAROLINA FAIR.

**Poultry Show at Greensbo-
ro, N. C., Oct. 21-24.**

Any one who does not believe
the poultry industry is growing
in the South should have been at
the Central Carolina Fair and
he would have soon been con-
vinced that we have as fine birds
and as many of them as are found
anywhere in the country.

The management of the fair
had erected a building especially
for the poultry and pet stock and
new coops were conveniently ar-
ranged for the accommodation
of all kinds of fowls, and cages,
hutches, etc., for the pets. These
were all filled with specimens
well up in condition for the sea-
son. There were something
near two thousand birds, rabbits,
&c., on exhibition, and much
praise is due Mr. J. A. P. Wolfe,
manager, for the successful way
in which he handled the show
from start to finish and his cour-
teous and obliging treatment of
exhibitors as well as visitors.

The American class was the
strongest. Barred Plymouth
Rocks and White Wyandottes
being in the lead. Many fine
specimens were shown and bar-
ring to the skin was very much
in evidence among the Rocks,
and snow white was the rule
among the Wyandottes. An ex-
tra fine Barred Rock cockerel
exhibited by the Archdale Poul-
try Yards attracted the atten-
tion of many visitors and
"cranks."

In the Asiatic class there were

some good birds, Langshans be-
ing the most numerous. There
was a good show in the Mediter-
ranean class, in fact this came
next to the American, and by the
way the little Single Comb Brown
Leghorn is attracting attention
all over the country. There
were about fifty Buff Orp-
ingtons on exhibition and some
good ones, too, were shown. We
noticed a pullet exhibited by the
Southern Poultry Farm, also one
by the Vernon Hall Farm, that
were buff throughout. There
were quite a lot of Pit Games,
and Bantams in abundance as
well as turkeys, geese and ducks.
Belgian Hares, pigeons, squirrels
and last the horned rooster we
noticed with the Archdale Poul-
try Yards' exhibit. This rooster
is the production of a cross that
perhaps dates back to when the
memory of man runneth not. He
has a horn about two inches long
just above each eye growing out
from the edge of the comb. This
freak attracted a great deal of at-
tention and no end of comment.

The premiums were placed by
Judge Stanton, of New York, to
the entire satisfaction of all.

Two years ago there were on-
ly about two hundred birds on
exhibition here and the rapid in-
crease is unmistakable evidence
of the growth of interest in pure
bred poultry in this section of
the country. In a very short
time the Greensboro show will
stand among the first.

We have been unable to secure
a list of the awards, but hope to
send it in for the next issue of
this most valuable paper.

O. E. WILSON,
Archdale, N. C.

New Albany Show.

The Hoosier State Poultry
Pet Stock Association will hold
its annual exhibition at New Al-
bany, Ind., January 14th to 21st,
1903.

Our show this coming winter
will undoubtedly be the largest
ever held in this section of the
Indiana. Our Association is in an
excellent financial condition and
perfectly able to meet all the
liabilities it may incur.

We have a long list of valuable
specials, which together with
our liberal cash premiums and
score card signed by Mr. Theo.
Hewes as judge, will certainly be
a great inducement for breeders
to exhibit with us. We guaran-
tee fair and square treatment to
every one. Our premium list is
now ready for mailing and a
copy will be promptly furnished
to any one requesting it.

H. C. GIFFORD, Secretary,
New Albany, Ind.

S. & L. Fuller's Winnings At Atlanta.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

1st cockerel; 1st, 3d, and 4th
pullets. No old birds shown in
single class.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

1st cockerel; 1st, 2d, and 3d
pullets. No old birds shown.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

2d cock; 4th hen; 4th pen.

WHITE GUINEAS.

2d old birds; 2d chicks.

PEKIN DUCKS.

3d pair. One pair entered.
Did not show any B. C. Ban-
tams.

"Something Doing" in Tennessee.

One little town—just one small shipping point—and look! "Gleason, Tenn., Nov. 14th:—Bennett & Smith, produce dealers of this place, shipped one lot of turkeys this week, numbering seven hundred. They have shipped during the fall in the neighborhood of 1,500 dozen chickens and 100,000 dozen eggs."

This item appeared in the Nashville Banner on the date given. How much do you think these figures mean to the country women and children in the vicinity of Gleason? What does it show to their credit? Does it not show that they are fully alive to their best interests, and know full well the value of the poultry on the farm?

Gleason, lying as it does to the west of the capital city, is not one of the great poultry and egg shipping points of the state like Shelbyville, Petersburg, Fayetteville, Tullahoma, Greeneville and other towns still further to the east, and yet these figures show that Gleason has a good reason to be proud of.

Nashville is a poultry market—a great poultry market—from which base the flow of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks and eggs to the south, the southeast, as well as to the northeast and the north. It is almost continuous the year around. Great wagons loaded with crates of eggs, and others piled high with coops of live fowls, may be seen on the streets of Tennessee's capital city most any day and most all day, while barrels of dressed and iced poultry are wheeled away from the produce houses to the export points all through the year.

All this means money—good, hard-earned dollars and cents for the good people of Tennessee, and more especially for the women and children who have the chief care of the poultry on the farm. And what is true of Ten-

nessee is likewise true of Kentucky, Missouri and other states that are alive to the value of the poultry product and advanced in their methods of caring for and marketing the same.

There is only one point, or, at least, there is one point, in which the poultry raiser generally deficient, and that is in fattening the fowls for market. The tendency to market a chicken on the assumption that "a chicken is a chicken," fat or lean, generally leads to its going into market lean. But this shortage is being overcome to some extent through the system of buying and selling fowls by the pound, which is really the only proper way to handle the fowls, dead or alive. Then every pound of flesh has its value, and the more pounds the more money for any consignment. This should lead those who market fowls to fatten them the same as they ordinarily do hogs and cattle being prepared for market.

When this system is more generally followed there will be more money in the business for the producer and more satisfaction to the consumer.—H. B. GEER, Nashville, Tenn., in Farmers Home Journal.

Lice and Want of "Grit."

When chickens are drooping and dumpish, and have pale, sickly combs and gills, and are now and then dying, you may rest assured that they are either troubled with lice or that they lack "grit," so indispensable to their health and life, or that they are suffering with both of these troubles. The symptoms are so much alike in each case that it is difficult to determine which it is without a somewhat critical diagnosis, and even then one might be more or less deceived. To hasten and also make sure of effectual relief, it would be advisable to apply the best remedy for each at the same time, since

neither would interfere with the other, and both remedies will happily do the chickens good, whether sick or well.

For lice, dusting with some good insect powder is very important. Apply the powder well under the wings and around the vent especially. A slight sprinkling over the body would be well. A little dusting-bellows can be bought for 10 cents, and it is a most excellent contrivance for the purpose as it distributes the dust evenly and economically as to quantity, thus preventing waste. Coal oil should also be rubbed on the chickens' legs. If they are scaly a few applications will cleanse them; and if they are smooth, the coal oil will prevent them becoming scaly. The very best time for dusting chickens is at roosting time, and coal oil should be freely sprinkled over the floor and walls of the chicken house. Both the dusting and the coal oil process should be repeated every three or four days until the sickly appearance disappears. In the meantime remember almost every day to mix in the food for the chickens some sand; keep all the time on the ground where they are fed some pounded glass or dishes or sharp sand. No chicken can thrive in the absence of such provisions for their needs.

I failed to mention in the proper place the importance of chickens having frequent dust baths. The breeder of chickens makes a most egregious blunder who fails to have some kind of arrangement whereby his chickens can wallow in dust at will. It is a part of their nature and must be provided for. Some writers on poultry raising claim that saw dust, mixed with fine earth dust, is a great help, but I am quite sure this must be false. These directions followed almost always exchange drooping, pale-combed chickens for live, vigorous, healthy ones. Try it and see for yourself.—T. E. RICHIE, in the Epitome.

The Egg Eaters.

A hen confirmed bit of egg-eating seems to be taking the egg from the nest. She does not appear to know that those in the other boxes are just as good. If you can ascertain the box for which she has such partiality you can in some cases effect a cure of the habit, simply by closing it up, or removing it entirely from the building. There was a hen in one of the writer's poultry houses the past winter that was under suspicion as an egg-eater. The evidence against her was not strong enough to condemn her to the block, but was sufficient to put her on the list of suspects. There was a nest in one corner of the house that was used but by one hen, all the others in the pen finding some objection to its style or location. In passing through the house we would sometimes see this hen on the nest, but when we went to collect the eggs a few hours later, the egg which we confidently expected to find in that box was not there. Several times we found proof of the fact that it had been there, but had been eaten. We knew to a certainty that the hen that had laid it was not the thief. The eggs in none of the other boxes were ever disturbed. One day we were at work in an adjoining pen while this hen was on the nest and the suspect was out in the yard, though she would come in occasionally and contemplate the layer in a way which could be interpreted as urging her to hurry up the job. When the egg was laid and the loud cackle announced the important fact, the suspected hen made a bee line for the nest and proceeded at once to devour the egg. Our first impulse was to kill her, but we hesitated to do this for the reason that she was one of our very best specimens. We removed the layer to another pen and with her the nest box, and

there has been no more egg-eating in that pen.

We thus saved a good hen, but it is the only instance in which we ever spared an egg-eater that had clearly been proven guilty of the crime.—Michigan Poultry Breeder.

LEADS TO MARRIAGE.

Alabamian Gets a Wife in a Decidedly Novel Manner.

Athens, Ala., Nov. 20.—A gentleman who clerks in a country store, while packing a case of eggs for shipment a short time since, wrote his name and address upon a large white egg and stated that he was looking for a wife and that should the egg fall into the hands of some lady who would like to correspond with him looking to matrimony he would be pleased to hear from her. He forgot all about the matter until a few days since he received a dainty little note from a lady in Brooklyn, New York, who stated that she had, while shopping for her sister, found this egg in the number sent to her home and had decided to write to him. She gave her age and sent some facts about herself. He at once replied and soon photos were exchanged and a wedding is scheduled for the near future. So much for an advertisement on an egg.

Ducks as Layers.

Geo. H. Pollard, in an instructive article in the Reliable Poultry Journal, says: "How many eggs a duck will lay is an open question. Some of the most prominent breeders claim as high as 140 to 165 eggs from each duck in a season; and they also claim that with fair success one should raise 100 young from each breeding duck. Our record is not complete, and we know of none that is where there is a large flock. We believe, however, that the average total egg

yield will prove to be nearer one hundred eggs per year than the higher numbers mentioned. As to the total number of young raised from the eggs laid by each duck, we dislike to hazard an estimate. We may say, however, that we would not place it higher than 25 on an average from large flocks. These figures may occasionally be exceeded by small flocks, and perhaps in an exceptionally favorable season by a large flock, but we believe it is as liberal an estimate as can be safely figured at the present stage of duck culture."

Secret of Success.

The secret of successful poultry raising consists in the fact that all fowls must be kept comfortable, says Wisconsin Farmer. A fowl drenched with rain is certainly not comfortable. A man caught in a rainstorm can change his clothing and thus save catching cold. But a fowl caught in heavy rain must dry her clothing on her. Certainly it does not take a philosopher to determine what bad results will come from these constantly drenched fowls. After years of experience with poultry we have learned this fact: No fowl can stand a constant exposure to inclement weather, and the more we protect them the better will be the results.

A Business Bringer.

FANCY FOWLS PUBLISHING CO.
Gentlemen:—We are placing a great deal of advertising for the Eastern Importing & Breeding Co., of Belfast, Maine. We are running page ads. in some of the best mediums. We have found that Fancy Fowls is of sufficient value so that we have placed it on our list for continuous advertising, a position that is won only on merit. Your paper is a business bringer.

Very truly yours,
C. W. WALDRON CO.,
Belfast, Me.

FANCY FOWLS.

PUBLISHED THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH BY
FANCY FOWLS COMPANY

212 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Chas. M. Meacham, Editor.

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ONE COPY ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE 25 CENTS

TO ADVERTISERS.

The advertising rates given on this page will be rigidly adhered to. Advertisements payable quarterly in advance. Short term advertisements must be accompanied by the cash. Postage stamps are acceptable for small amounts. Advertisers who do not pay their bills are not entitled and will not be retained. Advertisements may be forwarded up to the 10th of the month, but all changes of standing cards should be in by the 15th.

RED WRAPPER.

Your paper comes in a red wrapper your time is out and it will be stopped unless you send in your re-newal. Look out for the red wrapper.

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| 1 inch | \$1.00 | \$2.50 | \$5.00 | \$8.00 |
| 2 inches | 2.50 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| 3 inches | 4.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 35.00 |
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Brooders Cards, uniform in style and without display, one cent per word per line per copy, cash in advance. Numbers and initials count as words. Annual cards quarterly in advance.

DECEMBER, 1902.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions may begin with any number during the year. Money may be sent by any safe method, or in postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar and money order cannot be obtained. Always write your name and address plainly and in case you want to change give both the old and new addresses.

Address of the postoffice at Hopkinsville, Ky., as second-class mail matter.

The Royal Incubator Company inserts an ad. this month of their excellent incubators. Look it up.

The Niles, Ohio, show will be held January 5-9. Daniel Wagner, Secretary, will furnish a premium list to those writing him at Niles.

The Arkansas State Poultry Association will hold a show at Little Rock Dec. 16 to 21. Chas. E. Butt, Secretary, will send catalogue on application.

W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C., won over 100 1st and 2nd prizes at the Charlotte, Winston, Greensboro and Raleigh shows, besides specials for best scoring birds in the shows. They still have some fine birds for sale and will be ready for the egg sale by Jan. 1st.

We must rely largely upon our friends, to help us increase the circulation of FANCY FOWLS. Without any disparagement to the two or three state papers, we can justly claim that FANCY FOWLS is the only poultry paper east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio that is devoted to the interests of the business throughout the South. Its circulation covers the field and it reports all southern shows fully and impartially. It comes out on time and is issued so promptly that it has never been a week late in the six years of its history. If you think such a paper is deserving of your support at the nominal price of 25 cents, send us your subscription at once, as the subscription price may be changed with the beginning of a new volume.

Mrs. Laura T. Nash, Worthville, Ky., begins a new ad. this month. She breeds Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks, all high class fowls of the most approved strains. She has choice birds for sale and eggs in season.

F. S. Bullington, Richmond, cleaned up everything with his White Minorcas at the Virginia show last month, a report of which we will give later. He got every first and had birds scoring 94½ with heavy cuts for weight. T. E. Orr was the judge.

Golden Plume Poultry Yards, Burlington, N. C., resumes space with us this month and is prepared to meet a heavy demand for choice stock in their several breeds. In our North Carolina letter will be found some information about this firm's success in the shows.

C. H. Cowart, Troy, Ala., whose ad. appears in this issue, is one of the White Rock specialists of the South, whose birds hold their own in any company. They made a fine record at Birmingham. He has some choice stock for sale.

Secretary R. L. Simmons, of the North Carolina Poultry Association, has resigned and J. P. Kerr, Biltmore, N. C., has been chosen in his stead. The new secretary will send out a premium list to any one desiring it. The prospects for a good show are very bright.

Mrs. R. O. Smith, Union, Boone county, Ky., is a new advertiser who offers some carefully bred B. P. Rocks at prices to please. She can furnish some choice exhibition birds.

Send us two subscriptions and we will send you one free. In other words we will send three papers one year for 50 cents, if sent in by one party between now and January 1st.

If you get your paper in a red wrapper this month it means your time is out and the paper will be stopped unless you renew. Do not fail to send us your own subscription and we will send you one or two.

J. R. Deason, Trenholm, S. C., breeder of Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, begins an ad. in this issue, offering some choice young stock in both breeds.

P. E. Nelson, one of our advertisers last season, made almost a clean sweep in Black Minorcas at the Atlanta fair.

Geo. B. Nelson, Jr., Winchester, Ky., has a new ad. of his Black Minorcas and Bronze Turkeys. Next season Mr. Nelson will add Barred Rocks and Silver Wyandottes.

If you expect to advertise your stock this season, you should by all means get started by December. In the South the egg season is well under way by the first of the year.

E. B. Blett, of Belding, Mich., has secured full control of Blett's Poultry Pointers, formerly published by Poultry Pointers Pub. Co., of the same place. He will move the office to Fenwick, Mich., and publish it from there.

It is not improbable that the Birmingham fanciers will get up another show for January. The poultry show at the fair was a pretty good one, but the chicken cranks, with Thos. S. Forbes at their head, think they can improve on that one.

The Poultry Show at West Point, Miss., Jan 5 to 13 is expected to be a very successful state exhibit, with many birds from other states. Mr. Jno. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss., is the moving spirit in the show. FANCY FOWLS hopes to have a representative present.

Mr. P. H. Walker, the Buff Leghorn breeder of Cleveland, Tenn., who was with us last year, returns this month with a new fall announcement of the good things he has to offer. Those needing anything in Mr. Walker's line, and there are no better fowls than Buff Leghorns, can do no better than to send him an order.

Mr. E. E. Carter, the well known breeder of Knoxville, Tenn., whose S. C. B. Leghorns are known all over the South for their superiority, continues his ad. this season. He has been a regular patron for several years and finds that judicious advertising and specialty breeding pays.

The Wabash Valley Poultry Show this year will be held at Evansville Dec. 15 to 20, and Secretary P. L. R. Crowder, of Oakland City, Ind., promises that it shall be the best show ever held by that solid association of Southern Indiana fanciers. The prizes are large and an excellent exhibit is assured. It is close enough by to insure the presence of many Kentucky birds.

The Eastern Importing and Breeding Co., of Belfast, Maine, is one of the Belgian Hare firms that is still making a success. They are liberal advertisers, deal squarely with their patrons and are constantly making new friends. Mr. E. F. Hanson, one of the company, is noted in New England as a lecturer on agricultural subjects.

This number completes the sixth volume of FANCY FOWLS and while the paper has not made a wide reputation in the years it has been published, it has in a measure supplied the need of a Southern paper that could stay and come out on time every month in the year and devote its energies to the Southern States and not the world at large. FANCY FOWLS since the first year of its existence stood squarely on its merits and has succeeded in doing the work it undertook to do and at the same time has been a successful business enterprise. Its prospects are brighter than ever before. If you don't take it, you ought to. Send us a quarter.

On Nov. 19, 1902, the Prairie State Incubator Company shipped to Yokohama, Japan, five incubators, three brooders and one hot water system. They are the only plant in Japan, built on the most approved American plans, which is being greatly increased in capacity. The proprietors of this plant, now have a salesroom in the city for its eggs and poultry meat and also supplies the city of Tokio, with most of its fresh eggs and poultry.

Our readers will please note change of address of Archdale Poultry Yards on another page. Mr. W. A. son, the proprietor, writes us that he is more than pleased with his contract with FANCY FOWLS and that his customers are more than pleased with his service. Look up this ad. and read it carefully, if you find anything you want order at once and you will be sure to be pleased, if not you can get your money back for asking.

Barber & Bro., 216 Twentieth street, Birmingham, Ala., give a new ad. this month advertising poultry foods and other supplies. They can supply all such products as beef meal, blood meal, bone meal, oyster shells, grit, etc., and are agents for one of the popular incubators. The Messrs. Barber are clever and reliable gentlemen and will treat you right.

Wilber Brothers, Petros, Tenn., change their ad. this month and take some additional space. They breed S. C. W. Leghorns and B. P. Rocks of the very choicest kind and have been successful in the show rooms. At Atlanta, Oct. 8 to 25, on three entries they won three premiums. See ad. elsewhere in this issue.

The next annual show of the Queen City Poultry Association will be held at Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 21 to 31, 1903. A big creamery association will meet at the same time and the combined show is expected to be a notable event in the Northwest. F. K. Pruner, Sioux Falls, is Secretary.

On the cover page will be found the new and enlarged ad. of Carl C. Moore, Hopkinsville, Ky., whose Cornish Indian Games have the best show record in the South. He has an unusually fine lot of young stock and is prepared to furnish birds to suit the most fastidious customer.

Poultry on a City Lot.

The frequent inquiries in your excellent paper as to the amount of space required for the successful raising of poultry, suggest that the experience of any one who has succeeded in a limited space may be of interest to your readers.

The whole space that I can give to my fowls is a strip twelve feet wide and sixty feet long, running east and west, with the north side bounded by a five foot board fence. In the middle of this strip, facing the south, I built some years ago a house twenty feet long and ten feet wide. The floor of this house is raised two feet above the level of the ground, and has under it a cellar four feet below the ground, and six and one-half feet in the clear. This cellar projects two feet beyond the house towards the south, and has on that side long sloping windows, making it very warm in winter. The upper house as well as the lower is divided into two pens with a hall between, so that I get six enclosed spaces. Each of the upper pens is 8x10, and each of the lower pens is 8x12. The hall in each case is four feet wide. The inside is so arranged that I can do almost all the work without going into the pens or soiling my clothes.

The remainder of the strip of land is in two yards, each 12x20. These yards are covered in by a tight roof for six feet from the house, and with wire netting the rest of the way. The partial tight covering makes it possible for the fowls to be out almost every day in the year. It will be seen that these conditions would, according to the opinions of many of your contributors, be quite impossible for more than ten or a dozen fowls, but I have carried thirty through several winters without sickness and with excellent results in laying. I begin in the autumn with the

upper house and use that until really cold weather sets in. Then I change to the lower house, occasionally letting the hens into the upper rooms during warm spells, because it is a little more convenient to care for them there. I have never used artificial heat of any kind. In the spring I put the fowls into the upper house again, and devote the lower one to hatching, for which it offers first rate conditions. When the chicks come I sell off about half the hens and give one of the yards to the chicks in coops under hens. Last year I hatched over fifty, and raised thirty-five of them to a good size. Mortality was traceable to causes independent of local conditions.

I have used above the expression, "excellent results in laying." To be exact, my hens, ordinary grade P. Rocks, not of my own raising, gave me last January 36.5 per cent, in Feb. 53 per cent, and in March 62 per cent. Writers on this subject of space have made altogether too much of the principle that lack of space must be made up for by excessive care, especially in the direction of cleanliness. No doubt many persons with small grounds have given up the pleasure of keeping fowls because they have fancied that it would require more care than they could find time to give. True, cleanliness there must be, but there is no need of being fanatical in this any more than in other things. I have my houses thoroughly whitewashed once a year, in October. A friend of mine with more money than experience, has just built a new house and told me with much pride that he was going to have it whitewashed every fortnight. Once a year is enough. Every morning I sprinkle the droppings with land plaster, and clean them off twice a week in warm, and once a week in cold weather, giving myself the bene-

fit of the doubt every time. The floors of the lower house are of gravel, and those of the upper house of wood covered with a light covering of earth. This stays from October to June, when a couple of inches of the gravel from the lower house is taken out and fresh put in. The house is practically all open well into cold weather, and is never entirely closed except during the coldest nights. As to lice: I have used for a year the roost brackets with a cup of oil, and believe them to be the best means of keeping vermin away from the hens. I dust the nests occasionally with a good insect powder, and do the same with sitting hens; but that is all the precaution I take, and the hens are never badly afflicted. Of course they have a few parasites, as all animals do.

They are fed with good hot mash in the morning, made according to a receipt I took from F.-P. many years ago, and get a variety of grains in two other feeds. They always look in good condition, but I see to it that they shall always be wild for their feed. No doubt exercise is a very good thing, but there is no need of any patent devices to make hens active. Rake the grain into the yards when you have time, and they will keep hunting there for a stray kernel long after there is any for them. When the yards are frozen scatter the grain in any kind of litter in the house, and the same result follows.

The upshot of it all is that no one need hesitate to keep hens because of lack of room. If they will do well in my little back yard, with the small amount of time I have to give them, they will do well anywhere.—E. in Farm Poultry.

Chicken Hospital.

The world has seen hospitals of many kinds, but it has not seen a chicken hospital. It has been

reserved for Rochester to be the scene, and C. F. Maid to be the promotor. A chicken hospital with a dozen attendant cureley-cures will be established on the vacant acre in the rear of the Maid drug store, on Lyell Avenue, as soon as building can be run up and yards constructed.

The hospital and its attendant industries, it is said, will give employment to 100 breadwinners, besides aiding in giving the city world-wide fame. In after years the phrase may be patented, "The hospital that made Rochester famous."

It has not yet been determined whether there will be patronesses, twigs and stems, basket days, and a graduate chicken nurses' association, but these details will be settled in time.

Chickens afflicted with pulmonary troubles will be separated from those which have cataract over the eye, pip, or require operations for removal of the vermiform appendix.—Dixie Game Fowl.

The Langshan as an All Purpose Fowl.

Every known variety of fowls, from the most diminutive bantam to the largest Light Brahma, or the Mammoth Bronze Turkey that we see exhibited at our poultry shows, has its admirers. Every one has a place to fill, and every one is being bred, not for pleasure alone, but for the profit there is in it. Good specimens of any or all varieties command big prices. A few years ago I saw a Buff Cochon cockerel at the St. Louis fair, that cost the owner \$50 and he did not get a place at a Missouri state show. A leading poultry judge offered \$25 for a Plymouth Rock cock that was then three years old, and the owner laughed at the offer. At another St. Louis show I saw a Missouri Partridge Cochon breeder sell a cockerel for \$25, and it was not one of his best. \$200 would not have

bought a pen of Indian Game bantams that were exhibited. \$30 was refused for the first prize Langshan cockerel, and the same amount would not buy the first prize Brown Leghorn, nor the Buff Rock cockerel, and while they all bring good prices, they can not all be classed as all purpose fowls. Some of them are good, but others are better. I have had experience with some of them, and after carefully studying their good qualities, I am convinced that the Langshan is certainly one of, if not the very best all purpose fowl that we have today, and why? They are one of the hardiest breeds known, are rapid growers, large size, full breasted, are good but not persistent setters, splendid mothers, they bear confinement well, are not high flyers, (a four foot fence will turn them) they are good foragers, on the farm where they can have free range they will hustle for themselves as well as any of the American class, while the other Asiatics are rather lazy, some moroso than others, it is certainly not so with the Langshan. As a table fowl they have no equal, their flesh is white, juicy, tender, very fine grain and possesses a delicious flavor. I regard a full grown Langshan cockerel, properly cooked, as good as any turkey that was ever served. Their bodies are plump and their skin is pure white. The only objection ever offered to the black Langshan is that they are black, that they are hard to pick, but I venture this assertion that no one who has ever tried to pick a pure Langshan will make this objection. The Langshans are a rather loose feathered fowl and therefore easily picked. They show few pin feathers except in molting season when the new feathers are coming in, and then any other fowl will show pin feathers, I care not what the breed or color may be. A great many people have an idea that a

good table fowl must have yellow skin. This however is not true. The very best table fowl in the world as well as in the old country have white skin. In France the best table fowls have white skin. This is required, hence the breed the Houdan and LaFleche. The old English Dorking, and other white skinned fowls are one of the favorites as a table fowl both in England and France. When I speak of white skin, I do not mean a dark nor a blue white, but a pure clear white, and this the Langshan possesses above all others. As an egg producer they take front rank, there is no variety that will lay more eggs during the whole year, except perhaps the Leghorn or Minorca, and during winter when eggs are scarce and command the best prices, none will lay as many. This one good point alone goes far to help make one of the best all round fowls. A short time ago I received a letter from a lady in Kansas in which she said, "I have been raising chickens for some time, but I have always managed to keep a few large, greenish black hens, as on these I depend for my winter eggs. They always begin laying not later than December first, while the others never begin until spring, and I have just found out that they are of the Langshan breed, and I am going to raise them exclusively hereafter." This is only one case out of many of their adoption after a practical test of the many good qualities. In talking to a farmer that has taken up the Langshan, he said: "They are the chickens for the farmer. We are getting more eggs this winter than we ever did before, and when we take these fellows to market their weight counts for something." And he is right, they are large, they lay lots of eggs, they are fine for table use, and when it comes to exhibition, there never was a grander show fowl, nor one that attracts more attention than the proud and lordly Langshan. What other variety can show more good points?—John Hettich, Bowling Green, Mo., in American Langshan Club catalogue.

Score Card and Comparison Judging.

We are asked to state in as brief a manner as possible the good and bad points of score card and comparison judging. Both systems are used in this country and both have strong advocates. About the strongest argument that has yet been put up for comparison judging is that of T. F. McGrew, who says it does not matter what the under color is, as we raise fowls for what we can see. This is true, but it seems to us that under color is essential to good outer color. We remember a case where a pair of Barred Rocks that were almost perfect to the eye as they stood in the exhibition coop, proved to be wholly lacking as soon as the plumage was lifted enough to show the "cottony" under color. No good breeder would have used either of these birds in a breeding pen, because he would know their progeny would be likely to be still lighter. If all poultry breeders were experienced this would not matter so much, as there would be no danger that some one would buy such birds for breeders. Another argument much used is that in the large shows it is necessary to save time and comparison judging does this.

The strongest argument against comparison judging is that judgment by comparison is only relative. In a big show where strong competition is to be found, comparison judging will bring us fine birds as prize winners, but it would be entirely possible to find a small show where there was not a single fine bird and yet there would be one better than any other in its class, and this one would get first premium, with no opportunity for those who were not at the show to know whether it was a very good or a very poor bird.

Theoretically, in judging by the score card, every bird is

compared to the ideal bird that would score 100 points. It it were possible for all men to see exactly alike and carry in mind the ideal of perfection, then it would not matter where a bird happened to be when it was scored. The score would place it exactly where it would belong.

As a matter of fact, there are very few judges who can score a bird correctly, unless we allow to every judge the privilege of fixing the Standard.

It is also true that scores in a small show, where there are but a few birds in a class, are often higher than would be given the same birds in a large show where competition was strong.

In judging by the score card the judge is presumed to see every feather and to weigh carefully every section of the bird in his hands when scoring it. This is rarely done on account of lack of time even in small shows.

The ideal judge is one who does not seek glory but waits until he is called upon to pass upon the merits of birds in competition. That was the style of the judges we had once upon a time. Now there are judges who use every means at their command to secure business, and the old-time dignity and honor of the profession has fallen away to some extent. There are even judges who will work for nothing rather than miss the opportunity to be known as a judge. They often secure appointments to judge shows the management of which would have exercised wise economy by selecting a more competent man and paying him for his skill. While this state of affairs exists, judging by the score card is, in many cases, a farce, and judging by comparison a very poor piece of guess work.—Commercial Poultry.

The Egg-Laying Hen.

There are those who pose as experts who scoff at the theory that there is an egg-laying type

of hens. They call it an absurd theory to claim that one type of a hen will lay more eggs in a year than another. The belief that there is an egg-laying type was founded on the theory that a wedge-shaped hen like a wedge-shaped cow would be more productive than one with a square body and a heavy breast.

This theory was found by experience to square with the facts and a good many successful poultrymen have proved to their satisfaction that the hen that is deep and wide in the rear is the one to expect a large number of eggs from. In speaking of depth and width in this connection we use the words in their comparative rather than their positive sense, for all the hens of some breeds are deep and wide in the rear, but in these breeds—the Cochin, for instance—the front as well as the rear of the body is deep and wide.

Mr. Greene of Eureka Farm told us of a breeder of White Rocks who began to select his best layers with a view to producing a distinctively egg-laying strain. After two years he gave it up because his hens were assuming too much of the Leghorn shape to be good Plymouth Rocks. This is nothing against the Plymouth Rocks, for they are a general purpose breed good for eggs or meat, and one cannot look for great superiority along two lines in any one breed.

The other day, while going over Riverside Farm with Mr. Forsyth, we came to a bunch of fine Brown Leghorns, big lusty hens, wide across the rump and deep behind the legs. We remarked that those hens ought to be good layers.

"They are," said Mr. Forsyth, "those wedge-shaped hens are like my wedge-shaped Guernsey cows; they are my best layers."

"How do you find them as winter layers?" we asked.

"The best in the world," was the answer. "They may say

what they please about Brown Leghorns, but I know that kind of a hen lays as well in winter as any breed and they keep it up right through the summer."

If there is any one in the business who is qualified to give an unprejudiced answer it is Mr. Forsyth, for he has three varieties of Leghorns, Houdans, two varieties of Wyandots and two of Plymouth Rocks.

His opinion was confirmed by Mr. Leonard, also of Owego, who keeps Brown Leghorns for market eggs alone. We asked him some questions, without telling him why, and his replies confirmed what Mr. Forsyth had said. Mr. Leonard further said he kept Brown Leghorns after trying several other varieties, because they were most profitable on his farm.

We noticed that the egg-laying type was prominent among the birds we saw there. Mr. Leonard is not a fancier. He keeps hens for what they will make for him at market prices.

We hold it true that the most prolific hen may be selected by her shape.—Commercial Poultry.

The Advertising of Fowls.

Not long ago we were enroute to a poultry show in company with the publishers of two of the leading poultry journals. We were naturally talking poultry, as is always the case when newspaper men are together, and one of the publishers said:

"Three years is the average life of the majority of poultry advertisers, that is a vast majority of the advertisers drop out in that time."

That is a statement of fact. The fact that there are many breeders who have been advertising constantly for years and years, annually increasing their business, shows conclusively that there is something radically wrong with the man who does not find advertising profitable.

It is because the men who

make a failure in advertising do not know how to back up the advertisement. In the first place, a man must have the proper conception of advertising. He must realize that all the poultry journal can do for him is to put him in touch with the buyer; bring him inquiries from the buyer. When the poultry journal has done this it has accomplished for him all he can in reason expect it to do. He must do the rest. Whether or not he makes sales to these inquiring parties rests wholly with himself.

In the first place the man must have the volume of stock necessary to warrant supplying the field which his ad or ads cover. Most important of all, he must have the quality of stock. Now we come to the test. The breeder has put himself in touch with the buyers and has the stock to supply the demand. The demand is made in so far that the letters of inquiry are coming in. And right here is where the unsuccessful advertiser fails. He does not know how to handle the correspondence—the business end of the deal. We have known many such breeders who have yards full of grand good stock and the journals carrying their advertisement bringing them inquiries every day, but they could not make sales and in two or three years give up in disgust.

It is difficult to put upon paper the manner of procedure at the all important time when the letters of inquiry are to be answered, but let me briefly outline the system we have pursued with such exceptionally good results.

Every letter is given careful consideration. We go into details as to each specimen which the writer of the letter seems to want. We freely describe each bird as to weight, markings, breeding, etc. We guarantee that each specimen shall be just as represented, and if the customer does not find this true the bird or birds are to be returned

and the money at once refunded. If within a reasonable time we do not receive an order from the party, we write him a second letter. If no reply is received in this we write the third time. This usually brings a reply, and many times a sale. Each fall we write to each person who bought eggs of us in the spring, inquiring as to how his birds are coming on; that if he needs a cockerel to mate with his pullets from our eggs, or some pullets or hens to mate with cockerels from our eggs, we can supply him with same. It very often happens that just such a condition exists and in many instances we make a sale. Every spring we write to all inquirers of the the season previous, telling them of our matings and offering eggs. This, too, makes business.

The result is that we annually sell to exceed \$3,000 worth of fowls and eggs and at prices that are right. In a word, we have followed up our business, taken care of our inquiring friends and have been careful to give each one full and careful attention.

There is nothing difficult or mysterious about making a success of the standard bred poultry business. It is so easy to do this if a man will use good business sense. We hope these suggestions will be of value to some of those who are just starting into the business.—Thos. F. Rigg, in S. P. Courier.

Tribute to the Hen.

H. W. Collingwood pays this glowing tribute: "A hen is worthy of the best work of the fancier, the farmer or the business man. The money obtained for her products is widely distributed. It circulates everywhere; it cannot be cornered; it goes into every home, every farm, every town, every grocery store in the land. The hen is a chemist, a banker and a manufacturer. She holds the tort from the Klondike to Cape Horn, and she is rolling mortgages on her eggs and cackling a brave defiance when the wolf howls at the door."

Farm Poultry Profitable.

There are many reasons why poultry raising can be made profitable on a farm. One very important reason is that all the food necessary to raise chickens is grown on the farm, ready for use. A great part of the living of a chicken can be picked up by himself, especially is this true where cattle are fed extensively. Much of the chicken's living is made from things that would otherwise go to waste. The insects that might be very bothersome indeed serve for old Biddy's relish. All farm animals, to thrive well, need some shelter from winter's storms and summer's heat. This is one of the most expensive items in the care of horses or dairy animals, but with all kinds of poultry, a very small shelter will accommodate a large number. Just along the same line comes the thought of enclosures. All other farm animals have to be fenced in to keep them home or in the right place at home, while the poultry roam over the whole farm.

Another great thing in favor of poultry raising is the comparative ease with which it can be done. Think a minute of the drudgery necessary in making a pound of butter for sale, and then compare that with the labor required in marketing a dozen eggs which would give the same returns. To be sure, there is a time in the year when closest attention is needed to make a success of raising poultry of any kind, but when that time is over the marketing of poultry or gathering in the eggs is very easily done, and requires no great amount of time.

There must be some way of stopping the little leaks in the family pocket-book if farming is to be made successful, and poultry and eggs to take to town is just the right thing to stop that leak. If the egg and chicken money pays all the living ex-

penses, money from the sale of other produce can be used to great advantage somewhere else. Poultry brings in returns all the time, every week in the year, just as the family need it. Many cases might be sighted where farmers' wives have paid all the living expenses of large families, simply by the poultry sales.

One of the greatest reasons why poultry raising is profitable, on the farm, is because the eggs and chickens help the farmer's wife in preparing the meals. Nothing we can raise on the farm is more valuable as food than eggs. Nothing contributes more to the farmer's good appetite than good fried chicken, in hot weather, when other fresh meat can not be obtained.—Extract an address of Mrs. A. J. Pattrof at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Crop Bound.

Crop bound may be hard, and even appear when the fowl is handled, says Mirror and Farmer. It is generally caused by careless feeding. If green food be withheld for some time and then given in unlimited quantities the fowl will eat to repletion, and, as the crop cannot get rid of this mass of undigested food all at once, it becomes hard and not only cannot itself pass into the stomach, but effectively bars the passage thereto. The same may be caused by the giving of new grain, which, swelling in the crop, becomes a solid mass. Or, on the other hand, bound crop is often caused by an obstruction of the outlet, such as a twig, string, or some indigestible substance that has been swallowed by the fowl. The proof of a crop bound is purely external, but is, fortunately, very easily discernible. Instead of the crop having a firm, close appearance—in fact, not being noticeable—it is seen to hang down like a bag, and on being felt there is found

to be inside a lump or ball of food. This does not appear harmful in any way until it has grown very large, when it then incommodes the bird, which often seems to eat more than usual for the reason that the food it is eating is not feeding it, but going to increase the mass in the crop. If the trouble is discovered early the cure is very easy. The first step is to pour some salad oil or melted lard down the throat, and then to work gently the mass in the crop with the hand. This, if properly and effectively done, will soon cause the food and fluid to mix, and when the mass has been well broken up it will in the course of a few hours pass away. Warm water may be used instead of oil or lard, but it is not so rapid or effective in its action. When the mass has disappeared great care is required in order to prevent a recurrence of the same thing, which would almost certainly result if food were immediately given without stint. After distention like this the crop is naturally in a somewhat inflamed condition and very susceptible to any strain upon it. The food, therefore, should for a few days be very limited in quantity and be of the very lightest kind, such as bread dipped in milk. In about a week the fowl may be safely put on ordinary diet.—Poultry topics.

Preparing for Winter Laying.

An examination of an eastern market by the West Virginia Experiment station revealed the fact that for a period of five years eggs sold for 9.3 cents per dozen more during the months of December, January and February than during May, June, July and August. From this it would appear that there must be some advantage in handling fowls in such a way as to have them lay during the season when remun-

erative prices may be obtained. Of course there is necessarily a greater expense connected with feeding fowls in the winter but there is no question but the increase in the price of eggs during this season will more than offset items of labor and feed.

If hens are to be kept at a profit during the winter they must have warm quarters. The experiment station above referred to placed twenty-four Rhode Island Red pullets in pens that were identical, with the exception that one had single matched siding while the other was sheeted and papered inside. Beginning November 24th a record was kept of all the food consumed, as well as the eggs produced, the weight of the fowls also being taken at the beginning and end of the experiment.

On the basis of a hundred hens in each house it was found during the first thirty days those kept in the warm house produced 725 eggs while those kept in the cold house produced 425 eggs. In the second period the numbers were 1,083 and 856, respectively. In the third period they produced 1,150 and 858 respectively. In the next period those kept in the warm house produced 1,000 eggs and those in the cool house 1,033. During the last thirty days the hens in the warm house produced 1,812, eggs while those in the cold house produced 954. During the five months' test 5,239 eggs were produced per hundred hens in the warm house, while 4,136 were produced by those in the cold house, leaving a balance in favor of the warm house flock of 1,103 eggs, which in the local market at 24 cents per dozen were worth \$22.06.

While it required some additional cost to prepare the warm quarters in the above instance, yet it must be apparent that the income from the increased egg production would pay a handsome profit on the price of lum-

ber and paper used. The time to make warm hen houses is not after the cold season begins. There are many times during the early summer and late fall when work is a little slack that the hens' quarters could be materially improved by a small amount of labor and a trifling outlay for lumber and building paper. The hens have to be fed through the winter in any case, and their cost during the cold period practically amounts to a loss unless they are cared for in such a way as to pay their board bill. Indeed, as we have said before, if they are properly cared for they will do much more than this and will pay a handsome profit to their owner.—The Homestead.

Chicken Fight.

It happened out West in the stormy days of civil war and was between two confederate regiments. Each regiment brought forth (says Col. Mahone) its gladiator to do battle, and betting was brisk. Col. Mahone says there was about ten thousand dollars up on this fight, but then it was in rebel wampum and that lets the secret out, for ten thousand then in confederate money was but a few dollars, for Vicksburg was about to fall and the war was in its closing scenes. It read as follows:

"I recall a chicken fight we boys had just before the fall of Vicksburg," remarked Col. Mahone, of Franklin, Tenn. There was a regiment of Mississippi soldiers and a regiment of Louisianas, each of which had a chicken rooster. Queer terms for a cocker to use, isn't it?

"The boys while lying around just before the fighting occurred, began to arrange for a fight between these Game roosters. There were plenty of betters, and many of them put up rather big stakes, too. I think there was about ten thousand dollars

on the fight by the time we were ready for the fun. The excitement run high, each regiment betting on its rooster."

"Well, sir, we put the cocks in the pit and they went at it. The second blow from the Louisiana rooster broke the thigh of the Mississippi fellow and he fell over on one side, still looking out of part of the eyes. Presently the Louisiana rooster came strutting around him, crowing at the top of his voice and pecking at his comb. Of course the Mississippi fellow thought the game was over, and was about to fork over the little dough, when all of a sudden the wounded rooster flattered up and by some rare accident the gaff on his other leg pierced through the head of the Louisiana chicken, and killed him almost instantly."

Facts About Eggs.

Eggs boiled twenty minutes are more easily digested than if boiled ten. They are dry and mealy and are readily acted upon by the gastric juice. The yolk of an egg well beaten is a very good substitute for cream in coffee. Hoarseness and tickling in the throat are relieved by gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth with a tumbler of warm, sweetened water. Beat an egg fifteen minutes with a pint of water, sweeten with granulated sugar, bring to boiling point and when cold use as a drink. It is excellent for a cold.—Ex.

Limberneck Cure.

W. E. Kemp, in Farmers' Home Journal, gives this remedy for limber neck: One ounce capsicum, one ounce pulverized asafoetida, one ounce pulverized rhubarb, two ounces carbonate iron, one ounce black antimony. Dose, one pill, three times a day.

For 8 Subscribers.

Now that the show season is at hand you will need a Standard of Perfection. Send us 8 new subscribers at 25c each and we will send you a Standard free, worth \$1.

Our Tar Heel Letter.

What Our Correspondent Saw at Three Fairs.

On the morning of Oct. 7, we left home for Winston, where we were to place the ribbons at the Forsythe County Fair. This is the best county fair in the state. Upon our arrival we found 850 head of poultry and pet stock, nicely arranged and classified by J. A. P. Wolff, the energetic and accommodating superintendent, assisted by the old veteran chicken crank, C. B. Butner. This is a great pair, and will do to draw to any time. Three years ago, upon our first visit to this fair, the poultry exhibit was small, the quality poor, the interest dull; but this year (which is our third year there) we found a great change—850 in round numbers greeted us, quality good enough to show anywhere, and the interest so great that it was with difficulty that we could get through the crowd to judge the classes. A great deal of praise is due to Mr. Wolff and his assistants for this change. Then there is Fred Hege, brother to Frank (we all know Frank) and his good wife; they are both true fanciers and work hard for the success of the show. Fred breeds pigeons and poultry, while his wife devotes her time to Canary birds, and has a fine lot of these interesting little pets. We are under obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Hege for many courtesies shown us. We enjoyed our visit to their home immensely. Chickadotte Farm, Rural Hall, had the largest and best collection at the Winston fair. Among this collection are some as good White Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons and White Leghorns as we have seen anywhere.

Sandy Run Poultry Yards had a nice display of Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Buff Wyandots,

etc., and won many prizes. While the old veteran, C. B. Butner, came in on the home stretch with his full share of prizes on Buff Leghorns, Indian Games, Belgian Hares, etc.

P. H. Pointexter, Donneha, N. C., won on Javas, Sumatras, etc. and was as "happy as a dog in a meat house."

Our good friend, Dr. Tomlinson, of Archdale, exhibited his beautiful Buff Orpingtons which attracted much attention.

O'Connor Dairy Co., Greensboro, had a great display of Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans, Houdans, Polish, Hamburgs, Wyandots, Leghorns, etc., and when we struck this large collection, the blue ribbons gave out—nuf sed.

As a whole this fair was a great one—a success from start to finish, and if we had space we could write much more, but will close by saying that the managers of the Winston fair are up-to-date in their methods in all except the poultry building.

They need a large hall to accommodate the great increase in this department.

THE GREENSBORO FAIR.

We only spent one day at this fair. It was the best in the history of the association, and that is saying enough.

W. J. Stanton, of New York, was the judge and gave general satisfaction. He is a clever, accommodating gentleman. He told us that he was surprised to see so many "really good fowls here;" that he was glad to know that the South was making such rapid strides in raising fancy poultry. The fowls were nicely cooped in large new exhibition coops, which added greatly to the general appearance of the show. But we were sorry to see several exhibits left in the shipping coops on the floor, where they could not be seen. Among these were fowls from a great distance, and their owners had

paid big express charges to have them on exhibition at this fair. We hope the management will not let this happen again.

We met many fanciers, among whom were the Messrs. Isley, of Burlington, Randleman, of Randleman, Thompson and Payne, of Burlington, Wolff and Butner, of Rural Hall, and many others, whose names we do not recollect.

Among the largest exhibits we noticed Chickadotte Farm, Sandy Run Poultry Yards, Golden Plume Poultry Yards, O'Connor Dairy Co., Woodlawn Poultry Farm, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Oak Crest Poultry Farm, C. B. Butner & Sons, A. E. Tate and many others.

The White Wyandot class was a hot one, and made Judge Stanton sweat, but he got through with it, and every body seemed satisfied. The first pullet was a beaut. The first cockerel a grand bird, while the first cock and hen were worthy to win anywhere.

The first B. P. Rock cockerel was the best we had seen this season, and an easy winner. The owner refused a good price for him.

The Buff Orpington class was the best we ever saw but we were sorry to see the prizes placed on cockerels disqualified, otherwise these were the finest specimens we ever saw, and it was a great pity that they both had white ear lobes, which, according to the Standard, disqualified them. But this was a comparison show, and we guess it was all right for these birds to win, as we know that there are hundreds of disqualified birds that win under this system every year.

We next found ourselves at the great

STATE FAIR, RALEIGH.

Here we found the best collection of poultry that we have seen at any of the fairs. Not so many, perhaps, as at Greensboro, but quality made up for numbers.

Here we faced all the best displays which were at the other fairs, and many more, among them Biltmore Farm. This grand collection was in charge of Mr. J. P. Kerr, manager. Mr. Kerr is a clever gentleman, good judge of poultry and knows how to condition his stock. They were in fine fettle and attracted much attention, as did many others. C. B. Beutner superintended and J. A. P. Wolff acted as escort to the ladies, but don't tell him we said so.

The exhibit this year was a wonderful success and thousands of people expressed their appreciation of the exhibit by their continued presence. Many sales were made, indeed there seemed to us to be more sales being consummated than we had before seen at a fair. There were 979 chickens, besides a large number of turkeys, ducks, pigeons, pheasants, hares, etc. The large poultry hall was taxed to its utmost, and the coops ranged up two, three and in some places four tiers high. We haven't space to take up each breed, but must mention the Barred P. Rocks, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, Buff C. Bantams and Pit Games. In these classes were some grand birds, and after the awards were placed, could have been picked out enough good birds to make a strong class. Especially was this true of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandots, Buff P. Rocks and White and Brown Leghorns. These classes taxed the judge greatly, and he may have made mistakes, which was an easy thing to do where there were so many extra fine specimens. But everybody seemed satisfied and we congratulated ourself upon escaping without a kick! We were told that there were kickers present, but we never met them as such. One who had been pointed out to us as "a great kicker" came up

and congratulated us upon our judgment and said he was entirely satisfied and thought that we were "doing our duty without fear or favor."

We met many poultrymen whom it is a pleasure to know, but space forbids mentioning all the interesting things we came across. Suffice it to say that the State fair this year was the largest ever held, a great success in every way and that the poultry exhibit was the greatest inside attraction! We were pleased to see new men coming to the front; new plants springing up all over the State. The outlook for breeders of standard-bred poultry was never better than at present.

R. L. SIMMONS.

Lexington, N. C.

Outcrossing For a Purpose.

I have been very much interested in your remarks from time to time upon the subject of out-crossing or introducing foreign blood to improve some breeds of fowls, for instance, an out-cross with White Cochins to improve the size of the White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. In my mind it is perfectly legitimate, and when one understands how to proceed and accomplish the points desired it is no doubt the shortest and best method to pursue. It is a well known fact that all of the American breeds are made up from the larger Asiatic on the smaller Mediterranean, or some other crosses which is made up of unknown blood mixtures. There is no need of our worrying over the purity of the blood so long as they come up to the standard requirement and possess the breeding qualities to reproduce these same requirements.

The writer has given this subject a great deal of thought, being a breeder of one of the new breeds that do not breed as true to the standard as he thinks they should. He has thought seriously of going outside for

blood to correct the defects that so persistently crops out, and I am satisfied if I had the necessary room for carrying out my plans it would be my quickest way to the top of the ladder. I quote from Mr. J. H. Davis, in his book "The art of Poultry Breeding" under the chapter of outcrossing he says:

"The intelligent breeder, then, who breeds for the results will not be afraid of an outcross, if made on scientific principles and with the single purpose of improving his birds, as he may think they need improving. But he must not sacrifice utility to gain a fancy point or two. All breeds deteriorate more or less where a careful selection is not practiced in the propagation of the species. If the improvement in a flock cannot be made satisfactorily with birds of the species there, it is the duty of the fancier to go outside the breed for blood to build upon."

The foregoing is from one of high authority, and as you have said in a previous number of the Southern Poultry Journal that certain breeders who have made such high reputation for their particular breeds have not hesitated to go "outside" of the breed for blood to build upon. They saw what was needed, acted accordingly, and they have been rewarded with all the prizes at all the principal shows over the country.

It is true when one goes outside for new or foreign blood he must breed with care for several generations, until he has fostered the points sought so they will breed true without any material variations. This can be done by systematic and close inbreeding. It is through these means that the true fancier is enabled like an artist to cut out a little in one section, to remodel and complete a structure which is never perfection, and while it requires a great deal of labor, patience and perseverance, yet to the fancier who knows just what his work will lead to is in the height of his glory while working along these lines.—C. R. JOHNSON, in Southern Poultry Journal.

Meeting of American Poultry Association.

A meeting of the executive committee was convened for 3:30 p. m. Wednesday, at which we were unable to attend. We understand very little business of importance was transacted. An adjournment took place, and the regular session was called to order shortly after 4 p. m., Wednesday, the 15th, under the presidency of Dr. F. D. Kendall, president of the association.

The meeting was a truly representative one, members being in attendance from all points of the compass, an especially strong contingent, as was to be expected, from the state of Pennsylvania. The secretary announced that, outside of the meeting at Buffalo, there had not been such a well attended meeting for a number of years. It was expected the meeting would witness some lively scenes, as it had been mooted in some of the poultry papers that an attempt would be made to upset some of the resolutions passed at the meeting held in Charleston. Wiser counsel, however, seemed to have prevailed, as at no period during the meeting, which was of about two hours duration, was there the slightest indication of a "breeze," much less a "storm," as had been predicted. Everything passed off with the utmost decorum and good fellowship.

Being an adjourned meeting, there was very little business calling for discussion to be transacted, outside of receiving the reports of the committee appointed to investigate and recommend the best course to be pursued in the matter of the defalcations of the late secretary-treasurer, and the committee appointed to consider the desirability of the issuing of an illustrated Standard of Perfection.

Mr. Kimmey, ex-president of the A. P. A., in introducing the

gave a clear and concise statement of the investigation he and Secretary Orr had made in the matter, and recommended that the best course to be pursued would be to drop the matter, as no good end could be gained, as there was really no likelihood of the association being able to recover from Bridge any more of the monies belonging to the funds which he appropriated to his own use, as he had virtually no assets. Moreover, though Bridge had acted very badly, the American Poultry Association, not being an incorporated society; they were not in a position to have him indicted and punished. After some desultory remarks from several of the members present, it was unanimously decided to accept the recommendations of the committee, and take no further action in the matter.

The committee appointed at Charleston to carry out the views of those present at that meeting in regard to the publishing of an illustrated Standard in colors, in presenting their report as to what they had done in the matter, although empowered to go on with the work, felt that as but few members were present at the Charleston meeting, that although they were in favor of an illustrated Standard in colors, personally that they did not care to shoulder the responsibility of entering upon a project which meant an outlay of something like \$16,000 to the association without further discussion on the subject at the present meeting, and an addition of several more members added to the committee already appointed to carry out the work it was definitely decided to go on with it.

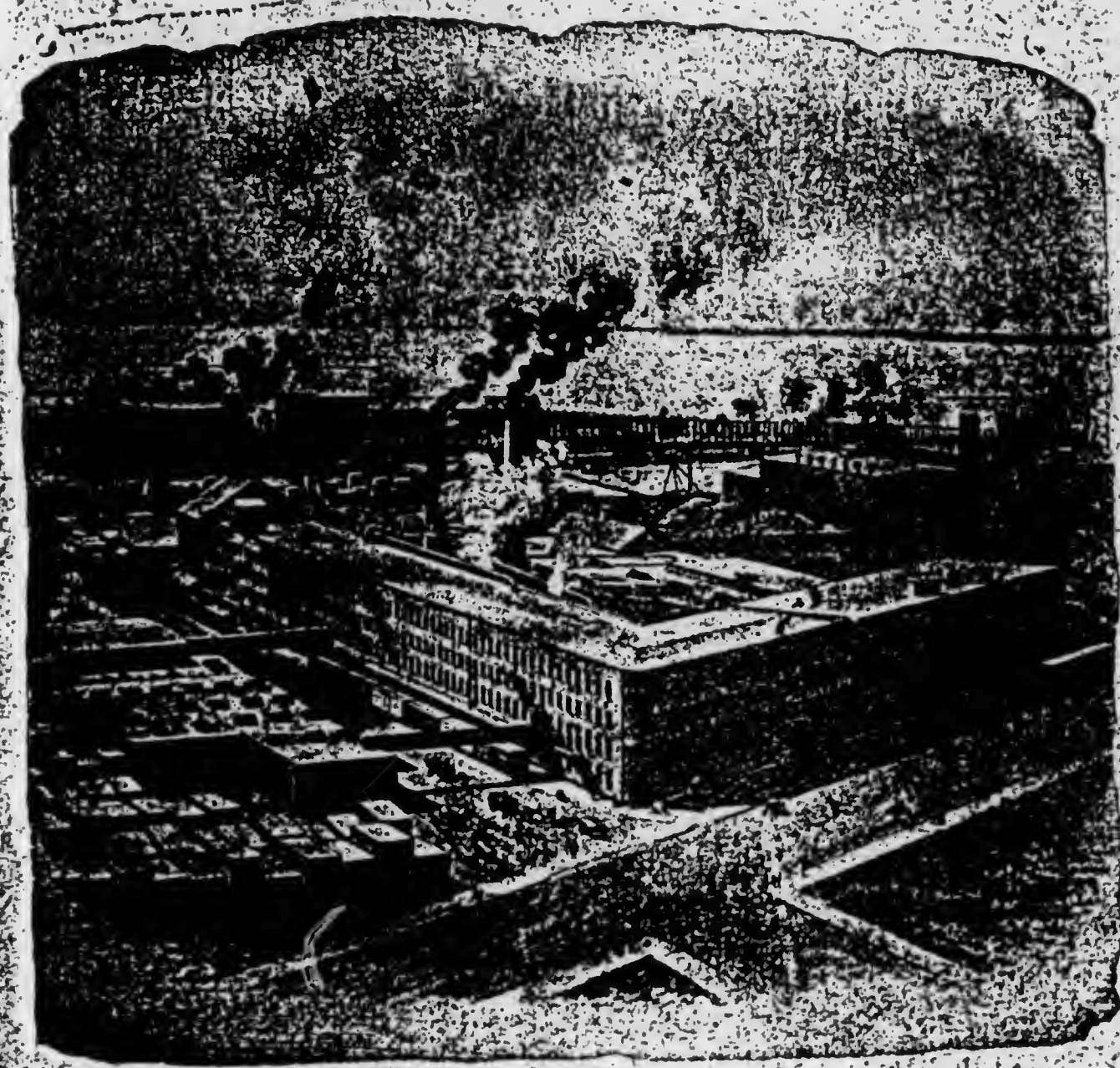
A lengthy discussion ensued in which a number of members present took part, but it would be utterly impossible to give in extensive the views of the several speakers on the subjects, pro and con. From the state-

regard to the financial status of the American Poultry Association at the present time, showing there was less than \$500 in hand, however desirable it may be to have an illustrated Standard either in black and white or in colors, it is quite clear the association is in no position to undertake such a grave responsibility as the publishing of an illustrated Standard at present, nor will they be for years to come. The discussion being brought to a close, a resolution was passed to continue the present committee to further consider the matter, after an assurance was given that no definite action would be taken until the annual meeting, fixed to take place at Cleveland, when the subject would again come up for hearing.—John Glasgow, in Farm Poultry.

Poultry Yards and Shrubbery.

The best poultry yard for fowls that have not free range is the one with plenty of shrubbery in it and one in which grass may be sown to allow the birds plenty of shade and plenty of green stuff to eat. It is advisable to have two yards and while the birds are living in one sow some seed in the other. It is also a good plan to turn the soil in the yards and the birds will get many worms and insects. If there are no trees or shrubs in the yards it is very little trouble to plant a few there. The hens, and little chicks, especially will appreciate them on hot days. It is not a pleasant thing for a hen to be compelled to remain out in the broiling sun, with a flock of little ones, trying to keep cool. And then so many persons forget to give plenty of fresh water to their fowls in hot weather. There is nothing that is more of a drawback to the health and comfort of the birds than to be forgotten when the days are so warm. They get run down and their systems are in a condition to get all the diseases that are going around.—Mirror and Farm-

Cyphers Incubator Plant.



FACTORY, LUMBER YARDS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE
CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
Branch Offices and Salesrooms: 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass., 2 Barclay St., New York, N. Y. General agents and distributing depots in the principal trade centers of every civilized country in the world.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the Cyphers Patent Diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating and Self-regulating Incubators, the Cyphers Apartment Brooders, Cyphers Chick Shelters, Cyphers Safety Brooder Stoves, Cyphers Colony Houses, Cyphers Handy Brood Coops, Cyphers Pedigree Nest Boxes, Hallock's Food and Water Holders, Cyphers Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains, Cyphers X-Ray and Practical Egg Tester, Cyphers Pedigree Trays, Cyphers Egg Shipping Boxes, Cyphers Egg Cases, Cyphers Shipping Coops, Cyphers Chick Food, Cyphers Poring Food, Cyphers Laying Food, Cyphers Short-cut Screened Clover Hay, Cyphers Shredded Clover, Cyphers Clover Meal, Cyphers Egg Stimulant, Cyphers Lice Powder; publishers of the Cyphers series of practical poultry books on Practical Poultry Keeping, including "Profitable Poultry Keeping in All Branches," "Profitable Care and Management," "Profitable Poultry Buildings and Appliances," "Profitable Egg Farming" and "Profitable Market Poultry;" also wholesalers and retailers of beef scraps, beef meal, oyster shells, grit, bone cutters, root cutters, food cookers and other standard poultry supplies—in fact, the best for the money in anything wanted by poultry keepers. Latest Complete Incubator and Poultry Supply Catalogues mailed free to any address during the month of December, if you will mention this paper. The above illustration shows a faithful bird's-eye view of the largest incubator, brooder, poultry appliance, poultry food and poultry supply manufacturing plant in this or any other country.

Good Egg Advice.

L. O. Snedecor & Son, New York, established 1865 offers some good pointers to the average receiver. There is a value to every piece. A recently gotten out blotter gives this meaty, good advice to egg shippers:

1. See that case is properly nailed on bottom and sides, especial care being necessary for the bottom.

2. Put a bedding of excelsior on bottom, see that it is carefully pulled apart so it forms no bunches and is perfectly level,

not up on one side and down on the other.

3. Place a card-board, (not paper) on top of excelsior, thus forming a cushion, necessary to avoid breakage.

4. Lay the eggs carefully in pockets, avoid throwing them in, to prevent breakage, and after layer is packed, run the palm of your hand over the top of the filler, to see that no large eggs are sticking up, if you find any, tuck them over to one side so they will lay easy, then when next layer is put in, there is no

hard surface to crack them. If this method is followed there will be few cracked eggs and it will soon become second nature to pack properly.

5. Use plenty excelsior on tops, and if you find the fillers are too small for the cases, it is well to tuck a little excelsior along side of it to hold it steady, but not tightly.

6. Do not "top up" eggs—that is, do not put all the small eggs in the bottom layers, and the large ones on top. Nine times out of ten they are broken on top, while if they were packed straight, there would plenty room and no breakage.

Clover Hay.

The closer we follow nature in feeding poultry, the more eggs we will get and the healthier our fowls will be. It's the most natural thing in the world for fowls to pick green grass. Confine them a short time and then give them their liberty and see how they will go for the green grass. They will leave all other food to get to it first. If fowls have a large run in summer they can help themselves to this green food, but what about this when they are shut up in small yards or through the winter months where there is nothing green they can get? We must supply them with this most healthful and egg producing food. Nothing equals clover hay, cut in one-fourth inch lengths, boiling water poured over it, covered up and let stand with a very little meal mixed in. Give this to your fowls while hot for their morning meal, all they will eat. You will at once notice an improvement in the flock, also the egg basket. Just as sure as you feed clover you will get eggs and your grain bill will be amazingly reduced. Try it for a month and you will wonder how you ever got along without this the greatest of egg foods.—P. A. Webster, in Poultry Farmer.

The Chicago Show.

The second annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats and pet stock, to be held in the Coliseum, Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1903, under the management of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, judging from indications, bids fair to surpass all of its successful predecessors. The present board of directors, on taking up the work last March, parceled out this work to committees. These committees have made plans which are now being pushed to completion, and which it is hoped will contribute much to the comfort and pleasure of exhibitors and visitors. There has been much discussion as to the propriety of making entry fees \$2 for each specimen and \$5 for breeding pens as is the practice at the large eastern shows. But it has been considered best to have them remain in former years. The entry fees will be \$1 per specimen in poultry, cat and pet stock departments; 50 cents per specimen in pigeon department, and \$3 for breeding pens. Cash prizes, open to the competition of the world, will be in poultry department as follows: 12 entries in class—first, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1.50; fourth, \$1; fifth, 50c. 8 entries in class—first, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1; fourth, 50c. 4 entries in class—first, \$2; second, \$1; third, 50c. 2 entries in class—first, \$1; second, 50c. 1 entry in class—first, 50c.

BREEDING PENS.

6 entries in class—first, \$6; second, \$4; third, \$2; fourth \$1.50. 4 entries in class—first, \$4; second, \$2.50; third, \$1.50. 2 entries in class—first, \$3; second, \$1.50. 1 entry in class—first, \$1.50. Cash prizes open to competition of the world will be paid in pigeon department as follows: \$2.00 first prize.

\$1.00 second prize.

For list of specials see premium list.

The judges employed are:

Chas. McClave, New London, O.; S. H. Taylor, Sibley, Ill.; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. O. P. Bennett, Mazon, Ill.; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Ia.; Frank W. Gorse, Highlandville, Mass.; Vernon L. Stafford, Fall River, Mass.; C. W. Downs, Portland, Ore.; L. A. Jansen, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. Korb, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Ia.; T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa.; D. J. Lambert, Apopka, Fla.; John Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J.; J. C. Pratt, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. A. Tucker, Concord, Mich.; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Ia.; E. W. Rankin, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Acton, Akron, O.; K. J. Muir, Chicago, Ill.

Premium lists will be sent out about Dec. 15, 1902. An edition of 10,000 copies will be issued. It is the intention to send to all interested, but if by oversight or mistake any are neglected or if extra copies are desired for friends kindly write to Secretary Fred E. Kimmey, 1213 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

Skim-Milk for Poultry.

Another way of disposing of the surplus skim-milk with profit is to feed it to the poultry. As a feed for poultry, it furnishes the material for making growth in a palatable, easily-digested form. For this reason it is easily valuable as an addition to the grain ration which is liable to lack in the materials to make growth. The Indiana Experiment Station fed two lots of growing chickens exactly alike, except one lot was given all the skim-milk it would eat, in addition to the grain ration. The lot having grain, but no skim-milk, made an average gain of 6.62 ounces per week. The lot receiving skim-milk made a gain per week of 4.46

ounces. The conclusion of this experiment was as follows:

"If skim-milk be added to the ration fed young chickens, it will increase the consumption of other foods given. The greatest increase in gain was coincident with the period when the greatest amount of skim-milk was consumed. Skim-milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather, and becomes of less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler."

The New York Experiment Station found skim-milk a very economical feed for producing growth in chickens. In these experiments the skim-milk was valued at twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, but some careful poultry feeders believe fifty cents per hundred not too high a valuation. Skim-milk can be fed sweet or after it is quite thick and sour. It is necessary in feeding it in any form to poultry to take great care that the troughs or utensils in which it is fed be kept clean. Lack of attention to this point is about the only cause of poor results from feeding skim-milk as an addition to the grain ration for poultry. Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin.

Huntsville, Ala., Dates.

The North Alabama Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held a meeting Nov. 15th and selected Jan. 6th to 8th inclusive as the dates to hold their next annual exhibition. T. J. Marshall, of College Park, Ga., was elected as judge. We intend to have a first-class show in every respect, and we invite all our friends to come and bring their birds. Our catalogue will be ready in a few days and any person wishing one write to me and I will send one.

GEO. DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala. Sec'y North Ala. P., P. & P. S. Association.

Proposed Changes of the Standard.

Judge W. S. Russell has given notice to the secretary of the American Poultry Association, of the following proposed changes in the Standard of Perfection:

"1. Under 'General Disqualifications' and 'Side sprig or sprigs on single comb varieties.'"

"2. Under 'General Disqualifications' add 'In all black varieties any feather having positive white or red in any section.'"

"3. Under 'Cutting for Defects' on 'Eyes not alike in color' add 'making it read 1/2 to 1 point.'"

"4. Under 'Scale of Points' abolish the section 'Typical Carriage' and in its stead add two new sections, namely: 'Eyes—shape, 2; color, 2; and 'Beak—Shape, 2; color, 2.'"

"5. Abolish the weight disqualifications on all breeds of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys."

"6. Raise the weight on Black Langshan cockerels, hens and pullets each one-half pound, making it read: 'Cock, 10 pounds; hens 7 1/2 pounds; cockerels 8 1/2 pounds; pullets 6 1/2 pounds.'"

Silver Penciled Wyandots.

The new variety of Wyandots are marked and colored just like the Dark Brahmas, and combine all the good qualities of both the Silver-Laced Wyandots and the Dark Brahmas. They are the result of a union of the two breeds and have in them the extra fine laying qualities of both. The greatest of care has been bestowed upon them from the very start, no mistakes have been made in their construction, and in them we have the Wyandot shape, comb, and fine qualities combined with the colors and markings of the Dark Brahmas.

This gives us a most attractive and interesting variety that is strong in all that goes to make

the valuable fowl for the fancier, the show-room, the breeding-pen, and for utility purposes. All these have gained for this new variety the attention of the poultry fraternity of the world. In this, as in other countries, the best talent is quietly working for their betterment and we may rest assured that before many seasons go by they will be mastered of great beauty and attractiveness.—Poultry Topics.

Wash the Eggs.

Commission merchants say that on an average there is a difference of four cents a dozen between soiled eggs and those that are sent to market bright and clean, says Poultry Farmer. And it is not necessary that all the eggs of a shipment shall be soiled in order to make the consignment rank as such. Even a very small proportion of soiled eggs in a package will cause the whole to be rated several cents below the market price. The tramping on the eggs by dirty feet of the hens, fresh from the moist earth of the yards, and the discoloration produced does not affect the contents but it gives the egg an uninviting appearance, and it is not expected that people will be indifferent to the looks of things which they buy for their table. Poultry keepers can afford to take the time to clean the shells of the eggs which they send to market when the failure to do so means the loss of four cents a dozen.

Limber Neck.

It is said limber neck is caused by the chickens feeding on maggots. When they have access to manure heaps which are undergoing fermentation, or a partly decayed carcass, this trouble is liable to show itself. Perhaps only a small proportion of poultry raisers have had it to contend with, but nobody will want to

have a tussle with it but once. Sweetened water is recommended as a cure for it. A tablespoonful of sugar dissolved in a glass of water is about right, and several spoonfuls of the mixture must be poured down the throat of each bird affected. —Michigan Poultry Breeder.

Large Flocks.

There are but few, if any, very large flocks where 500 or 1,000 hens are kept, says the Philadelphia Record. Farmers are disposed to give the cow the preference, leaving poultry to the female members of the family, yet keeping cows involves more labor than is required for poultry, and fowls can be made more profitable in proportion to capital invested or required than larger stock if farmers will give poultry special attention as a business, but all large stocks must be started on the farm with healthy and vigorous pure breeds, four or five years being necessary to have the flock to the full limit in number for the reason that if they are purchased in large numbers the fowls must be procured from many different places, and the result will be disease and lice. It is this starting with large numbers of purchased birds that has caused so much disaster to enterprises of that character. The farmer who will gradually increase his flock until he has several hundred and who raises his young stock from selected parents, will have an opportunity for observation and deriving experience as his flocks grow. In the winter season, when so their labor, the management of a large flock should be very remunerative, and as the returns for eggs and poultry are cash, and frequent, less capital will be required than for some other enterprises. The fowls contribute daily. —Farmers Home Journal.

For 8 Subscriber.

Now that the show season is at hand you will need a Standard of Perfection. Send us 8 new subscribers at 25c each and we will send you a Standard free, worth \$1.

Awards at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 21-25 1902.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C., cock 1st; hen 1st, 2nd; cockerel 1st, 3rd; pullet 1st, 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., cock 3d, 4th; hen 3d; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. S. and L. Fuller, Clarkston, Ga., cock 2d; hen 4th; breeding pen 4th. Geo. F. Montgomery, Marietta, Ga., cockerel 4th.

White Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 3d, 4th; hen 1st, 2d, 4th; cockerel 3d; pullet 2d, 3d; breeding pen 2d, 4th. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, cockerel 4th; pullet 4th; breeding pen 1st, 3d. C. H. Cowart, Troy, Ala., hen 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; hen 2d, 4th; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st, 3d. T. J. Webb, Albany, Ga., hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 2d.

Silver Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st; hen 4th. W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, Ala., cock 2d; hen 1st; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 1st. H. H. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., cock 3d; hen 3d; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, hen 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d.

White Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 4th; hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 3d; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st, 4th. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 4th; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. Wood E. Moore, Albany, Ga., cockerel 2d; pullet 3d.

Buff Wyandots—T. J. Webb, Albany, Ga., cock 1st; hen 1st, 4th; cockerel 1st; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st, 2d, 4th.

Golden Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 2d, 3d; hen 1st; cockerel 3d, 4th; pullet 3d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Light Brahmas—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 2d; hen 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d, 3d.

Dark Brahmas—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Black D. Langshans—Belmont

Farm, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d. S. and L. Fuller, Clarkston, Ga., cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, 2d, 3d.

White Langshans—Belmont farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Brown Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st; hen 4th; cockerel 4th. Belmont farm, hen 1st, 2d; pullet 2d; breeding pen 3d, 4th. John H. Good, Louisville, Ky., cock 2d; cockerel 2d; breeding pen 2d. L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., hen 3d. Paul Wagner, Louisville, Ky., cockerel 3d; breeding pen 1st. S. and L. Fuller, cockerel 1st; hen 1st, 3d, 4th. S. C. White Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 2d, 3d; breeding pen 1st. Belmont farm, cock 2d, 4th; hen 3d, 4th; cockerel 3d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. Wilber Brothers, Petros, Tenn., cockerel 2d, pullet 1st, 4th.

R. C. White Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st.

Buff Leghorns—Belmont farm, hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 3d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. E. W. Megowan & Son, Louisville, Ky., hen 3d, 4th; cockerel 3d; pullet 2d, 4th.

Black Minorcas—P. E. Trouche, Charleston, S. C., cock 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st. Belmont farm, cock 1st; breeding pen 2d, 3d. D. F. Thaxton, Jackson, Ga., cock 4th. Biltmore farm, hen 4th. C. H. Ledford, Atlanta, Ga., cockerel 3d, 4th; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 4th.

White Minorcas—F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st, 2d. Cornish Indian Games—Pine Grove Poultry Yards, E. P. O'Connell, proprietor, Macon, Ga., cock 1st; cockerel 3d, 4th. L. F. Verdery, cock 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 3d, 4th; pullet 1st, 3d. Biltmore farms, cock 4th; cockerel 1st. J. G. B. Erwin, Erwin, Ga., hen 2d; pullet 2d.

White Indian Games—A. V. Phillips, Albany, Ga., cock 1st; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st. L. F. Verdery, cock 2d; hen 2d. Belmont Farm, pullet 3d.

Andalusians—Belmont farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. E. W. Megowan & Son, cockerel 1st; pullet 3d.

Buff Cochins—Biltmore Farms,

cock 1st; cockerel 3d; hen 2d; pullet 3d. Belmont Farm 2d, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Partridge Cochins—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. C. E. Fussell, Ingleside, Ga., cock 2d; hen 3d.

B. B. Red Games—Geo. F. Montgomery, cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d.

S. S. Hamburgs—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Rhode Island Reds—T. J. Webb, pair, 1st, 2d.

Buff Cochins Bantams—H. H. Verdery, cock 1st, 2nd; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; cockerel 4th; hen 4th; pullet 5th. E. W. Megowan & Son, hen 3d; pullet 3d. S. J. Cole, Atlanta, Ga., cockerel 2d. Black Cochins Bantams—H. H. Verdery, cockerel 1st; hen 1st; pullet 1st.

Partridge Cochins Bantams—E. W. Megowan & Son, pair 1st, 2d.

White Cochins Bantams—E. W. Megowan & Son, pair 1st, 3d. Belmont Farm, pair 2d.

Golden Sebright Bantams—E. W. Megowan & Son, cock 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 3d. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 4th; cockerel 3d, 4th; hen 3d, 4th; pullet 2d, 4th.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st; hen, 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; hen 1st.

B. B. Red Game Bantams—L. F. Verdery, cock 1st; cockerel 2d; hen 4th; pullet 4th. Dr. W. C. Cleckley, Augusta, Ga., cock 2d; hen 1st; pullet 1st. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; cockerel 1st, 3d; pullet 3d. E. W. Megowan & Son, hen 2d. O. A. Muse, Temple, Ga., cockerel 4th. John H. Good, pullet 2d.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—Belmont Farm, cock 1st; cockerel 1st; hen 1st; 4th; pullet 1st, 3d. E. W. Megowan & Son, cock 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 3d; pullet 2d, 4th. Warhorse Games—Belmont Farm, cock 1st; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 4th; pullet 1st, 2d. O. A. Muse, hen 2d, 3d.

Georgia Shawneck Games—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 3d. L. B. Robeson, Marietta, Ga., cock

3d, 4th; cockerel 2d, 4th; hen 2d, 4th; pullet 3d, 4th.

Pit Games—J. L. Smith, Atlanta, Ga., cock 1st, L. B. Robeson, cock 2d; cockerel 2d, 4th; hen 2d; pullet 1. Dr. J. M. Tribble, Lithonia, Ga., cock 3d. Belmont Farm, cock 4th; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 4th; pullet 3d; breeding pen 1st, 3d. H. B. Stanton, Atlanta, Ga., hen 1st, 3d; pullet 2d, 4th. J. Bloomer, Atlanta, Ga., breeding pen 2d, 4th.

Any Breed Games—Pine Grove Poultry Yards, E. P. O'Connell, proprietor, breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, breeding pen 2d, 3d.

Colored Muscovy Ducks—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

White Muscovy Ducks—pair 1st, 2d.

Pekin Ducks—Belmont Farm, pair 1st. Biltmore Farms, pair 2d. S. & L. Fuller, pair 3d.

Any Other Variety Ducks—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Wild Geese—Belmont Farm, pair 1st.

Any Variety Geese—Belmont Farm, pair 1st.

Bronze Turkeys—J. J. Holman, Mulberry, Tenn., cock 1st, 2d; hen 1st; pullet 1st. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 4th; hen 2d; pullet 2d. Mrs. M. F. Morris, Atlanta, Ga., cock 3d; hen 3d.

White Holland Turkeys—Belmont Farm, cockerel 1st; hen 1st; pullet 1st, 2d.

Any Variety Turkeys—J. J. Holman, pair 1st. Belmont Farm, pair 2d.

White Guineas—Belmont Farm, pair fowls 1st; pair chicks 1st; S. & L. Fuller, pair fowls 2d; pair chicks 2d. J. G. B. Erwin, pair fowls 3d.

Pheasants—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

SPECIALS

Display in American Class.—Biltmore Farm, 1st. Belmont Farm, 2d. S. & L. Fuller, 3d.

Display in Asiatic Class.—Belmont Farm, 1st. Biltmore Farm, 2d.

Display in Mediterranean Class.—Biltmore Farm 1st. (tie) P. E. Trouche, 2d.

Display Pit Games.—Belmont Farm.

Display of Bantams.—Belmont Farm, 1st. H. H. Verdery, 2d.

Special for any Variety Ducks.—Belmont Farm.

Display Fantail Pigeons.—Five or more pairs, R. E. Riley, Atlanta, Ga., 1st. Belmont Farm, 2d. Harry Pane, Edgewood, Ga., 3d.

Display Pouter Pigeons.—Five or more pairs, R. E. Riley, 1st. Tom Miller, Atlanta, Ga., 2d.

Display Jacobin Pigeons.—Five or more pairs, R. E. Riley, 1st.

Display Homing Pigeons.—Five or more pairs, R. E. Riley, 1st. Belmont Farm, 2d.

Display any Variety Pigeons.—Ten or more pairs, R. E. Riley, 1st. Belmont Farm, 2d.

Display Pheasants.—Belmont Farm, 2d.

Incubator in Operation.—F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga., Agent Cyphers Incubator Company.

Display Brooders.—F. J. Marshall, agent.

Comparison Judging Defended.

Regarding claims that I give reasons why mistakes, favoritism, etc., are so easily practiced in score card judging, I will endeavor to be brief and enumerate the objections on my part. They are as follows:

1. The score card is a delusion and injures the breeder and buyer, for the reason that a bird may score 90 at one show and 95 at another.

2. The score card judges go too close to the ideal. No bird can possibly score over 85 as compared with the ideal specimen, yet scores are given pretty close to 100.

3. "Symmetry" is a standing mark. So is "condition." Many marks on cards really indicate nothing.

4. The buyer never finds the bird to come up to the score card and breeders are denounced as "frauds" because they accept the judgment of some so-called "judge" whose opinions are worth no more than the average breeder, and the breeder, by virtue of an unwritten law, must not "kick."

5. I have made the test with some of the most "renowned" judges by changing birds at shows, and they would not always give the same score to the same bird, at the same show, and within an hour's time.

6. I maintain that any man who is a fancier can go into a show and pick out the best birds. Comparison judging means that the winner is

the best bird in the show. If competition is close no score card is necessary, as the honor of winning is sufficient.

7. Any man who raises his birds from the eggs and does not know which of them are the best without taking them to some show that a judge who never saw them before may give them a "score" should give up the business and try something else. If I do not know my own birds and their points of excellence I am sure no one else does.

8. The score card indicates nothing, as the bird is changeable. That is, a bird may be prime at one show and off at another, but he is sold on the "score," and the buyer is disappointed.

9. A judge with a score card can help his favorites because there is plenty of "latitude" or "construction" that he can place on his cuts, and can find plenty of excuses for giving an inferior bird the prize over a better one. By comparing birds nothing can be hidden. Every breeder can see which is the better bird.

10. It is admitted that judges can be dishonest in comparison judging, but they will have to face the music of their work being inspected by many others, while the meaningless score card permits of any dishonesty desired as frivolous defects can be reduced or magnified to suit the wishes of the judge.—P. H. Jacobs, in Poultry Herald.

A Magazine 30 Years Old.

The Christmas (December) number of the Delineator is also the thirtieth anniversary number.

To do justice to this number, which for beauty and utility touches the highest mark, it would be necessary to print the entire list of contents. It is sufficient to state that in it the best modern writers and artists are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages, with 34 full-page illustrations, of which 20 are in two or more colors. The magnitude of this December number, for which 728 tons of paper and six tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact that 91 presses running 14 hours a day, have been required to print it; the binding alone of the edition of 915,000 copies representing over 20,000,000 sections which had to be gathered individually by human hands.

Awards at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 21-25 1902.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C., cock 1st; hen 1st, 2nd; cockerel 1st, 3rd; pullet 1st, 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., cock 3d, 4th; hen 3d; cockerel 2d; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. S. and L. Fuller, Clarkston, Ga., cock 2d; hen 4th; breeding pen 4th. Geo. F. Montgomery, Marietta, Ga., cockerel 4th.

White Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 3d, 4th; hen 1st, 2d, 4th; cockerel 3d; pullet 2d, 3d; breeding pen 2d, 4th. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, cockerel 4th; pullet 4th; breeding pen 1st, 3d. C. H. Cowart, Troy, Ala., hen 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; hen 2d, 4th; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st, 3d. T. J. Webb, Albany, Ga., hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 2d.

Silver Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st; hen 4th. W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, Ala., cock 2d; hen 1st; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 1st. H. H. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., cock 3d; hen 3d; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, hen 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d.

White Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 4th; hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 3d; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st, 4th. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 4th; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. Wood E. Moore, Albany, Ga., cockerel 2d; pullet 3d.

Buff Wyandots—T. J. Webb, Albany, Ga., cock 1st; hen 1st, 4th; cockerel 1st; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st, 2d, 4th.

Golden Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 2d, 3d; hen 1st; cockerel 3d, 4th; pullet 3d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Light Brahmas—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 2d; hen 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d, 3d.

Dark Brahmas—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Black Langshans—Belmont

Farm, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d. S. and L. Fuller, Clarkston, Ga., cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, 2d, 3d.

White Langshans—Belmont farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Brown Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st; hen 4th; cockerel 4th. Belmont farm, hen 1st, 2d; pullet 2d; breeding pen 3d, 4th. John H. Good, Louisville, Ky., cock 2d; cockerel 2d; breeding pen 2d. L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., hen 3d. Paul Wagner, Louisville, Ky., cockerel 3d; breeding pen 1st. S. and L. Fuller, cockerel 1st; hen 1st, 3d, 4th.

S. C. White Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 2d, 3d; breeding pen 1st. Belmont farm, cock 2d, 4th; hen 3d, 4th; cockerel 3d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. Wilber Brothers, Petros, Tenn., cockerel 2d, pullet 1st, 4th.

R. C. White Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st.

Buff Leghorns—Belmont farm, hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 3d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. E. W. Megowan & Son, Louisville, Ky., hen 3d, 4th; cockerel 3d; pullet 2d, 4th.

Black Minorcas—P. E. Trouche, Charleston, S. C., cock 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st. Belmont farm, cock 1st; breeding pen 2d, 3d. D. F. Thaxton, Jackson, Ga., cock 4th. Biltmore farm, hen 4th. C. H. Leaford, Atlanta, Ga., cockerel 3d, 4th; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 4th.

White Minorcas—F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st, 2d.

Cornish Indian Games—Pine Grove Poultry Yards, E. P. O'Connell, proprietor, Macon, Ga., cock 1st; cockerel 3d, 4th. L. F. Verdery, cock 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 3d, 4th; pullet 1st, 3d. Biltmore farms, cock 4th, cockerel 1st. J. G. B. Erwin, Erwin, Ga., hen 2d; pullet 2d.

White Indian Games—A. V. Phillips, Albany, Ga., cock 1st; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st. L. F. Verdery, cock 2d; hen 2d. Belmont Farm, pullet 3d.

Andalusians—Belmont farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. E. W. Megowan & Son, cockerel 1st; pullet 3d.

Buff Cochins—Biltmore Farms,

cock 1st; cockerel 3d; hen 2d; pullet 3d. Belmont Farm 2d, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Partridge Cochins—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. C. E. Fussell, Ingleside, Ga., cock 2d; hen 3d.

B. B. Red Games—Geo. F. Montgomery, cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d.

S. S. Hamburgs—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Rhode Island Reds—T. J. Webb, pair 1st, 2d.

Buff Cochins—Bantams—H. H. Verdery, cock 1st, 2nd; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; cockerel 4th; hen 4th; pullet 5th. E. W. Megowan & Son, hen 3d; pullet 3d. S. J. Cole, Atlanta, Ga., cockerel 2d.

Black Cochins—Bantams—H. H. Verdery, cockerel 1st; hen 1st; pullet 1st.

Partridge Cochins—Bantams—E. W. Megowan & Son, pair 1st, 2d.

White Cochins—Bantams—E. W. Megowan & Son, pair 1st, 3d. Belmont Farm, pair 2d.

Golden Sebright Bantams—E. W. Megowan & Son, cock 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 3d. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 4th; cockerel 3d, 4th; hen 3d, 4th; pullet 2d, 4th.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; hen 1st.

B. B. Red Game Bantams—L. F. Verdery, cock 1st; cockerel 2d; hen 4th; pullet 4th. Dr. W. C. Cleckley, Augusta, Ga., cock 2d; hen 1st; pullet 1st. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; cockerel 1st, 3d; pullet 3d. E. W. Megowan & Son, hen 2d. O. A. Muse, Temple, Ga., cockerel 4th. John H. Good, pullet 2d.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—Belmont Farm, cock 1st; cockerel 1st; hen 1st, 4th; pullet 1st, 3d. E. W. Megowan & Son, cock 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 3d; pullet 2d, 4th.

Warhorse Games—Belmont Farm, cock 1st; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 4th; pullet 1st, 2d. O. A. Muse, hen 2d, 3d.

Georgia Shawneck Games—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 3d.

L. B. Robeson, Marietta, Ga., cock

3d, 4th; cockerel 2d, 4th; hen 2d, 4th; pullet 3d, 4th.

Pit Games.—J. L. Smith, Atlanta, Ga., cock 1st, L. B. Robeson, cock 2d; cockerel 2d, 4th; hen 2d; pullet 1. Dr. J. M. Tribble, Lithonia, Ga., cock 3d. Belmont Farm, cock 4th; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 4th; pullet 3d; breeding pen 1st, 3d. H. B. Stanton, Atlanta, Ga., hen 1st, 3d; pullet 2d, 4th. J. Bloomer, Atlanta, Ga., breeding pen 2d, 4th.

Any Breed Games.—Pine Grove Poultry Yards, E. P. O'Connell, proprietor, breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, breeding pen 2d, 3d.

Colored Muscovy Ducks.—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

White Muscovy Ducks.—pair 1st, 2d.

Pekin Ducks—Belmont Farm, pair 1st. Biltmore Farms, pair 2d. S. & L. Fuller, pair 3d.

Any Other Variety Ducks.—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Wild Geese.—Belmont Farm, pair 1st.

Any Variety Geese.—Belmont Farm, pair 1st.

Bronze Turkeys.—J. J. Holman, Mulberry, Tenn., cock 1st, 2d; hen 1st; pullet 1st. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 4th; hen 2d; pullet 2d. Mrs. M. F. Morris, Atlanta, Ga., cock 3d; hen 3d.

White Holland Turkeys.—Belmont Farm, cockerel 1st; hen 1st; pullet 1st, 2d.

Any Variety Turkeys.—J. J. Holman, pair 1st. Belmont Farm, pair 2d.

White Guineas.—Belmont Farm, pair fowls 1st; pair chicks 1st; S. & L. Fuller, pair fowls 2d; pair chicks 2d. J. G. B. Erwin, pair fowls 3d.

Pheasants.—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

SPECIALS

Display in American Class.—Biltmore Farm, 1st. Belmont Farm, 2d. S. & L. Fuller, 3d.

Display in Asiatic Class.—Belmont Farm, 1st. Biltmore Farm, 2d.

Display in Mediterranean Class.—Biltmore Farm 1st. (tie) P. E. Trouche, 2d.

Display Pit Games.—Belmont Farm.

Display of Bantams.—Belmont Farm, 1st. H. H. Verdery, 2d.

Special for any Variety Ducks.—Belmont Farm.

Display Fantail Pigeons.—Five or more pairs, R. E. Riley, Atlanta, Ga., 1st. Belmont Farm, 2d. Harry Pane, Edgewood, Ga., 3d.

Display Pouter Pigeons.—Five or more pairs, R. E. Riley, 1st. Tom Miller, Atlanta, Ga., 2d.

Display Jacobin Pigeons.—Five or more pairs, R. E. Riley, 1st.

Display Homing Pigeons.—Five or more pairs, R. E. Riley, 1st. Belmont Farm, 2d.

Display any Variety Pigeons.—Ten or more pairs, R. E. Riley, 1st. Belmont Farm, 2d.

Display Pheasants.—Belmont Farm, 2d.

Incubator in Operation.—F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga., Agent Cyphers Incubator Company.

Display Brooders.—F. J. Marshall, agent.

Comparison Judging Defended.

Regarding claims that I give reasons why mistakes, favoritism, etc., are so easily practiced in score card judging, I will endeavor to be brief and enumerate the objections on my part. They are as follows:

1. The score card is a delusion and injures the breeder and buyer, for the reason that a bird may score 90 at one show and 95 at another.

2. The score card judges go too close to the ideal. No bird can possibly score over 85 as compared with the ideal specimen, yet scores are given pretty close to 100.

3. "Symmetry" is a standing mark. So is "condition." Many marks on cards really indicate nothing.

4. The buyer never finds the bird to come up to the score card and breeders are denounced as "frauds" because they accept the judgment of some so-called "judge" whose opinions are worth no more than the average breeder, and the breeder, by virtue of an unwritten law, must not "kick."

5. I have made the test with some of the most "renowned" judges by changing birds at shows, and they would not always give the same score to the same bird, at the same show, and within an hour's time.

6. I maintain that any man who is a fancier can go into a show and pick out the best birds. Comparison judging means that the winner is

the best bird in the show. If competition is close no score card is necessary, as the honor of winning is sufficient.

7. Any man who raises his birds from the eggs and does not know which of them are the best without taking them to some show that a judge who never saw them before may give them a "score" should give up the business and try something else. If I do not know my own birds and their points of excellence I am sure no one else does.

8. The score card indicates nothing, as the bird is changeable. That is, a bird may be prime at one show and off at another, but he is sold on the "score," and the buyer is disappointed.

9. A judge with a score card can help his favorites because there is plenty of "latitude" or "construction" that he can place on his cuts, and can find plenty of excuses for giving an inferior bird the prize over a better one. By comparing birds nothing can be hidden. Every breeder can see which is the better bird.

10. It is admitted that judges can be dishonest in comparison judging, but they will have to face the music of their work being inspected by many others, while the meaningless score card permits of any dishonesty desired as frivolous defects can be reduced or magnified to suit the wishes of the judge.—P. H. Jacobs, in Poultry Herald.

A Magazine 30 Years Old.

The Christmas (December) number of the Delineator is also the thirtieth anniversary number.

To do justice to this number, which for beauty and utility touches the highest mark, it would be necessary to print the entire list of contents. It is sufficient to state that in it the best modern writers and artists are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages, with 34 full-page illustrations, of which 20 are in two or more colors. The magnitude of this December number, for which 728 tons of paper and six tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact that 91 presses running 14 hours a day, have been required to print it; the binding alone of the edition of 915,000 copies representing over 20,000,000 sections which had to be gathered individually by human hands.

The Chicago Show.

The second annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats and pet stock, to be held in the Coliseum, Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1903, under the management of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, judging from indications, bids fair to surpass all of its successful predecessors. The present board of directors, on taking up the work last March, parceled out this work to committees. These committees have made plans which are now being pushed to completion, and which it is hoped will contribute much to the comfort and pleasure of exhibitors and visitors. There has been much discussion as to the propriety of making entry fees \$2 for each specimen and \$5 for breeding pens as is the practice at the large eastern shows. But it has been considered best to have them remain in former years. The entry fees will be \$1 per specimen in poultry, cat and pet stock departments; 50 cents per specimen in pigeon department, and \$3 for breeding pens. Cash prizes, open to the competition of the world, will be in poultry department as follows: 12 entries in class—first, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1.50; fourth, \$1; fifth, 50c.

8 entries in class—first, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1; fourth, 50c.
4 entries in class—first, \$2; second, \$1; third, 50c.
2 entries in class—first, \$1; second, 50c.
1 entry in class—first, 50c.

BREEDING PENS.

6 entries in class—first, \$6; second, \$4; third, \$2; fourth, \$1.50.
4 entries in class—first, \$4; second, \$2.50; third, \$1.50.
2 entries in class—first, \$3; second, \$1.50.
1 entry in class—first, \$1.50.

Cash prizes open to competition of the world will be paid in pigeon department as follows: \$2.00 first prize.

\$1.00 second prize.

For list of specials see premium list.

The judges employed are:

Chas. McClave, New London, O.; S. H. Taylor, Sibley, Ill.; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. O. P. Bennett, Mazon, Ill.; H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Ia.; Frank W. Gorse, Highlandville, Mass.; Vernon L. Stafford, Fall River, Mass.; C. W. Downs, Portland, Ore.; L. A. Jansen, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. Korb, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Ia.; T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa.; D. J. Lambert, Apponaug, R. I.; John Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J.; J. C. Pratt, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. A. Tucker, Concord, Mich.; W. S. Russell, Otumwa, Ia.; E. W. Rankin, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Acton, Akron, O.; K. J. Muir, Chicago, Ill.

Premium lists will be sent out about Dec. 15, 1902. An edition of 10,000 copies will be issued. It is the intention to send to all interested, but if by oversight or mistake any are neglected or if extra copies are desired for friends kindly write to Secretary, Fred E. Kimmey, 1213 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

Skim-Milk for Poultry.

Another way of disposing of the surplus skim-milk with profit is to feed it to the poultry. As a feed for poultry, it furnishes the material for making growth in a palatable, easily-digested form. For this reason it is easily valuable as an addition to the grain ration which is liable to lack in the materials to make growth. The Indiana Experiment Station fed two lots of growing chickens exactly alike, except one lot was given all the skim-milk it would eat, in addition to the grain ration. The lot having grain, but no skim-milk, made an average gain of 6.62 ounces per week. The lot receiving skim-milk made a gain per week of 4.46

ounces. The conclusion of this experiment was as follows:

"If skim-milk be added to the ration fed young chickens, it will increase the consumption of other foods given. The greatest increase in gain was coincident with the period when the greatest amount of skim-milk was consumed. Skim-milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather, and becomes of less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler."

The New York Experiment Station found skim-milk a very economical feed for producing growth in chickens. In these experiments the skim-milk was valued at twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, but some careful poultry feeders believe fifty cents per hundred not too high a valuation. Skim-milk can be fed sweet or after it is quite thick and sour. It is necessary in feeding it in any form to poultry to take great care that the troughs or utensils in which it is fed be kept clean. Lack of attention to this point is about the only cause of poor results from feeding skim-milk as an addition to the grain ration for poultry. Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin.

Huntsville, Ala., Dates.

The North Alabama Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held a meeting Nov. 15th and selected Jan. 6th to 8th inclusive as the dates to hold their next annual exhibition. T. J. Marshall, of College Park, Ga., was elected as judge. We intend to have a first-class show in every respect, and we invite all our friends to come and bring their birds. Our catalogue will be ready in a few days and any person wishing one write to me and I will send one.

GEO. DARWIN, Huntsville, Ala.
Sec'y North Ala. P., P. & P. S. Association.

Proposed Changes of the Standard.

Judge W. S. Russell has given notice to the secretary of the American Poultry Association, of the following proposed changes in the Standard of Perfection:

"1. Under 'General Disqualifications' and 'Side sprig or sprigs on single comb varieties.'"

"2. Under 'General Disqualifications' add 'In all black varieties any feather having positive white or red in any section.'"

"3. Under 'Cutting' for 'Defects' on 'Eyes not alike in color' add $\frac{1}{2}$, making it read $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point."

"4. Under 'Scale of Points' abolish the section 'Typical Carriage,' and in its stead add two new sections, namely: 'Eyes—shape 2, color 2,' and 'Beak—Shape 2, color 2.'"

"5. Abolish the weight disqualifications on all breeds of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys."

"6. Raise the weight on Black Langshan cockerels, hens and pullets each one-half pound, making it read: Cock 10 pounds, hens $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, cockerels $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, pullets $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds."

Silver Penciled Wyandots.

The new variety of Wyandots are marked and colored just like the Dark Brahmas, and combine all the good qualities of both the Silver Laced Wyandots and the Dark Brahmas. They are the result of a union of the two breeds and have in them the extra fine laying qualities of both. The greatest of care has been bestowed upon them from the very start, no mistakes have been made in their construction, and in them we have the Wyandot shape, comb, and fine qualities combined with the colors and markings of the Dark Brahmas.

This gives us a most attractive and interesting variety that is strong in all that goes to make

the valuable fowl for the fancier, the show-room, the breeding-pen, and for utility purposes. All these have gained for this new variety the attention of the poultry fraternity of the world. In this, as in other countries, the best talent is quietly working for their betterment and we may rest assured that before many seasons go by they will be mastered of great beauty and attractiveness.—Poultry Topics.

Wash the Eggs.

Commission merchants say that on an average there is a difference of four cents a dozen between soiled eggs and those that are sent to market bright and clean, says Poultry Farmer. And it is not necessary that all the eggs of a shipment shall be soiled in order to make the consignment rank as such. Even a very small proportion of soiled eggs in a package will cause the whole to be rated several cents below the market price. The tramping on the eggs by dirty feet of the hens, fresh from the moist earth of the yards, and the discoloration produced does not affect the contents but it gives the egg an uninviting appearance, and it is not expected that people will be indifferent to the looks of things which they buy for their table. Poultry keepers can afford to take the time to clean the shells of the eggs which they send to market when the failure to do so means the loss of four cents a dozen.

Limber Neck.

It is said limber neck is caused by the chickens feeding on maggots. When they have access to manure heaps which are undergoing fermentation, or a partly decayed carcass, this trouble is liable to show itself. Perhaps only a small proportion of poultry raisers have had it to contend with, but nobody will want to

have a tussle with it but once. Sweetened water is recommended as a cure for it. A tablespoonful of sugar dissolved in a glass of water is about right, and several spoonfuls of the mixture must be poured down the throat of each bird affected.—Michigan Poultry Breeder.

Large Flocks.

There are but few, if any, very large flocks where 500 or 1,000 hens are kept, says the Philadelphia Record. Farmers are disposed to give the cow the preference, leaving poultry to the female members of the family, yet keeping cows involves more labor than is required for poultry, and fowls can be made more profitable in proportion to capital invested or required than larger stock if farmers will give poultry special attention as a business, but all large stocks must be started on the farm with healthy and vigorous pure breeds, four or five years being necessary to have the flock to the full limit in number for the reason that if they are purchased in large numbers the fowls must be procured from many different places, and the result will be disease and lice. It is this starting with large numbers of purchased birds that has caused so much disaster to enterprises of that character. The farmer who will gradually increase his flock until he has several hundred, and who raises his young stock from selected parents, will have an opportunity for observation and deriving experience as his flocks grow. In the winter season, when so their labor, the management of a large flock should be very remunerative, and as the returns for eggs and poultry are cash, and frequent, less capital will be required than for some other enterprises. The fowls contribute daily.—Farmers Home Journal.

For 8 Subscriber.

Now that the show season is at hand you will need a Standard of Perfection. Send us 8 new subscribers at 25c each and we will send you a Standard free, worth \$1.

Awards at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 21-25 1902.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C., cock 1st; hen 1st, 2nd; cockerel 1st, 3rd; pullet 1st, 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., cock 3d, 4th; hen 3d; cockerel 2d; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. S. and L. Fuller, Clarkston, Ga., cock 2d; hen 4th; breeding pen 4th. Geo. F. Montgomery, Marietta, Ga., cockerel 4th.

White Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 3d, 4th; hen 1st, 2d, 4th; cockerel 3d; pullet 2d, 3d; breeding pen 2d, 4th. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, cockerel 4th; pullet 4th; breeding pen 1st, 3d. C. H. Cowart, Troy, Ala., hen 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; hen 2d, 4th; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st, 3d. T. J. Webb, Albany, Ga., hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 2d.

Silver Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st; hen 4th. W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, Ala., cock 2d; hen 1st; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 1st. H. H. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., cock 3d; hen 3d; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, hen 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d.

White Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 4th; hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 3d; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st, 4th. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 4th; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. Wood E. Moore, Albany, Ga., cockerel 2d; pullet 3d.

Buff Wyandots—T. J. Webb, Albany, Ga., cock 1st; hen 1st, 4th; cockerel 1st; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st, 2d, 4th.

Golden Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 2d, 3d; hen 1st; cockerel 3d, 4th; pullet 3d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Light Brahmas—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 2d; hen 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d, 3d.

Dark Brahmas—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Black Langshans—Belmont

Farm, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d. S. and L. Fuller, Clarkston, Ga., cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, 2d, 3d.

White Langshans—Belmont farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Brown Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st; hen 4th; cockerel 4th. Belmont farm, hen 1st, 2d; pullet 2d; breeding pen 3d, 4th. John H. Good, Louisville, Ky., cock 2d; cockerel 2d; breeding pen 2d. L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., hen 3d. Paul Wagner, Louisville, Ky., cockerel 3d; breeding pen 1st. S. and L. Fuller, cockerel 1st; hen 1st, 3d, 4th.

S. C. White Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 2d, 3d; breeding pen 1st. Belmont farm, cock 2d, 4th; hen 3d, 4th; cockerel 3d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. Wilber Brothers, Petros, Tenn., cockerel 2d, pullet 1st, 4th.

R. C. White Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st.

Buff Leghorns—Belmont farm, hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 3d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. E. W. Megowan & Son, Louisville, Ky., hen 3d, 4th; cockerel 3d; pullet 2d, 4th.

Black Minorcas—P. E. Trouche, Charleston, S. C., cock 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st. Belmont farm, cock 1st; breeding pen 2d, 3d. D. F. Thaxton, Jackson, Ga., cock 4th. Biltmore farm, hen 4th. C. H. Ledford, Atlanta, Ga., cockerel 3d, 4th; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 4th.

White Minorcas—F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st, 2d.

Cornish Indian Games—Pine Grove Poultry Yards, E. P. O'Connell, proprietor, Macon, Ga., cock 1st; cockerel 3d, 4th. L. F. Verdery, cock 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 3d, 4th; pullet 1st, 3d. Biltmore farms, cock 4th; cockerel 1st. J. G. B. Erwin, Erwin, Ga., hen 2d; pullet 2d.

White Indian Games—A. V. Phillips, Albany, Ga., cock 1st; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st. L. F. Verdery, cock 2d; hen 2d. Belmont Farm, pullet 3d.

Andalusians—Belmont farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. E. W. Megowan & Son, cockerel 1st; pullet 3d.

Buff Cochins—Biltmore Farms;

cock 1st; cockerel 3d; hen 2d; pullet 3d. Belmont Farm 2d, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Partridge Cochins—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. C. E. Fussell, Ingleside, Ga., cock 2d; hen 3d.

B. B. Red Games—Geo. F. Montgomery, cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d.

S. S. Hamburgs—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Rhode Island Reds—T. J. Webb, pair, 1st, 2d.

Buff Cochins—Bantams—H. H. Verdery, cock 1st, 2nd; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; cockerel 4th; hen 4th; pullet 5th. E. W. Megowan & Son, hen 3d; pullet 3d. S. J. Cole, Atlanta, Ga., cockerel 2d. Black Cochins—Bantams—H. H. Verdery, cockerel 1st; hen 1st; pullet 1st.

Partridge Cochins—Bantams—E. W. Megowan & Son, pair 1st, 2d.

White Cochins—Bantams—E. W. Megowan & Son, pair 1st, 3d. Belmont Farm, pair 2d.

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Awards at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 21-25 1902.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C., cock 1st; hen 1st, 2nd; cockerel 1st, 3rd; pullet 1st, 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., cock 3d, 4th; hen 3d; cockerel 2d; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. S. and L. Fuller, Clarkston, Ga., cock 2d; hen 4th; breeding pen 4th. Geo. F. Montgomery, Marietta, Ga., cockerel 4th.

White Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 3d, 4th; hen 1st, 2d, 4th; cockerel 3d; pullet 2d, 3d; breeding pen 2d, 4th. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, cockerel 4th; pullet 4th; breeding pen 1st, 3d. C. H. Cowart, Troy, Ala., hen 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; hen 2d, 4th; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st, 3d. T. J. Webb, Albany, Ga., hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 2d.

Silver Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st; hen 4th. W. A. Mahaffey, Birmingham, Ala., cock 2d; hen 1st; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 1st. H. H. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., cock 3d; hen 3d; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 1st. Belmont Farm, hen 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d.

White Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 4th; hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 3d; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st, 4th. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 4th; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. Wood E. Moore, Albany, Ga., cockerel 2d; pullet 3d.

Buff Wyandots—T. J. Webb, Albany, Ga., cock 1st; hen 1st, 4th; cockerel 1st; pullet 2d; breeding pen 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 2d, 3d; hen 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d, 3d; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st, 2d, 4th.

Golden Wyandots—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 2d, 3d; hen 1st; cockerel 3d, 4th; pullet 3d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Light Brahmas—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st, 2d; hen 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; hen 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d, 3d.

Dark Brahmas—Biltmore Farms, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Black Langshans—Belmont

Farm, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d. S. and L. Fuller, Clarkston, Ga., cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, 2d, 3d.

White Langshans—Belmont farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Brown Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st; hen 4th; cockerel 4th. Belmont farm, hen 1st, 2d; pullet 2d; breeding pen 3d, 4th. John H. Good, Louisville, Ky., cock 2d; cockerel 2d; breeding pen 2d. L. F. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., hen 3d. Paul Wagner, Louisville, Ky., cockerel 3d; breeding pen 1st. S. and L. Fuller, cockerel 1st; hen 1st, 3d, 4th.

S. C. White Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 4th; pullet 2d, 3d; breeding pen 1st. Belmont farm, cock 2d, 4th; hen 3d, 4th; cockerel 3d; breeding pen 2d, 3d. Wilber Brothers, Petros, Tenn., cockerel 2d, pullet 1st, 4th.

R. C. White Leghorns—Biltmore farms, cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st; breeding pen 1st.

Buff Leghorns—Belmont farm, hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 3d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. E. W. Megowan & Son, Louisville, Ky., hen 3d, 4th; cockerel 3d; pullet 2d, 4th.

Black Minorcas—P. E. Trouche, Charleston, S. C., cock 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st. Belmont farm, cock 1st; breeding pen 2d, 3d. D. F. Thaxton, Jackson, Ga., cock 4th. Biltmore farm, hen 4th. C. H. Ledford, Atlanta, Ga., cockerel 3d, 4th; pullet 3d, 4th; breeding pen 4th.

White Minorcas—F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., cock 1st; hen 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st, 2d.

Cornish Indian Games—Pine Grove Poultry Yards, E. P. O'Connell, proprietor, Macon, Ga., cock 1st; cockerel 3d, 4th. L. F. Verdery, cock 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 3d, 4th; pullet 1st, 3d. Biltmore farms, cock 4th, cockerel 1st. J. G. B. Erwin, Erwin, Ga., hen 2d; pullet 2d.

White Indian Games—A. V. Phillips, Albany, Ga., cock 1st; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st. L. F. Verdery, cock 2d; hen 2d. Belmont Farm, pullet 3d.

Andalusians—Belmont farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. E. W. Megowan & Son, cockerel 1st; pullet 3d.

Buff Cochins—Biltmore Farms,

cock 1st; cockerel 3d; hen 2d; pullet 3d. Belmont Farm 2d, 3d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d.

Partridge Cochins—Belmont Farm, cock 1st, 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d; breeding pen 1st, 2d. C. E. Fussell, Ingleside, Ga., cock 2d; hen 3d.

B. B. Red Games—Geo. F. Montgomery, cockerel 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d.

S. S. Hamburgs—Belmont Farm, pair 1st, 2d.

Rhode Island Reds—T. J. Webb, pair, 1st, 2d.

Buff Cochins Bantams—H. H. Verdery, cock 1st, 2nd; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d. Belmont Farm, cock 3d, 4th; cockerel 4th; hen 4th; pullet 5th. E. W. Megowan & Son, hen 3d; pullet 3d. S. J. Cole, Atlanta, Ga., cockerel 2d.

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Scoring Barred Rocks.

The various methods of mating the variety has kept them in an unsettled state, both as to shape and barring of plumage.

The past four or five years have brought out a darker and more closely barred male, that has been and is produced by the extremely dark mating of both sexes to produce what is called exhibition cockerels. Such, when other features as comb, eyes, beak and legs are of right colors, prove winners in most of our leading exhibits, not so much because a judge favors them but because they fill the standard description in more points than do such as indicate a parentage of a medium or light open barred sire and dam. The poultry judge who has fully qualified himself by study and practical experience in breeding, handling and selection for best results with live bred stock, is prepared to explain his awards and give reasons why at times in the placing of awards females win over others that in general appearance outclasses the winner.

Since the clean cut, straight barring is more desirable than that which is still met with from the pullet mated pens, namely, the splashy wide white space between bars of black, short of dead black or glossy black, such as present the most pleasing effect on surface, so far as color effect is concerned but which when in hand are as a rule found without a perfectly barred feather in any section, such often are found among the winners.

Why? Because coming from a light often almost barless, sire and a female light and of this open barred type of plumage where the light color prevails and carried with it the yellow beak and legs, and when bred from such a line where small, neat combs, bay eyes and good wings were kept in view to be reproduced, such females outclass the darker, bred from a medium or single mating, also any that might by chance or under the law of reversion coming nearly right in neck, back, breast and body plumage, yet failing as most do in beak, leg, wings and tail color coming from a cockerel mating. It is from this confusion of characters produced

by the double mating system that progressive breeders have and are working out a plan where extremes either way are left out, and a foundation is laid that prime exhibition birds might be produced from a mating where both parents have some or all features indicating high quality, which they would transmit to the progeny. Modified or intensified as experience and judgment might indicate was necessary in their foundation of most desirable characteristics to produce the correct type, namely, a clean and clear cut, equally divided spacing of the dark and light bars, each surface end of feather with a clean cut dark bar, the lighter bar next to the same width, as the dark bar following; thus the perfect surfaced female is presented. Such are found in sufficient number to keep the true fancier striving to attain them in greater number.

The mails, to aid in accomplishing this result, must be free from metallic lustre in back surface and tail coverts, the beak, skin and leg color yellow, not necessarily a deep rich orange yellow (for such are apt to carry indistinctly barred plumage) but a yellow richer than straw color, without tendency to willow or dark spots, whose dam had a clear or almost clear beak and legs—the female often show dark spots, these, if not too many, are not a very serious fault if the general color of legs and toes are right. A quality dam is just as essential in establishing a strain from which males and females are to be bred, as a high quality male.

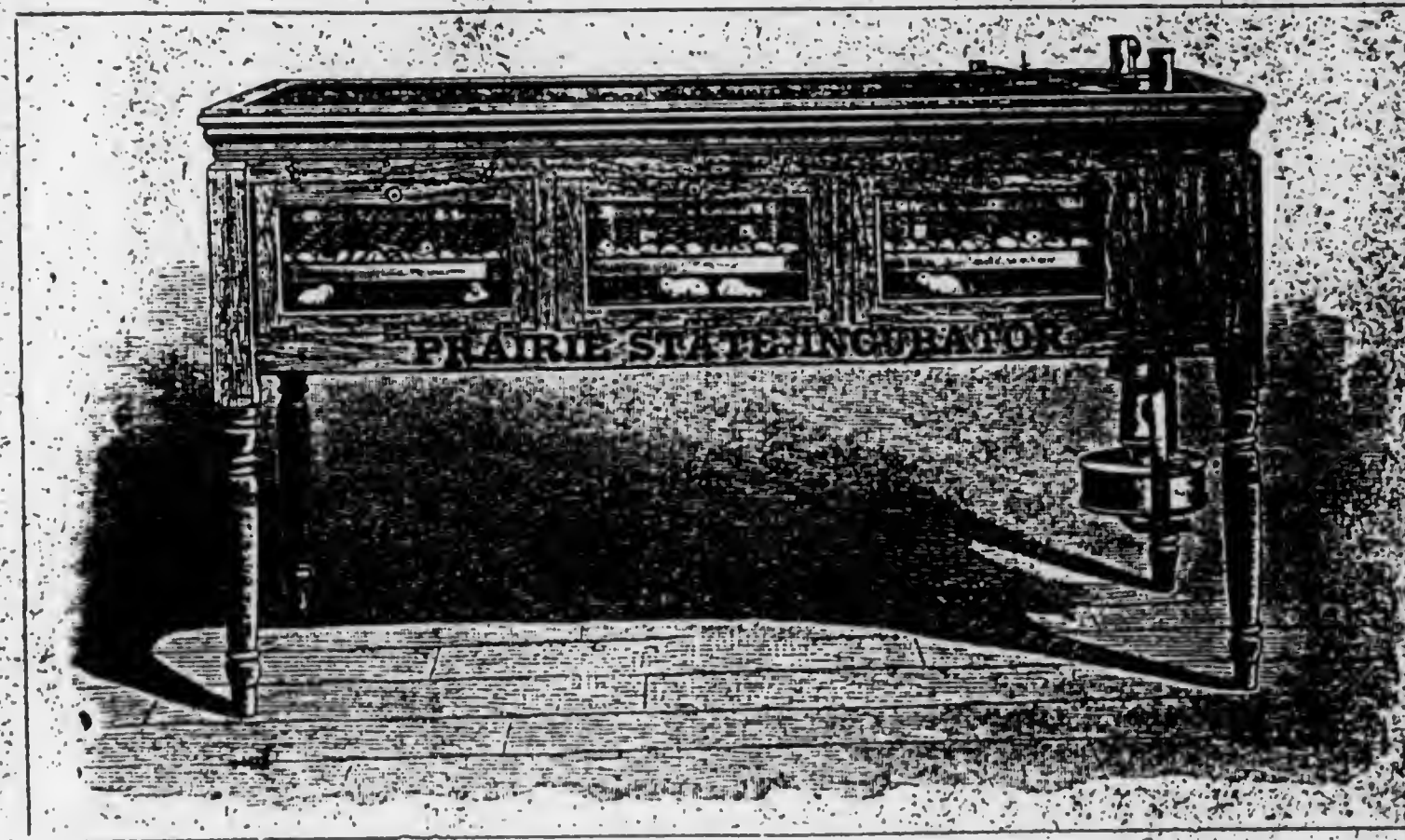
Now in judging this variety a judge must learn and know how to generalize so that when his awards, either by score card or comparison judging, are made, the specimen having the largest per cent. of quality points stands as winner. Sometimes a medium light male will outclass the darker.

The exhibitor will at once conclude that the judge favors this lighter shade of color, especially should a darker male be in competition. In evidence I will cite a case at a certain show where a strong class of Barred Rocks were shown, two cockerels tied, the tie was broken by the lighter colored specimen weighing a quarter of a

pound heavier than the other. This raised the question, "Why was it?" Both were up and over weight, hence the heavier would win. But to further demonstrate that the score card would prove that the award was placed rightly, and remembering that both these cockerels were superior birds, I had their owners bring them out, each holding their respective birds, also the score card of each, so that the cuts as they were called for each section could be compared with the card. At the same time I pointed out and called attention to the general shape and sections in the detail, as they compared and were punished for faults. The comb cut happened to be the same; eyes o. k.; head and back the same; neck a half point on the darker for color, three-fourths in the lighter; back shape of the darker to straight, discount one for shape; three-fourths for color; the lighter no shape cut, but one point for color, etc., the darker proving better in all color sections but not so good in general shape. This practice and lesson to myself as well as interested exhibitors proved interesting. The lighter outclassed the darker, presented a more symmetrical and uniform makeup without extremely faulty sections in color, hence must be considered the better, yet both got credit with a score alike, both owners are satisfied each would endeavor to attain in quality features in what his respective specimen was lacking in. The score card in this case as in thousands of others proved to be the most satisfactory and educative over comparison; as both these exhibitors would by comparing birds and cards see wherein the shortage to full standard requirements came in; Somebody will assert, "well, that's your opinion, but how about another judge?" The experienced judges under similar conditions of the specimen, and the same light, would with so high scoring cockerel worthy of a 92 point or better score, not vary on an average a half point either way. This has been proven time and again, in spite of the pessemistic croakers who only believe in comparison judging.—Judge D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill., in Northwest Poultry Journal.

No Machines Ever Put on the Market Have Been Put to Such Severe Tests as to Location, Temperature, Altitude and Humidity, as Have the

Prairie State Incubators And Brooders



THE fact that more of them are being shipped to all parts of the world than all others combined, that they are used almost exclusively on the largest poultry and duck farms, the world over, is proof that they have stood the test victoriously. The material, the workmanship, the system of application of heat and moisture, the extremely sensitive thermostat, the provision made for resistance to influence of outside temperature, the absolute safety of the lamp, make the best combination ever assembled in an incubator. The brooders are equally as good in every way and do their part of the work as successfully and satisfactorily.

Used exclusively by the United States Government on its experimental farm at Washington, and endorsed by the Chief of the Division of Animal Industry.

They have won more first prizes in the show rooms, the world over, than all other makes combined and more than 350 in America alone.

Our catalogue for this season is the best one we ever issued. That means the best ever issued, bar none. It is the handsomest, the most practical and the most useful. Send for catalogue "N" to nearest agency, or to

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BLUE RIBBON POULTRY YARDS.

Barred Plymouth, Rocks Winners
Wherever Shown.

At Nashville, Tenn., 1896; Birmingham, Ala., 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1897; Oxford, Ohio, 1898; and at Nashville, Tenn., 1898, I won first cock, 92; first hen, 98½; first cockerel, 94; third cockerel, 93½; first pullet, 94½; second pullet, 94; first breeding pen by Judge F. J. Marshall. At Nashville, Tenn., 1900, second pullet, 93; second breeding pen, tied for first pullet, tied for third hen, D. M. Owen judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, held at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 1901, won first cock, 92½; first, second and third hen, score 92½; first cockerel, 93; first pullet, 94; second pullet, 93½; third pullet, 93; fourth pullet, 93; fifth pullet, 93; first breeding pen, by D. M. Owen, judge. At the meeting of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association held at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1902, my birds won ten ribbons, scoring from 93 to 83½ by Judge C. A. Emery of Carthage, Mo. My matings this season are mated for the best results and should produce prize winners. Eggs \$2 per setting of 13. Breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices.

A. G. Settle, 404-406 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.



G.W. Gilliam, PRATT CITY, ALA.

Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
[R. S. Hickman strain]

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins
Bantams.

At Birmingham, Ala., 1901, I won on Browns 1st pen, score 188½; 1st cock, score 94; 1st cockerel, score 93; 2nd cockerel, score 93; 3rd cockerel, score 91; 1st pullet, score 94½; 2nd pullet, tie 94; 3rd pullet, tie 94; 2nd hen, score 92, and 2nd hen, score 92, and on Buff Cochins I won 1st pullet, score 93½, and 2nd pullet, score 90½.

Eggs from these birds at \$1 for 15.
Agent for Cyphers Incubator. Catalogue Free.

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Highest Award at Pan-American.

We are Southern Agents and Will Deliver it to You FREIGHT PAID. Write for Prices. Also on Coops, Egg Boxes, Bone Cutters, Etc.

Barred P. Rocks and Belgian Hares.

Winners at very best shows in my hands and for my customers. For further information write me.

F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T YOU WANT IT?

We have something neat, beautiful and handsome, we want to give absolutely FREE to all interested in Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Indian Games, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, Pit Games, Pekin Ducks, Wild and Bronze Turkeys.

This is a business proposition and as the gift may mean much to you, we want all those who are interested and mean business to write us, for we can honestly save you time and money. Remember, we don't ship out just any old thing, but the best, such as we use, and if bred as we select, mate and ship, we will stake our all on good results. We are closing out many grand breeders, and eggs are \$2.00 from now on.

Quachilla Valley Poultry Farm, Geo. W. Brown, Proprietor, Camden, Arkansas.

FINE BERKSHIRE HOGS.

If you are seeking something extra fine in Berkshires we can please you. Our sows are all registered, and are from the leading strains of the country. Our herd boar is "Highchair Topper of Biltmore," a son of the great boar, "Highchair Topper," bought in England by Biltmore Farm at a cost of \$10,000. Can supply stock at any age, plus not a skin if desired. Have also a fine lot of Mammoth Yorks, Black Langhans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. FRANK PITTARD, R. R. No. 6, PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

ANCONAS!

Unexcelled as layers. My pens for fine fowls unsurpassed. Bred to color and to shape. Won at Memphis and Aberdeen shows 1st chl., 1st and 2nd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Imported Cook's strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

We have choice stock. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

FAVEROLLES.

Imported direct from France. They are prolific egg producers, strong and vigorous, as shown by great fertility of the eggs and sturdy quick growth of the chicks. As a general purpose fowl they are second to none. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

All of my birds this fall are up to former years, if not better. If you are in need of exhibition birds or good breeding stock, I should be pleased to hear from you. No culls for sale at any price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

Young's Poultry Powder is the only positively known remedy to cure Roup, Cholera and other diseases of fowls. Price, 3c. postpaid. Young's Lice Paint never fails to kill. Kentucky agent: Percy E. Hoge, Jett, Ky.

We are Southern agents for the Iowa Incubator. A hatcher made to hatch chickens. Method used hatcher.

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Mammoth Bronze Turkeys...



75 Head Young Stock for Sale.

Did you see my exhibit of M. B. Turkeys at the Great Kentucky State Fair? Here is the record: 1st on pen, 1st and 2nd on Toms, 1st and 2nd on hens, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet. My turkeys have size and plumage and win the Blue every where shown. Prices reasonable. Address

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And catalogue for 1903. 50 pages of illustrations. How to raise chickens, successfully. Diagrams with full descriptions of poultry houses. All about thoroughbred fowls, lowest prices. Show birds a specialty. Sent to any address on receipt of 1c for postage. G. G. SHOEMAKER, Box 34-D, York, Pa., U. S. A.



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Don't you want the most beautiful catalogue ever issued by an incubator Co. The Prairie State Incubator Company have 16 full page tinted plates, 4 beautiful original paintings, over 100 half tone illustrations. We need 11 more. Write at once. Ask for our latest No. 63. The best catalogue and the best brochure made is made by the Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.



Have You Seen It?

The Poultry World, Station N., Chicago

Bristow's Barred P. Rocks

Are winners wherever shown. Birds raised by me won in 3 states the past winter, scoring to 94½, defeating birds that cost \$25 and \$30, bought of eastern breeders. My young stock this season are much finer than I have ever raised. Choice breeders in both old and young stock at reasonable prices. Illustrated circular free, giving past winnings. Mention F. F. Address



J. Z. BRISTOW,

Richwood, Boone County, Ky.

First pullet Cincinnati 1901, score 94½, E. N. Pierce, Judge. Also second hen 1902.

TRIMBLE'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

Have The Best Record Of Any!

Winners of first premiums in my hands at Cincinnati, Ohio twice, at Louisville, Ky., four times, Covington, Ky., Rock Island, Ill., Nicholasville, Ky., Paris, Ky., Winchester, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa. In my customers' hands, at Indianapolis, Ind., Houston, Waco and El Worth, Texas. Under such noted judges as Bridge, Butterfield, Drevenstedt, Shellabarger, Scudder, Keller, Owen, Savage, Barker, McClave and Greby. In 1900 I won at Nicholasville, Ky., 1st chl., 1st pullet, 1st pen. At Nashville I won on 2 entries 1st chl., 1st pullet, at Ky. State Show, Louisville, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th chs. 93½, 92½, 92, 92; 1st and 4th pullets 94, 93½, 2nd chl. 91; 3rd hen 91½; 1st and 2nd pens 186½, 186½; and six specials. Again at Ky. State Show, 1901, Louisville, 1st chl. 93½; 4th chl. 93; 1st hen 93½; 1st and 2d pullets 94½, 94½; 2d pen. I was so situated the last season that I could not exhibit, but my customers report winnings I am proud of. All the new improvements can be found in my birds, faced wing pairs and open faced centers. Birds and eggs for sale.

K. S. TRIMBLE, Somerset, Ky.

R. L. WILSON,

L. Brahmas, (Shaw, Fishel, Strain.) S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks.

Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 15; Barred P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; Silver-faced Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Yards all mated up of prize-winners, both male and females.

Registered Poland China Hogs. Box D, Winchester, Ky.



200 CHOICE BIRDS!

Two Hundred Choice Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and C. S. Bantams for sale

At very reasonable prices. Also choice pairs and trios of Belgian Hares. Address at once

D. T. HEIMLICH, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

COWART'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WIN FROM CAROLINA TO TEXAS

At the largest Shows held in the South this season their winnings are:

ATLANTA, GA.—1st and 2d cockerels, 1st pullet and 3d hen.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—1st cock, 1st and 2d cockerel, 2d and 3d hen, 1st pullet and 1st pen.
AUGUSTA, GA.—1st cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 2d pullet and 1st pen.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.—1st cockerel, 2d and 3d hen, 1st and 2d pullet and 1st pen.
WACO, TEXAS.—1st cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st 2d and 3d pullet and 1st pen.
The above record is conclusive proof of their quality. Stock for Sale

C. H. COWART, Box F, Troy, Ala.



Poultry Marker.

Do you keep a Record of chickens? The different breeds, hatches, etc. should be kept. There is no better or quicker way than by this marker, as over 16 different marks can be made by punching web between toes, so that private marks can be made, not only to keep records, but by your private marks you can secure yourself from the chicken thief. They are well made with steel spring and cutter, nicely nickel plated. Made in two sizes. Size of holes shown on cut. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents each.

FANCY FOWLS CO.,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

Only a Few Choice Youngsters in

Barred and White P.

Rocks,
Standard Poultry Co.,
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Young Stock
From Prize Winning
Sires For Sale
About October 1st. Eggs \$1.00 per 15.

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PIT GAMES.

Bred for business. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Turkeys, eggs \$2 per 11. Belgian Hares, \$3 per pair 2 months old. Berkshire Pigs, 2 and 3 months old, \$15 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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New Green Bone Shell

Cutter for Poultryman

Also Bone Mill for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horsepower. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.

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WYANDOTTES,

GOLDEN AND BUFF.

A fine lot of youngsters that will win at the fall and winter shows.

WRITE YOUR WANTS.
W. M. Spalding, Cox's Creek, Ky.

U. O. G. C. POULTRY FARM.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Black Minorcas, M. B. Turkeys and Pea Fowls. Eggs and stock in season.

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"JEANETTE"
First Hen, score 94½ at Louisville, Ky.

As our prize winning stock which scored as high as 94½ points by A. C. Hawkins. Winners at Louisville, Ky., Poultry Show. Cockerels \$1.50. Pullets \$1.00. Write for free catalogue containing prize record.

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Stock for Sale!

We Have a Limited Number of Fine
Farm Raised Stock for Sale
of the same

Blood & Quality

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

Barred P. Rock, Black Langshan and Buff Orpington
Chickens, also Pea Fowls.

YOUNG AND OLD STOCK FOR SALE.
Turkeys from two magnificent flocks, all from first prize winners at leading Southern shows. Weight and plumage a combined specialty. Won every first and special at Atlanta Ga. Great Poultry Show Oct. 1901. In 1900 first on young pair and second on old pair; also in 1899 I won first on old pair. At Huntsville, 1901, I won first on cockerel and pullet and second on old pair. I have never bred from a Tom weighing less than 45 pounds at 12 months of age. I solicit patronage from old and new customers. Orders promptly filled. At Birmingham fair '02 won 1st pr. old, 1st pr. young. For further information address:

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.
Ferry, Beesville Poultry Yards, Beesville, Tenn.



WHITE LANGSHANS, WHITE WONDERS, HITE MINORCAS.

My Specialties!
EGGS \$3 FOR 15.

Can furnish eggs and stock from Black Langshans, Houdans, Barred, White and Buff P. Rocks, all varieties Polish, Cochins, Brahmas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Cornish Indians, Dorkings, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and Ducks. Also Maltese Cats, Ferrets, Guinea Pigs, Belgian Hares, Dogs, Canaries, Etc. Makes estimates and gives advice in poultry breeding and do private scoring. All stock first class. Stock for sale at all times. Send stamp for reply.

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Sandy Run Poultry Yards.

Do You Want to Win the Blue Ribbons at the Coming Fall and Winter Shows? If so we have the birds you are looking for. Can sell you birds fit to win in any competition in the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and S. S. Hamburgs. Have been winning on our birds at the largest Southern shows in strong competition for the last ten years and we have the best lot of young stock we ever had. A grand lot of young stock, good breeders for sale \$1.50, \$2.00 per trio, to quick buyers to make room. All varieties except Partridge Wyandottes, only a few pairs of them at \$5.00 pair. Send your order early and get first choice. Prices on show birds a matter of correspondence. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices. Remember we guarantee satisfaction. At Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1902, we won four firsts, one second, four thirds and three fourths on 13 entries. **W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellenboro, N. C.**

IMPROVED BRONZE TURKEYS.

Large, handsome, selected cockerels, sired by "Big Tom," weight 35 pounds; also a few females. Hatched as long as they last.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.

Limited number to sell. Speak quick! If you want some of the kind the other fellow wants when he sees 'em in the show room. Send for my catalogue, I pay the postage. Correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed. **GEO. E. NELSON, JR., Box K, Winchester, Ky.**

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Cards of not less than 25 words will be inserted in this column for one cent for each word, initial or number each time.
Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. These cards offer a medium within the reach of the smallest advertiser. Terms, cash with the order.

Blue Andalusians—The breed for eggs in quantity, quality and size at all seasons. Stock from my Louisville winners for sale. J. Kirkpatrick, 1814 W. Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

One trio old and one trio young Buff Cochins Bantams for sale at a bargain. Chas. A. Hess, R. F. D. No. 2, Louisville, Ky. 10-3t

White Holland Turkeys only \$7.00 a pair. See Archdale Poultry Yards ad on another page.

White Holland Turkeys. Fine farm raised. Young stock at prices to suit. Write me W. J. Cowart, Midway, Ala.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm closing out all their prize winning White Rocks at \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Young and old stock. Write C. L. Isley, Burlington, N. C. 12-1t

Men and women, copy letters at home. Highest prices paid; money advanced weekly. Send addressed envelope for copy and instructions. Standard Pen Co. 222 Fulton St., N. Y. 1t

For sale. Buff Plymouth Rocks, Nugget strain, Cock, 6 hens, 4 pullets, twelve dollars if taken at once. J. S. Budd, Macon, Ga. 12-1t

To exchange. Double barrel breech loading shot gun, 12 gauge, in good condition, for White Leghorns, Black Langshans, Barred or White Rocks. J. S. Budd, Macon, Ga.

Rose Bower Poultry Club breeds 14 leading varieties on different farms. Quality high. Prices low. Twenty years experience. Write wants. A. Bagwell, Mgr., Sharp, Ky. 3-ly

Bantams, Mantams, Bantams—Seventy-five (75) prizes at Louisville Poultry Show. Eggs and stock for sale. E. W. Megowan & Sons, 1334 15th Street, Louisville, Ky. 2-1t

Eggs from S. C. White, Black, Brown, Buff, Silver Duckwing, Dominique and R. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Price list free. Sylvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Ohio. 4-10t

Brown Leghorns—Shew birds. Ten breeding pens for sale cheap. All fine. Farm raised, large size. Nine years breeding. J. M. White, New House, N. C. 10-4t

An expert poultryman with scientific education and long practical experience, to change climate, desires situation as manager of a small plant in South. Address C. M. Brown, Freeport, Me.

Cockerels for Sale—Buff, Orpingtons, Black Javas, a few pairs C. I. Games. One trio Black Sumatra Games. For prices apply to P. H. Foindexter, Donahue, N. C. 11-1t

Buff Plymouth Rocks exclusively—One cock and 3 hens. My last years breeders, pure Nugget strain and prize winners, cost \$20.00. Will close them out for \$10. Also a few fine pullets from \$1 to \$5 each, and 1st hen at Louisville State Fair. W. B. Buford, Nicholasville, Ky.

Woodlawn Farm, Burlington, N. C. Thompson Kinglets, Dustan White Wyandottes, Fisher's White Rocks, Bundick's Nuggets. From their yards, sired by some first prize winners at New York, 1901, score 92½ to 94. For sale \$1.00 up. J. W. Lasley. 10-3t

Buff Cochins Bantams, (exclusively)—At the Kentucky State Fair won 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet, and 1st hen, in a class of the very best birds in the Southern states. A few fine, heavily feathered birds at a bargain. W. S. Hendren, Nicholasville, Ky. 11-2t

Partridge Wyandotte Specialist—Mention this paper and get our 16 page halftone Catalogue Free—telling how to mate, feed and breed the Partridge Wyandotte, with a full description of our matings for 1903. A. V. Donahay, New Philadelphia, Ohio. 12-3t

Cheapest, Best—Twenty-five leading varieties. Felch, Upson, Bond, Hawkins, Latham, Emplre, Nugget, Cook, Abbot, Rowlands, Jackson, and other great English and American strains. Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Sherwoods, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Bantams. Catalogue free. W. E. Hicks, Ponchartroula, Louisiana. 5-12t

High-Scoring Prize-Winning LIGHT BRAHMAS

At Troy Show, Nov. 5-9, 1901, my birds won
All First Prizes in Light Brahma Class, also Two Special Silver
Cups for Best Asiatic Pen, and Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Asiatic Class.
I offer at reasonable prices some choice young stock. Eggs in season \$1.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. F. PAUL, Troy, Alabama.

COKEBURY POULTRY YARDS—BLACK LANGSHANS.

(Cread and Faragon Strain.)
We import birds direct from Cread yards, England. Our birds lead at all shows when exhibited. We have won at Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., New York, Washington, and our last exhibit was made at the Asheville, N. C., show January 1898. H. S. Ball, judge, we won as follows: Cocks—1st, 95½; 2nd, 94½; 3rd, 94; 4th, 94. Cockerels—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 94. Hens—1st, 96; 2nd, 95½; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 95; 5th, 94. Pullets—1st, 96; 2nd, 96; 3rd, 95½; 4th, 94½; 5th, 95½. There were over 110 Langshans in class. Write for illustrated catalogue. Am booking orders for eggs for spring delivery and have reduced same to \$3 per 13. 3 yearling cocks for sale, \$10 each, also females \$3 to \$10 each. Write for what you want. Our yards are the only one in the South that exhibits at the largest Northern and Southern shows. Don't you forget it, they bring home the prizes.

STEPHEN T. LEA, M. D., Hodges, S. C.

AGAIN THEY WIN...

3 Entries, 3 Prelims. 1st and 3d pullets, 2d cockerel, is the record.
Wilber's Cem Strain bred-to-lay
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS At Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 8 to 25, 1902.
Pure Ringlet Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Many more good as our Atlanta winners from same mating, and for 30 days we will sell Extra Choice and Choice pens, both varieties, at \$12.00 and \$10.00 per pen. Few pens yearling breeders, \$10.00 and \$8.50 per pen. 50 cockerels, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. 30 cockerels, will score high, at \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Let your order come.
Satisfaction Our Motto.
WILBER BROS., Box C, Petros, Tenn.

ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS.

MULBERRY, TENNESSEE, I. C. RUTLEDGE, PROP.
My birds won at several small shows and at Huntsville, Ala., won on Light Brahmas, 1st ckl, hen and pul; on S. S. Hamburgs, 1st ckl, pul, and pen; on W. P. Rocks, 1st ckl, ckl, hen and pullet, and pen; on White Wyandottes, 1st ckl, 2nd ckl, 2nd pul, 1st pen. Showed no C. I. Games. Eggs \$1.50 for 13, \$2.50 for 25. I also breed Duroc Jersey swine, Pedigree with every book. Head each by sensation 11. I breed Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, and Cornish Indian Games. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ELM HILL POULTRY YARDS, Mulberry, Tenn.

Fine breeders, good layers. Ordinary stock is not profitable. Only thorough breeders pay. My pens contain only breeds that have scored 90 points or better under the best of judges. I can save you money on Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Ducks and Geese. Eggs carefully selected. Don't buy until you get my prices. Circular free. C. A. Porter, Box 935, Flatrock, Shelby, Co., Indiana.

Closing Out Sale—Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Silver Hamburgs, at \$1 each. Pair M. B. Turkeys \$3.50, 6 pair Toulouse Geese \$5.00. Reliable Incubators and Brooders, 200-size \$25; 100-size \$15. Two 200-chick brooders (out door) free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write at once. H. D. Esfer, Kelly, Miss. 12-1t

For Sale

At East End Poultry Yards, Shelbyville, Tenn., very fine B. P. Rocks cks. 75c to \$1.00. Grand Black Langshans \$1 each, \$1.75 per pair, \$2.50 per trio. Beautiful Buff Cochins Bantams, a yard of 15 for 12.00 if taken at once.

MRS. JULIE R. WHITHORNE, Proprietor.

POULTRY BOOKS. We have just issued several artistic circulars, giving brief descriptions and prices of almost 400 books about Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats and Rabbits. These circulars will surely interest you. Mention this paper and we will send you them free.

MAYBURN BOOK HOUSE,
3642 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

CROWN HILL FARM.

BARRED ROCKS—BUFF ORPINGTONS. High grade pullets and cockerels for sale. Fertile eggs from both breeds in season. Correspondence solicited.

J. R. DEASON, Prop.,
Trenton, Tenn.

OUR WINNINGS

== AT THE ==

GREAT YORK 1902 FAIR ARE AS FOLLOWS:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—2nd cock, 2nd hen, 2d cockerel, 2nd pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—2nd cock, 2nd hen.

The Classes Were Very Well Filled, Over 3,000 Birds Being Exhibited.

We have 2,500 young Birds for sale, and will be pleased to quote you prices. - - - **Write Your Wants.**

Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., Box B, York, Pa.

Reference—Dun's Mercantile Agency or City Bank, York, Pa.

ONE MORE CHANCE

To Get Some of Our Fine Birds this Season.

For the past sixty days we have shipped hundreds of our birds to all parts of the country and have yet to hear from a dissatisfied customer.



Now We Have to Offer Only a Few

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| Buff Orpington Cockerels at | \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks Cockerels at | 2.00 and up each. |
| Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets at | 2.00 to 5.00 each. |
| Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels at | 2.00 to 5.00 each. |
| White Wyandotte Cockerels at | 2.00 and up each. |
| White Wyandotte Pullets at | 2.00 to 5.00 each. |
| Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels at | 1.50 to 3.00 each. |
| Black Cochon Bantams at | 2.00 per pair. |
| Black Cochon Bantam Cockerels at | 1.50 each. |
| White Holland Turkeys at | \$7 pair, \$10 trio. |

Every Bird Guaranteed to Give Entire Satisfaction or Money Back.

ARCHDALE POULTRY YARDS

Watch this Space.

Archdale, North Carolina.

"ON THE SQUARE"



PAUL WAGNER, PROPRIETOR
Corner 18th & Harney Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Poultry Yards.

PHIL HORN, MANAGER, YARDS
One Mile BEYOND
JACOB PARK ENTRANCE.

Kentucky's Leading S. C. B. Leghorn Breeder.

50-FIFTY-50

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

State plainly what you want and about how much you expect to pay for the bird wanted.

Having more than I care to feed over winter, I will sell them cheap. They have had unlimited range and are in fine condition for the coming shows. My "On the Square" strain are breed pure and true to Standard requirements. They will produce their like and will improve your flock. Prices ranging from \$1.00 upwards, according to quality. Write at once, first come, first served.

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Hopkinsville, - Kentucky.

Proprietors of the Largest Combination Poultry Plant in the World
Houseroom for 15,000 Head.

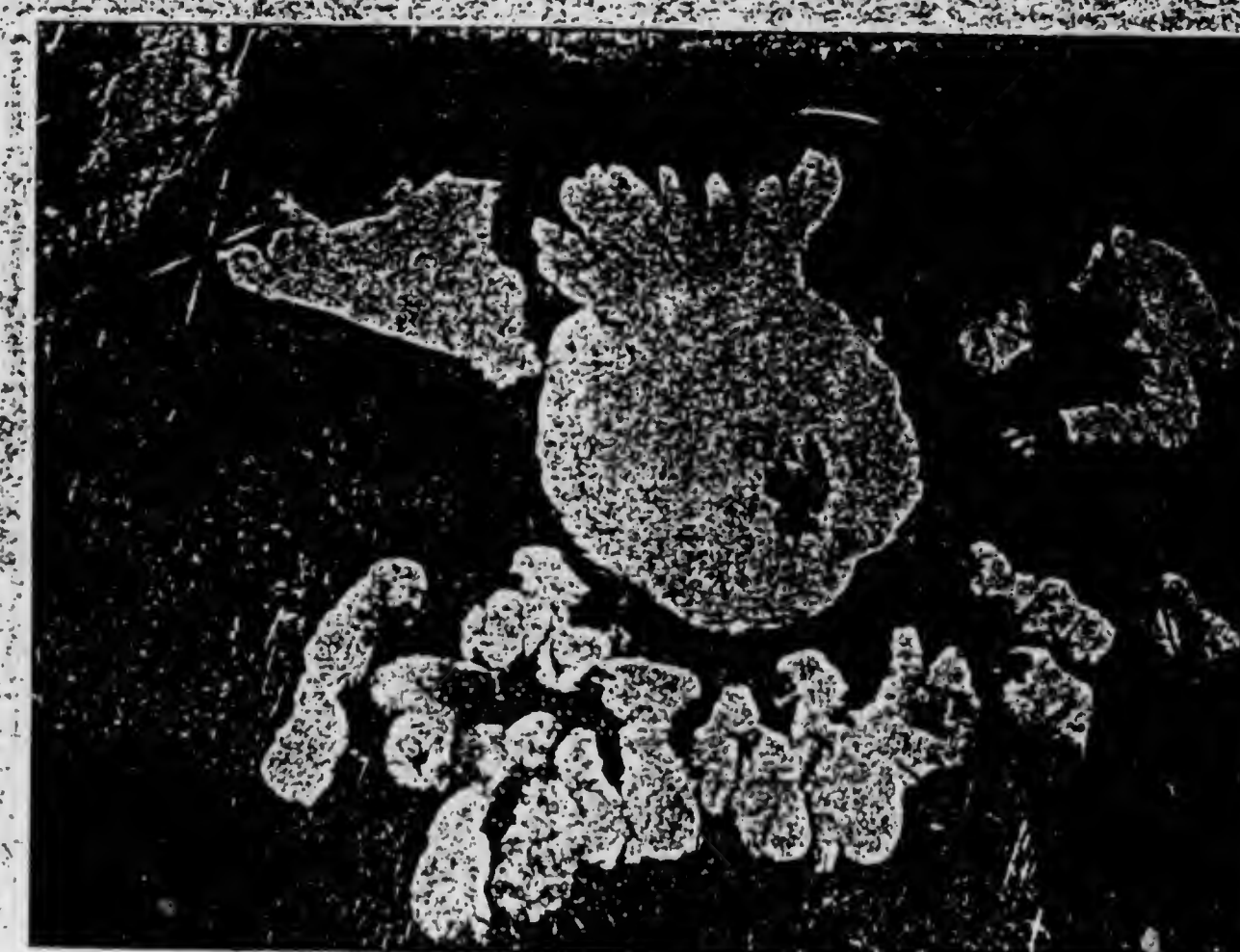
To prospective buyers our prices for fine cockerels will prove most interesting. Just think of it, cockerels from such strains as U. R. Fishel, Carl C. Moore, Archie Higgins, J. B. Henderson, E. E. Carter, N. R. Collins, McCormack, and reliable, at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. We have hundreds of these cockerels and they have had unlimited range. Such beauties were never offered by any breeder at such a low price.

Do Not Delay Placing Your Order.

Sheila B. Poultry Co., Hopkinsville, Kentucky



A GOOD HATCH



Was the Report from all our Customers during the Past Season.

Did You Get Any

OF OUR WHITE ROCKS?

IF NOT

LET US SELL YOU SOME

YOUNG STOCK FOR

The Show This Season

DUFFY'S ROCKS

HAVE

ALWAYS WON AND

ALWAYS WILL!

They Have Long Since Proven Their Worth as Producers of Winning Stock and Duffy Puts His Entire Time to His

Famous White Plymouth Rocks

And has the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to one breed of fancy poultry. Why buy culs when the same money will buy some of the best? Why not let one who has spent years at the business start you right? It costs lots to experiment, besides throwing you in the rear of your competitors by several years, and in the end, you have to buy good stock, and start over. A word to the wise, etc.

C. O. DUFFY, Largest Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks in the World. OWENSBORO, KY.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, A POSTAL WILL BRING IT.

Barred Rocks.

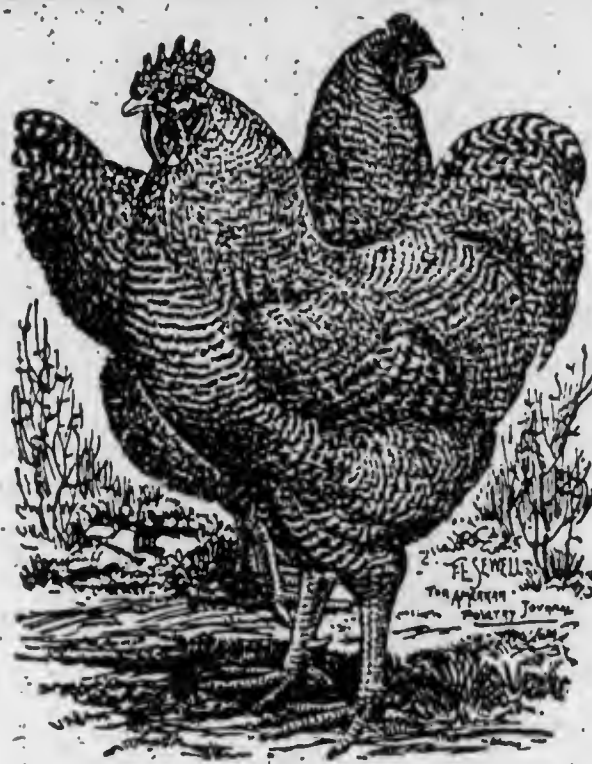
At Birmingham, Alabama, I won first cock, second cockerel, second pullet, second pen, second display, with scores from 91 to 94½.

Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. After April 1st \$1.25 for 15.

ALSO

Scotch Collie Dogs

If you want the best, buy from an old reliable breeder.



Alf. Bertling, Atlanta, Georgia.

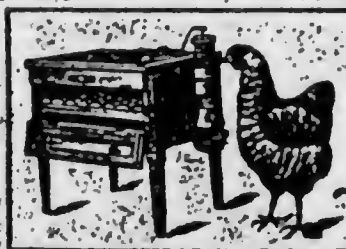
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.80

The simplicity of the Stahl Incubators created a demand that forced production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made in a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



Write to Johnson

THE SURE HATCH

He has the man who started up the incubator business with a

low priced machine that beats the world as a hatcher.

He has the SURE HATCH

An Automatic

this year, with an automatic, direct-action regulator that is

the simplest and surest you ever saw—the greatest improvement

made in years. It brings every chick. Eggs in a Sure

Hatch take on natural polish—we're following Nature's way.

Don't pay double prices—get the latest active and reliable rate.

THE SURE HATCH HATCHES SURE.

Johnson will send you his big catalogue with 200 pictures

and valuable records, tables, etc., free.

Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

1200 Western Avenue for Shipping Green Eggs and Fertilized Eggs.



30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

THROW PEARL TO POULTRY and watch results.

Pearl Grit

If your dealer does not handle PEARL GRIT, send \$1.00 to THE OHIO MARBLE CO., Lima, Ohio, and they will send you 135 pounds by freight.

FREIGHT PREPAID.

DENSMORE POULTRY FARM.

B. P. Rocks,
S. C. B. Leghorns,
Blk. Langshans,
Buff C. Bantams,
White Gulneas and Pekin Ducks.



Grand lot of young birds for sale.
Bred from winners at Atlanta,
Birmingham, Macon, Troy,
Etc. Prices right.

S. & L. Fuller, Box Clarkston, Ga.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO 1901.

S. C. B. LEGHORN WINNERS.

Nene Better than the Best but Better Than the Rest.

I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large 8-paged new circular, free, stamps accepted. I have one of the finest flocks in America, Standard strain. Great layers, elegant color and style. They are what you want. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$4 per 30 from best yards. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

—MY—

Barred P. Rocks

Have straight narrow barring to the skin, orange beak and legs. Fine large fellows with plenty of vim. They are going fast at \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

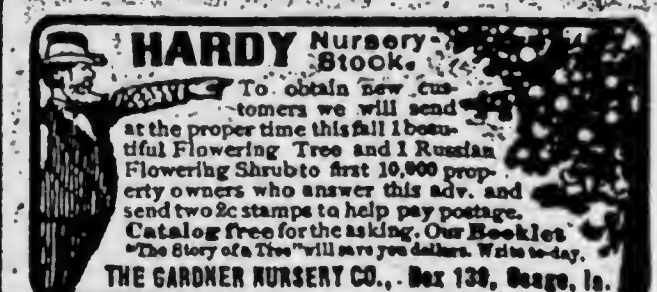
Mrs. R. O. Smith, Union, Ky.
(Member American Plymouth Rock Club.)

WHITE WYANDOTTES

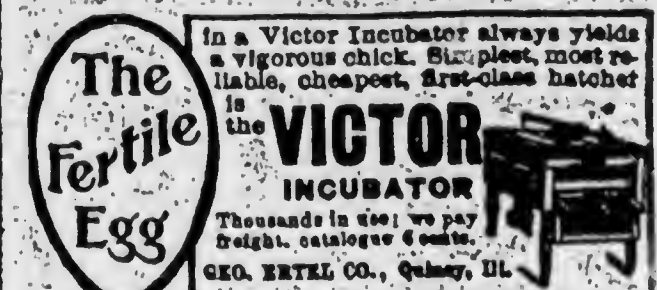
Exclusively.

Pure Duxan strain at White Hill Poultry Farm. Belgian Hares with full pedigree for \$3 pair. Agent for Cyphers Incubators.

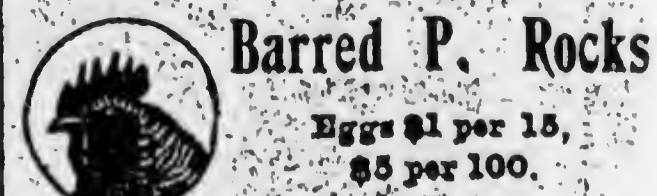
A. J. Lawson, Propr., Dare, Tenn.



HARDY NURSERY
To obtain new customers we will send at the proper time this fall 1000 of the finest Flowering Trees and 1000 of the finest Flowering Shrubs to first 10,000 property owners who answer this ad. and send two stamps to help pay postage. Catalog free for the asking. Our Booklet "The Story of the Tree" will save you dollars. Write today. THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 139, Seage, Ia.



In a Victor Incubator always yields a vigorous chick. Simplest, most reliable, cheapest, first-class hatcher is the **VICTOR INCUBATOR**. Thousands in use! We pay freight, catalogue 4 cents. GEO. BRYAL CO., Quincy, Ill.



Barred P. Rocks

Eggs \$1 per 15, \$3 per 100.

WILLIAMS & METLAR, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

Several Breeds of Fowls Profitable.

[Written for Fancy Fowls.]

In carrying several breeds of fowls we are always fitted up to answer inquiries satisfactorily and make sales readily, if we are in possession of the article we should carry in each individual breed.

Now, for instance, I carry four breeds of chickens, and I get an inquiry from a Black Langshan breeder, and I try to persuade him not to breed the B. Langs, but try my fine B. P. R. that are world renowned, or some other breed that I carry, just because I am not a breeder of this particular breed. The result is a failure of sale. I do not think we should carry more breeds than we can care for, or give our personal attention, but I can care for my four breeds as well as if I had only one, and make lots more sales by having the four.

But I do not think I could care for more than one kind of turkeys successfully. They range so far from home and are hard to keep penned during breeding season, unless the pens are very large. I have never had any but the M. B. and find I can make a success of one breed of turkeys and four breeds of chickens, my favorite breeds, too.

I have neighbors who breed White Holland turkeys, and some the yellow, but my love is for the magnificent Mammoth Bronze and they have their preference of the others, and I leave them to make all the nice trades on their preference they can, and it does not change my opinion at all, and should I get an order for either of their preferred breeds of turkeys I turn the order over to them and feel blessed in so doing, for 'twould never do for me to begin to persuade them to quit their particular preference and try mine. I'd lose the trade entirely and not benefit my neighbor any.

In the chicken business I try to carry what I consider the best on earth, but if some one else has a fancy for something else that is his fancy and not mine and I do not try to influence any one, unless they ask me for my advice, and of course then I tell them I believe the Black Langshan, B. P. R. and Buff Orpingtons are the best utility fowls on earth, and when it comes to beauty, nothing surpasses the tiny little Buff Cochins Bantams. So what we have, we must be thoroughly in love with it and believe we can recommend them with a clear conscience, and always try to have a good supply on hand to fill all orders promptly, and with something you would breed from yourself, and never sell a cull at any price. They are only fit for market or table use.

I've tried some breeds and did not like them, but while other breeders carry them and make a success of them, it is not very charitable in me to run their favorites down, but I praise my own and think it is all right. I am very sincerely

Mrs. J. C. SHOFNER,
Booneville, Tenn.

KIND WORDS

From England For Prairie State Incubators and Brooders.

John M. Galway, Millmount, Dundonald, Belfast, Ireland, writes: "I may say that I am delighted with the incubator. I consider the Prairie State the most perfect hatcher, most economical and most easily managed incubator I have had in use."

Mr. H. Dyer, South Norwood, S. E., writes: "I like the No. 1, A, machine very much; it is far in advance of any other I have worked and far less trouble, and it hatches well."

TWELFTH

Annual Meeting American Plymouth Rock Club

The Twelfth Annual meeting of the American Plymouth Rock Club will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, January 7th, 1903; all breeders and fanciers of Barred Plymouth Rock are invited to attend.

The club's new catalogue will be issued on December 15th and will be mailed for a stamp. You can't afford to be without this book. It will surpass all previous efforts in value and beauty. The club's membership continues to increase and is rapidly nearing the 1000 mark. All should be enrolled. By making application now your name will appear in the new catalogue. The initiation fee is \$1 and dues 50 cents. For circular and further information address: H. P. SCHWARTZ, Secy and Treas., Rochester, N. Y.

Change of Date

The Mississippi State show heretofore advertised to come off at West Point will be held at Aberdeen instead, and the date will be Jan. 13 to 17. Secretary John R. Young, of Aberdeen, writes that it will be a hummer, one of the best in all the South.

For 8 Subscriber.

Now that the show season is at hand you will need a Standard of Perfection. Send us 8 new subscribers at 25c each and we will send you a Standard free, worth \$1.



Rules of the Cock Pit

A neat little book of pocket size, well bound in tough tape. Contains all the pit rules of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, England, Belgium and France. Also has some interesting chapters on Hens, Hatching, Nursing and everything relative to the royal sport of cocking.

By DR. H. P. CLARK, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Recognized Authority

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address the Publisher of this Paper.

REMEMBER THAT IT IS NOT NOW A QUESTION

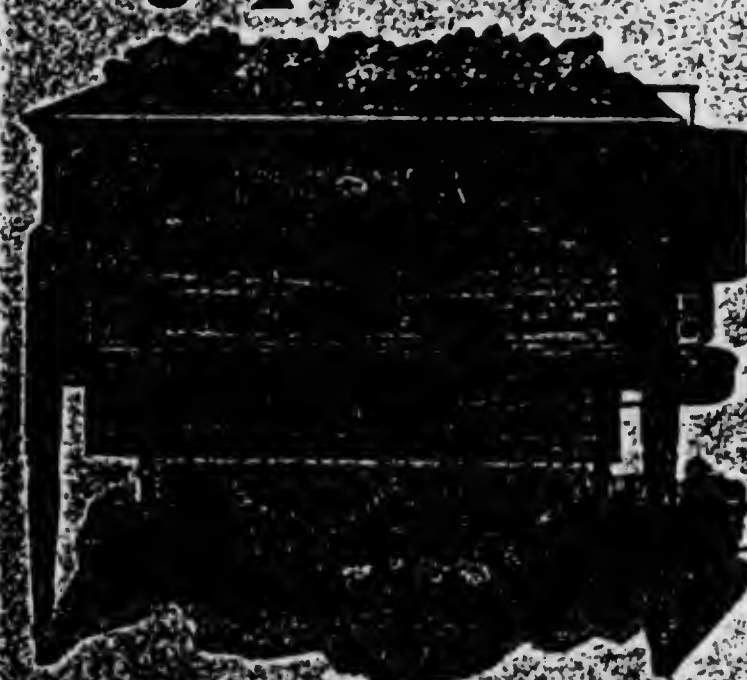
of whether incubators are a practical success; all fairly well posted poultry keepers know beyond question, that good incubators will hatch chickens—some first rate, others not so well—also that among the lot

There Must Be One That is Recognized as "Standard."

The question to-day is, with earnest men and women who are thinking of buying an incubator, "Shall I buy the best one, according to the evidence and my careful judgment, even if it does cost a few dollars more, or shall I experiment with a cheaper make and take my chances?" **That is the question**, and it is a highly important one.

Permit us to call the attention of all such persons to the **positive and emphatic guarantee** that we, as manufacturers, place on the Patent-diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating and Self-regulating

Cyphers Incubators



for it is a guarantee that says something, and says it to you!

The Cyphers Guarantee:

Each and every incubator we send out is sold with the distinct understanding that it will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser who will give it a fair trial or it can be returned within ninety days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

This is a Guarantee That Has No Strings to it. Under its provisions you buy a **certainty** in an incubator. This guarantee says that our incubator must do satisfactory work **in your hands**, not that it has or may do good work in some one's else hands. **Our transaction is with you.**

Is it the part of wisdom to take chances on a cheaply-built and improperly-constructed incubator when you can buy "The Standard Hatcher of the World" for a little more money, and know positively that you are safe? The difference in price will be saved in the results of the first hatch, and the greater percentage of larger and stronger chicks from every hatch thereafter **will be clear profit.** Cyphers Incubators are not only guaranteed to do satisfactory work in your hands, but **are guaranteed to last ten years, without repairs.** For abundant and indisputable proof of every claim we make, see catalogue.

FREE FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Send to-day for our latest catalogues of Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies, (244 pages, 8x11 inches in size), both of which are profusely illustrated, showing many of America's largest and most successful poultry plants, and containing fully illustrated descriptions of **our entire line of manufacture**, including Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Appliances, Poultry Foods and Remedies, Clover Products, Poultry Books, etc. **These interesting and valuable books are free, post paid, during December, 1902.** We will mention this paper. Ask for Book No. 92 and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Court & Wilkeson Streets.

BOSTON, MASS.
34 Merchant's Row.

CHICAGO, ILL.
325 Dearborn Street.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
21-23 Barclay Street.

What One Man Did.

Hatched all of 7,000 or more chicks in the one Machine.

Holbrook, Mass. March 3, 1902.
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
I send you on this paper the number of chicks hatched by my first incubator, a 360-egg Cypher. I have put 225 in two or three times after being under hens 20 days, so that I have probably hatched all of 7,000 or more chicks in the one machine, but the totals given are for eggs taken care of by the machine the full time.
Chicks hatched in 1900—Mch. 6th, 284; Mch. 29th, 254; Apr. 22d, 301; May 15th, 234. (Loaned to Mayflower Lodge Poultry Farm, June to Aug. 29th, where 1,124 chicks were hatched); Sept. 23d, 221; Oct. 17th, 251; Nov. 12th, 136.
Chicks hatched in 1901—Jan. 11th, 280; Feb. 3d, 260; Feb. 25th, 257; Mch. 19th, 293; Apr. 12th, 271; May 10th, 239. (Loaned the rest of the summer to the B. H. Poultry Farm, which hatched from machine in five hatches, 1,318 chicks.); Sept. 30th, 277; Oct. 23d, 245; Nov. 14th, 229—a grand total of 8,810 chicks.
I think this record is unapproached by any incubator of my manufacture in the country. This machine and several others of your make, which I own, have regularly done better work than hens sitting on eggs taken from the same pens at the same time.
Wm. H. POLKINGHORN

Chatter From Birmingham.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,
With wintry winds and leafless woods,
And meadows brown and sere."

That these sad days have been so long delayed we have all been thankful. After a long, hot and drouth stricken summer the lovely autumn has been doubly appreciated. In this section there has been just rain enough to keep the roses blooming and all "the green things growing." The woods were enchanting and one felt like fleeing to their depths and forgetting all cares, exclaiming with the poet, "It is enough for me, not to be doing but to be." Up to the morning of Thanksgiving day there had been no killing frost. This was unusual. It was also unusual to see the snow flying in great fleecy flakes on that day. How the children enjoyed it and how surprised the chickens were. From their motions they seemed to think it a treat for their benefit. They soon discovered their mistake and hid themselves to shelter. What interest in life knowledge gives. Who that has become intimate with fowls and flowers would exchange that knowledge for gold?

It has been said that the interest in fancy chickens was waning in some of the southern states, but I do not think so. For every one of the old fanciers who have dropped out there are two new ones to take their places. Then the old ones do not always drop out from choice. I heard one young man say who had accepted another occupation, "Oh yes, I have an easy job and good pay but I would a heap rather be with my chickens." He is looking forward to making his poultry his sole support, for he loves the work. Another who is now away and has "always fooled with chickens" found it expedient to sell his pets and exchange his home for the poor comfort of a boarding house.

At the fair he made a tardy appearance in the poultry department. Some one suggested he must have been staying away from temptation and he said, "that is just it." He could not see those fine birds without wanting to own some of them. The interest is certainly not lacking in Alabama and in some places it is decidedly warm, to bring men from the extreme ends of the State for only a two hours' stay in the show room. Shows are not money making concerns, but it takes business men to conduct them successfully. At some points where good shows have been held these same business men find they cannot afford to leave their business and give their time to getting up and conducting another's show. At other places a room perhaps is not to be had. One thing and another hinders the plan of the association, the club or the individual, but they keep right on, with the hope that next year things will come their way. Once a chicken fancier, always a chicken fancier. The interest never leaves though you may be compelled to part with your pets. Those who drop out and feel no more interest are the sillies who think it easy to raise chickens and ask if they can make a thousand dollars a year on 200 laying hens—there really are such—we meet them once in a while. When eggs are selling at 25c a dozen wholesale it seems a nice thing to think of being the owner of 200 hens and counting on 200 eggs a day.

Shows and the poultry press are the life of the poultry industry, and as much needed by the fancier as days of recreation are needed by the individual. All honor to the little handful of men who often go ahead with the shows at no matter what cost to themselves. May they feel that full satisfaction which accompanies some people when they have accomplished something which needed to be done.

Mrs. H. J. McCafferty.

Kentucky State Show.

Already ten silver cups, hundreds of dollars in cash and presents galore have been listed for special premiums for the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Kentucky State Poultry Association, which will be held at Music Hall, Louisville January 22-28, 1903.

The show this time will include Pigeons and Belgian Hares. Messrs. Rigg & Heimlich will place the awards on the Poultry, while Mr. John H. Good will act in a like capacity for the Hare Department. The pigeon Judges have not yet been selected but will be announced in the Premium List, which will be ready for the mails about December 15th or 20th.

A special effort has been made to get the Premium Lists out earlier this time, in order to give all an opportunity to see the extraordinary inducements held out this year for exhibits, and to give you ample time to come prepared for the occasion.

The prospects for a rousing show in January were never brighter in the history of this association.

With such men as Geo. W. Seymour, president, John H. Good, secretary and Ansel D. Woods, superintendent, we have a trio that is hard to beat, and either of them would score about 99½ points, with the exhibitors acting as Judge.

It is up to you, brother, it behooves you to get a wiggle on yourself. Get together your best birds, put them in prime show condition, bring them to the Louisville Show and prove by your presence that you endorse your State show, which has done so much to advance the cause.

In the meantime get your neighbor interested, send in his application for membership enclosing one dollar to the secretary, Mr. John H. Good, 2616 Montgomery St., Louisville, Ky.

The writer saw an offer of seventy-five dollars, refused for a cockerel of Blue ribbon quality at the last show and may the top notches pass \$100 mark at the coming show is the earnest wish of sincerely yours,

W. J. ERDMAN,

Louisville, Ky.

If You Want to Improve the Size, Shape, Color or Laying Qualities OF YOUR MINORCAS

Then try TROUCHE'S. He has them as fine as they are grown.

This Year, 1902, I Exhibited Only Twice. This is What They Did:

July 31 at the Charleston, S. C., Exposition, in a class of 52 entries, I won 1st cock, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 4th pullet, 1st pen. American Poultry Association, \$50.00 cup for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Mediterranean class, also \$25.00 special cup for best display. Oct. 8-25 at Atlanta, Ga., in a hot class I won 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d and 3d hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen, 2d best display in Mediterranean class. A grand, vigorous lot of youngsters at prices to suit, quality to govern, if you buy now. Your money back if I do not please you. Eggs in season \$3.00 per 13.

P. E. TROUCHE, Charleston, S. C.

State Vice President Black Minorca Club

Hen's High Fly

Two hundred persons at Fourth avenue and Main street yesterday afternoon witnessed the discomfiture of a poultryman and the doubtful triumph of a female fowl no longer in the bloom of her first youth. When the hen first hove into view she was running down Main street with an employee of a poultry house making frantic and futile snatches at her legs with a long wire hook. Inspired by her new-found liberty the hen attempted to alight such as no domestic fowl ever before essayed. Higher and higher she mounted, while her excited cacklings drew the attention of hundreds. The poultryman waited confidently for the fowl to come down, but he was disappointed. With a triumphant squawk the hen alighted on the coping of a third-story window in the building at the northeast corner of Fourth avenue and Main street. The crowd roared. After waiting half an hour, while hundreds of persons stopped to look at the fowl airily perched sixty feet above the pavement, the poultryman gave up in disgust and went away.

As he realized that her change of a cape had come the hen

gathered herself together for one more flight. With an air which said plainly "Beyond the Alps lies Italy," she flew straight to the cornice of the roof ten feet above.

It was a case of beyond the fryingpan lies the fire for the poor bird. She reached the roof and flew directly into the arms of a negro who had sneaked up to the roof and waited with masterly inactivity for a potpie.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Silver Cups for B. Leghorns.

The American Buff Leghorn Club are offering State Silver cups at each of the following shows: Newark, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa.; and Big Rapids, Mich., and several more states are to be heard from. Any breeder of good standing can join the club any time inside of a week before the show and compete for one of these cups, but must reside in the state where the cup is offered. The annual meeting of the club is held at Cleveland, O., December 6, 1902, at 2:30 p. m. Further information furnished in Buff Leghorn alley. The Cleveland Association offers extra prizes on this

popular breed. At the recent Hagerstown, Md., fair there were over 100 Buff Leghorns on exhibition in that class, which plainly shows the popularity of this fine breed.

GEO. S. BARNES, Sec.
Battle Creek, Mich.

A STRONG

COMBINATION!

By special arrangement you can get all three (3) of the following one year for only 50 cts. Never an offer like this before.

Fancy Fowls, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The leading poultry organ of the South. Six years old, well established and prosperous. 36 to 40 pages each month.

The Eastern Poultryman,

FREEPORT, MAINE.

A practical common sense poultry paper. Established in 1899. Published for the farmer as well as the fancier and helpful to both.

Michigan Poultry Breeder,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Established 1885. The publisher has devoted 14 years of his entire time and attention to the poultry industry. It's a success—25 pages.

The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which any of them are worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to any one of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.

J. G. COILE & CO.,

Monticello, Georgia

Offers

Barred and White

Plymouth Rocks,

Silver,

White,

Buff Wyandottes

As good as any and better than the average. Have been in the business for years and can please you. If you want the best write to

J. G. COILE & CO., MONTICELLO, GA.

ALSO BREEDERS OF SETTER AND POINTER DOGS.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

Cure
Unan-
ced

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE is the only remedy known for positively curing Roup in all its forms, as long as the fowl is kept in health. FOR CANKER, all diseases, this cure cures all others. One cent package makes 25 cent bottle. Directions with every package. If it fails to cure, we refund the money. Postage 1 cent.

CONKEY'S LOUSE KILLER, never fails to kill all lice, per package, and 15 cents extra for postage.

CONKEY'S EGG FOOD AND POULTRY TONIC, keep your fowl in perfect health and make healthy.

Write for extra for postage. AGENTS: A. J. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Agents: A. J. Conkey & Co., 3 Park Place, New York City; J. H. Conkey & Co., 101 E. 10th St., St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Conkey & Co., 101 E. 10th St., St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Conkey & Co., 101 E. 10th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ROSEDALE FARM

My eggs are proving wonderfully fertile and are hatching a large percentage of good chicks. They are from prize winning fowls. You may need a setting from my

WHITE LECHORNS OR BARRED P. ROCKS.

I have four yards of Leghorns and seven yards of Rocks. Can send eggs from either cockerel or pullet, matings at \$2 per 15, \$3 per 25. Gold hatch guaranteed.

OLLIE ESDALE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

S. C. B. MINORCAS.

Some Extra Choice Cockerels

For Sale at from \$3.00 to \$5 Each.

According to Individual Merit.

Silverthorn Place, Anchorage, Kentucky.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY.

Just a few White Wyandotte cockerels, eight months old, at \$1.50 each. Just what you are looking for, provided you are looking for something good. Let us write you about them. They please us, that's why we believe they'll please you.

Leslie B. Field, Americus, Ga.

Winona Poultry Yards

Buff Cochins, etc. Balmores

W. and S. L. Wyandottes

E. DUNSTAN WINONA, MINN.



For Sale

Bronze Turkeys

AND

Pointer Dogs

Old Dominion

Poultry Farm

Negro Army, Va.

THE OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF B. L. ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES AND FARM RAISED AND PRODUCE LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS.

7 EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$2.00 per 25, \$3.00 per 50.

Free of stock on application. Prompt shipment. Write your wants.

J. H. SLEDD

Agents Prairie State Incubators.

ROYAL INCUBATOR

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We're so sure that we make the most satisfactory incubator in the world that we'll send you one on 30 days free trial. Try a hatch. If you like it, keep it. What do you say?

Handsome Catalogue Free.

Royal Incubator Co.

Dept. 341, Des Moines, Ia.

Cocks for Sale
Cockerels for Sale
Hens for Sale
Pullets for Sale

**Prices
Low,
Quality
Considered**

My Circular Tells the Whole Story--Its Free. Correspondence Solicited

J. H. HENDERSON, The Brown Leghorn Specialist
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

U. S. Department Agriculture

Maplehursts

WHETHER YOU ARE OR NOT IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO OWN A PAIR OR TRIO OF

Heavy Bronze Turkeys, Blue-Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas
Sav. White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Hamburgs
200-lb. Beane W. Longhorns, U.S. Brahms, and Great Plains

W.B. DOAK, Russellville, Tenn.

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF

**WYANDOTTES, SILVER-WHITE
AND BUFF**

ECOS FROM PRIZEMAKING

1 Sitting, \$5. 25 2 Sitting, \$10.
3 Sitting, \$8. 50 5 Sitting, \$18.
Pearl Por. 100, \$20.00

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's great test shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D. C. in not competition with over 800 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of sex, age, sex and Special Prizes on the Exhibitors, including First Prize on Breeding Pen, each variety, Special Best Display in the American Class, Special of Best Exhibited, Smooth Rocks, Sweet Special for Best Cooked, Best and extended, and this one First Prize, Barred, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 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